

Volume of the New York Mirror was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. For a few months our subscription list has increased rapidly altogether unexampled in the history of the paper. Our friends are more numerous, our remuneration ample, and our exertions to render the paper of the most interesting and valuable repository of literature and the fine arts, shall be as unflagging as ever.

Our correspondents will continue to furnish us with a great variety of subjects interesting to general readers, and our writers have been engaged on special purposes. At home we have a list of two hundred contributors, embracing most of the talent of America, and we have established permanent correspondence abroad. Mr. Cox has been from London, Mr. Fay from Berlin, and an English gentleman who holds a high rank in the army of his countryman as a graceful and easy writer, has been from Paris, and has been the author of the volume, fifty pieces of popular poetry, published—selected by Messrs. Berkely, Russell, Knight, etc.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered cut, and charged for accordingly.

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Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

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ORIN P. BROWN, Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, JR. South Weymouth.
WILLIAM HARRINGTON, East Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVELY, Abington.
HOS. S. A. TURNER, South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE, Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT, New-York City.

VARIETY.

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Feathers. GEORGE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by **JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.** Quincy, Jan. 7.

Veils. **JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.** have for sale a good assortment of BLACK LACE VEILS, rich and able article. Quincy, Mar. 12.

Tomato Pills. Extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first obtained as a medicine by the late Dr. J. C. Smith, of the University of Toronto. This, together with the incidental remarks attending physicians gave the first impulse to investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle upon which its activity as a remedy depends. It was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and other diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all cases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, &c.

The benefits of this remedy may be within the grasp of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty or thirty-two pills per box, with full directions, and is had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in all the towns in the United States.

A genuine without the written signature of G. R. Smith, Proprietor, Hartford, Ct. Underdesigned has been regularly appointed Agent for the town and vicinity. **JOHN A. GREEN.** Quincy, July 21.

New Bonnets. Received by the subscriber, at her store opposite the Stone School House, in School Street, a noble assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER BONNETS, consisting of English, Fancy and Plain Styles, most recent fashions; Italian and American designs, both open work and plain; Willows and Leaf do.; a complete assortment of Plain, Fan, Plaid Ribbons; Laces, Wrought Bands, Collars, Insertions and Edgings—all of which she together with a general assortment of MOURNING ARTICLES, on the most reasonable terms. **S. S. MARSH.** Quincy, April 6.

Tailoring Establishment. The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former place, the chambers over Mr. Samuel Copeland, Jr.'s store, where he is prepared to accommodate customers in a fashionable style, and as he has had a good share of the public patronage he has close attention to business to merit its continuance. **ELISHA TURNER.** Quincy, April 27.

Notice. The subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of State Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one desiring to purchase are invited to call and examine. **WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.** Quincy, May 5.

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

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JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

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TO KEEP APPLES FOR WINTER USE. Put them in casks or bins, in layers, well covered with dry sand; each layer being covered. This preserves them from the air, from moisture, and from frost; it prevents their perishing by their own perspiration, their moisture being absorbed by the sand; at the same time, it preserves the flavor of the apples, and prevents their wilting. Pippins have been kept in this manner sound and fresh till midsummer; and how much longer they would have kept is not known. Any kind of sand will answer, but it must be perfectly dry.

MISCELLANY.

THE LAST HERRING.

"Hoot away despair,
Never yield to sorrow—
The blackest sky may clear
A smiling face to-morrow."

It was Saturday night, and the widow of the Pine Cottage sat by her blazing faggots, with her five tattered children at her side, endeavoring by listening to the artlessness of their juvenile prattle, to dissipate the heavy gloom that pressed upon her mind. For a long year her own hands had provided for her helpless family, for she had no supporter; she thought she had no friend in the wide, unfriendly world around. That mysterious Providence, the wisdom of whose ways are above human comprehension, had visited her with wasting sickness, and her little means had become exhausted. It was now midwinter and the snow lay heavy and deep through the surrounding forests, while storms seemed gathering in the heavens, and the driving wind roared through the bending pines that rocked the puny mansion.

The last herring smoked upon the coals before her: it was the only article of food she possessed; and no wonder if her disconsolate state brought up in her lone bosom all the anxieties of a mother when she looked upon her children; and no wonder, forlorn as she was, if she suffered the heart swellings of despair to rise, even though she knew that the promise of Providence was to the widow and to the orphan, cannot forget his word. Providence had many years before taken from her an elder son, who went away from his forest home to try his fortune on the seas, since which she had heard no note or tidings of him; and in latter times she had been by the hand of death, deprived of a companion and staff of support in her husband. Yet to this hour she had borne up; she had been not only able to provide for her little flock, but had never lost one opportunity of ministering to the wants of the miserable and destitute.

The indolent may well bear with poverty while the ability to gain a sustenance remains. The individual who has but his own wants to supply, may suffer with fortitude the winter of want; his affections are not wounded, his heart is not wrong. The most desolate and populous cities, may hope, for charity has not quite closed her hand and heart, and shut her eyes on misery. But the industrious mother of helpless and depending children, far from the reach of human charity, has none of these to console her. And such a one was the widow of the Pine Cottage: but as she bent over the fire, and took up the last scanty remnant of food to spread before her children, her spirits seemed to brighten up, as by some sudden and mysterious impulse, as Cowper's beautiful lines came uncalled across her mind—

Judge not the Lord by feeble sense—
But trust him for his grace,
Behind a frowning providence,
He hides a smiling face.

The smoking herring was scarce laid upon the table, when a gentle rap at the door, and the loud barking of the dog, attracted the attention of the family. The children flew to open it, and a weary traveller in tattered garments, and apparently indifferent health, entered, and begged a lodging and a mouthful of food; "for," said he, "it is now twenty-four hours since I last tasted bread." The widow's heart beat anew, as under a fresh complication of distresses; for her sympathies lingered not round her own fireside. She hesitated not even now—rest and a share of all she had she proffered to the stranger. "We shall not be forsaken," said she, "or suffer deeper for an act of charity."

The traveller drew near the board, but when he saw the scanty fare, he raised his eyes toward heaven in astonishment—"and is this all your store," said he—"and a share of this do you offer to one you know not?—then never saw I charity before! But madam," said he, "do not wrong your children by giving part of their last mouthful to a stranger." "Ah," said the poor widow, and the tear drops gushed into her eyes as she said it, "I have a boy, a darling son, somewhere on the face of the wide world, unless Heaven has taken him away, and I only act towards you as I would that others should act towards him. God who sent manna from heaven, can provide for us as he did Israel—and how should I this night offend HIM, if my son should be a wanderer, destitute as you, and he should have provided for him a home even as poor as this, were I to turn you unrelieved away."

The widow ended, and the stranger springing from his seat, clasped her in his arms—"God has indeed provided just such a home for your wandering son—and has given him wealth to reward the goodness of his benefactress—my mother!—oh, my mother!"

It was her lost son! returned to her bosom from the Indies, abounding in riches. He had chosen this disguise, that he might the more completely surprise his family; and never was surprise more perfect, or followed by a sweeter cup of joy. That humble residence in the west was exchanged for one comfortable, and, indeed, beautiful in the valley; and the widow lived long with her dutiful son, in the enjoyment of worldly plenty, and in the delightful employments of virtue; and at this day the passer by is often pointed to the luxuriant willow that spreads its branches broad and green above her grave, whilst he listens to the recital of this simple and homely, but not altogether worthless tale.

SPEAKING PLAIN.

There is in this world a great deal of unnecessary ceremony about some things, and a great want of necessary ceremony about others. There is a deal of unnecessary ceremony, for instance, in very politely following a man to the lower door, regretting his departure, when in truth you rejoice at it. There would, on the other hand, be a great want of necessary ceremony in following the bent of your inclination and kicking the man down stairs. There is much unnecessary ceremony practised between women who hate each other, who know it, and each of whom know that the other knows it. That they should carry on a system of ceremonies and unnecessary small talk of which there is no need, while standing in such relations to each other, is among the inexplicable in woman's character.

There is sometimes "much, too much" ceremony between lovers—and sometimes much too little; and quite as often one extreme as the other. The most amusing part of the whole business is to see two young fools, who have been sighing a twelvemonth or longer, through each other's nostrils; and who consider themselves as good as married, and fly into a passion of tears or of rage at the mention of the name of any other he or she in the same connection; it is the most amusing part of the whole business, we say, to see such a couple boggling at mere words—the formal declaration, the formal acceptance, or the set proposals to Pa's and Ma's of both sides of the house. Yet you shall see your swain afraid to broach the awful question, except by implication; dropping blind hints, as if it were really a great sin to speak plain; and you shall see a damsel, who has made up her mind to say yes, and who knows that it is all understood, hesitating at the word as if it would burn her lips, and after all, not daring to speak it, but accepting a husband by pantomimic gestures.

Thank heaven, all people are not quite so foolish; if they were, there would be no variety in the world. There are, here and there, men who are not ashamed to say honestly, and in few words, what they mean; and there are women who can deal as honestly. When such people meet, short work is made of it; and when one of the sensible ones of either sex is opposed to a mincing one of the other, he or she can help the trembler over the bridge. When two fools come together, as sometimes happens, they can only trust in accident, to come out of the dilemma, "some how"; and accident always assists and favors fools, wherever they are.

We have often been diverted at a tale of old times in New England—short to be sure, but to the point. It so fell out that two young people became very much smitten with each other, as young people sometimes do. The young woman's father was rich—the young man was poor but respectable. The father could stand no such union, and resolutely opposed it, and the daughter dare not disobey—that is to say, she dare not disobey openly. She met "him by moonlight" while she pretended never to see him—and she pined and wasted in spite of herself. She was really in love—a state of "sighs and tears," which women often reach in imagination than in reality. Still, the father remained inexorable.

Time passed on, and the rose on Mary's damask cheek passed off. She let no concealment, like a "worm in the bud," prey on that damask cheek, however; and when her father asked her why she pined she always told him. The old gentleman was a widower, and loved his girl dearly. Had it been a widowed mother who had Mary in charge, a woman's pride never would have given away before the importunities of a daughter. Men are not however so stubborn in such matters, and when the father saw that his daughter's heart was really set upon the match, he surprised her one day by breaking out—"Mary, rather than mope to death, thee had better marry as soon as thee chooses, and when thee pleases."

And then what did Mary? Wait till the birds of the air had told her swain the change or until her father had time to alter his mind again? Not a bit of it. She clasped her neat plain bonnet on her head, walked directly into the street, and then as directly to the house of her intended, as the street would carry her. She walked into the house without knocking—for knocking was not then fashionable, and she found the family just sitting down to dinner. Some commotion was exhibited at so unexpected an apparition as the heiress in the widow's cottage, but she heeded it not. John looked up inquiringly. She walked directly to him, and took both his hands in hers. "John," said she, "father said I may have thee."

Could she have told him the news in less words? Was there any occasion for more?—*New York Despatch.*

BIRDS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In pursuance of an order of the Legislature of this State at its last session, a volume has been printed, for the use of the members, containing scientific Reports on the Birds, Fishes and Reptiles of Massachusetts, by the Commissioners appointed by the Executive of the State, for the purpose of making these Reports. The following is an extract from the Report on Birds. It presents considerations, on a prevalent practice of the country population, which are well worthy of attention.

Before proceeding to describe the omnivorous birds which come next in the proposed order, it may not be amiss to make some remarks on the practice of destroying them, which prevails to a great extent in our State. Sometimes it is deliberately done, by those who wish to secure their orchards and gardens; and in such cases, there is a right, no doubt, to prevent aggressions, if possible. But far more are killed every year by wanton boys, who, without any reason but their own pleasure, are permitted to indulge in a cruel amusement, from which every man of sense and feeling should carefully withhold his children. Any one who can find sport in giving pain to animals, needs to be taught the first principles of humanity; and, lightly as this thoughtless indulgence degrades the moral feeling more or less, and leads on to the formation of habits of idleness which are not easily broken in after years. In a busy country like ours, there are few, beyond the age of boyhood, who have time for play: a civilized man is supposed to find his enjoyments in his duties; and if he needs relaxation he can find it without torturing animals whose right to happiness is as good as his own.

It is, however, in the light of utility, that this subject can be most forcibly presented: and it will be seen, that, to exterminate birds which do a little harm occasionally, is to protect ourselves from a small evil at the expense of a greater; it is in fact securing the fruit by the sacrifice of the tree. There is no question that we are now suffering severely in consequence of this folly. No kind of cultivation is affected to any considerable extent by the ravages of birds, and if it should be means may be devised to prevent them. Not so with the insects and their ravages; the fate of the locust, the apple, the pear, and many other trees, shows, that if insects fasten themselves upon one of them, we must give it up for lost, for all we at present know. Surely, then, of two evils, we should submit to the one which may possibly be prevented, rather than invite and encourage one over which we have no control.

A slight calculation will show what amount of service birds are able to render. Wilson makes the computation, that each red-winged blackbird devours on an average fifty grubs a day: so that a single pair, in four months, will consume more than twelve thousand. Allowing that there are a million pairs of these birds in New England, which is but a moderate estimate, they would destroy twelve thousand millions. Let any one consider what an immense injury that number of insects would do, and this would be sufficiently striking to shew how much we are indebted to the labors of these birds. But the computation may be greatly extended, for many insects have young by the hundred: besides cutting off the existing destroyers, they are prevented from multiplying: and when we consider what myriads of birds there are, constantly and efficiently engaged in this service, it gives us an impression, beyond the power of calculation to reach, of the astonishing manner in which the increase of insects is kept down, simply by sparing the lives of their natural destroyers; and this, it must be remembered, is the only means of preventing their increase and reducing their formidable numbers. No other remedy that man can apply will reach the evil. This is the natural vocation of birds, and if for the sake of removing a small evil, we will not permit them to live and labor in it, we must not complain when the natural consequences come.

This is not mere speculation; we have experience to teach us on this subject. Kalm records, that after some States had paid three pence a dozen for the destruction of blackbirds, the consequence was a total loss, in the year 1749, of all the grass and grain, by means of insects which had flourished under the protection of that law. The example of our trees, just alluded to, is also a standing warning, for we see that new ones are adding to their numbers. The maple, perhaps the most valued of our ornamental trees, is now marked out for destruction, and in spite of all that we can do, will soon be entirely lost. There is nothing to prevent this process from going on; other trees will soon swell the list of victims, and when it is too late, we shall lament that we have extended the evil, by protecting our enemies and persecuting our friends. Every cultivator, for his own sake, as well as the public good, should endeavor to spread right views on this subject, and to show that the wanton extermination of birds is throwing difficulties in the way of horticulture and farming, which no industry, science or skill can overcome.

THANKSGIVING FAST.

We have annexed the proclamation of his Excellency Governor Everett appointing a day to be observed as the annual thanksgiving fast in this State.

Whereas, through the mercy of our Heavenly Father, we again behold the fulfillment of the promise, that while the earth remaineth seed-time and harvest shall not cease,—I do, with the advice and consent of the Council, and agreeably to established usage, appoint *Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November next,*

to be observed throughout the State, as a day of public thanksgiving and praise to the Gracious Being, who has preserved our lives for another year, and crowned them with so many blessings.

Let our deepest gratitude be awakened, while we behold, in every direction, the fruits of the earth, mature at their appointed season, laid up in ample store, as the food of man. Let us reflect that the annual harvest is the result of the harmonious working of the great system of the material creation. When we consider that all the powers and properties of the natural elements, of the earth and the air, of the winds and the clouds, and the latent principles which govern their movements, of revolving planets, and of the warming and enlightening sun, must combine, in order to the ripening of a single grain of corn, let our thoughts arise from these second causes to the Great First Cause on whom they depend, and who, from the opening heavens, sends down the daily food of the whole family of man, as in a great sheet knit at the four corners of the universe, and let down to the earth.

In surveying the mercies of the past year, while we sympathize with our fellow citizens in distant parts of the Union visited with pestilential disease, let us be thankful for the great measure of health which has prevailed within our own borders.

Let us, on the day of the public annual thanksgiving, express our gratitude to the Author of Good for all our public and private blessings; more especially

For the continuance of peace with foreign nations and tranquility at home;

For the constitution of free Government under which we live; and laws and institutions favorable to the improvement and happiness of the citizen;

For the increasing care of education in the community, and for the rapid progress of the useful sciences and arts, and of good learning; and

For the measure of prosperity which prevails in the commonwealth, and the share of the comforts of life which has been allotted to the people of this State, in as great a degree as to any portion of the human family.

Above all, let us not fail to render our devout acknowledgments to the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, that he has been pleased to add to all his other mercies the gift of his Son our Savior and the hope of Pardon and Immortal Life in his Gospel.

The people of the Commonwealth are invited to set apart the above named day from the ordinary business of life, to assemble in their usual places of religious worship, and unite in those devotional exercises which become the occasion. They are requested to abstain from all amusements inconsistent with the character of the day. As winter approaches, let those whom it find comfortably housed, clothed, and fed, remember that there are some, both in town and country, who suffer for want of the necessities of life: And let the hand which is raised in thanksgiving be opened in charity.

EDWARD EVERETT.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

EXECUTIVE POWER.

The dangerous encroachments of the Executive power are becoming every hour more alarming. From the commencement of Gen. Jackson's reign to the present moment, the country has seen the checks and balances, provided by the Constitution to restrain the unlawful exercise of Executive power, one after another, disregarded and destroyed, until the overshadowing tyranny of the Executive has paralyzed every other department of the government. It appears to be the great object and aim of the Executive to concentrate all power in his own hands. The Whigs wage eternal war against this doctrine, and array themselves on the side of the people in this unequal contest for the rights guaranteed by the constitution.

Do the people require a reference to facts—undeniable facts of recent occurrence in the history of public affairs—in support of our assertions? It cannot be, that they have so soon forgotten the prominent acts of the late and present administrations. If it indeed be true, that the high-handed usurpations of the Executive have escaped the observation or have passed from the recollection of any considerable portion of the people, it is a suitable occasion to refresh their memories.

Have the people forgotten the daring abuse of executive power in the removal of the public deposits from the United States Bank—a measure most fatal to the credit and currency of the country, and the fruitful source of our commercial embarrassments.

Have the people forgotten the creation of vacancies in the offices of the general government in order that they might be filled with the supple instruments of the Executive will—an exertion of power which would cost an English monarch his throne? Have the people forgotten the open bribery of members of Congress by their appointment to the most lucrative offices of the government—thus exercising a corrupting and dangerous influence upon the National Legislature?

Have the people forgotten the flagrant abuse of the Executive veto in thwarting the clearly expressed wishes of large majorities of their Representatives in both Houses of Congress—and the still more revolutionary measure of pocketing important bills that had received the

QUINCY PATRIOT.

sanction of Congress to prevent legislative action in spite of the veto?

Have the people forgotten the unwarrantable means resorted to by the Executive for the passage and enforcement of his obnoxious Sub-Treasury scheme—a project, the principal object of which is to place the sole control of the revenues of government in the hands of the Executive and the creatures of his appointment, to be wielded for the perpetuation of power in his own hands and for the corruption of the people with their own money?

Have the people forgotten the alarming increase of Executive patronage in the Post-office, and in the Treasury Department, and the Land offices?

We might continue the enumeration of the various abuses of Executive power and the alarming invasions of the letter and spirit of the Constitution which are of constant occurrence—but of what avail will it be, if the cases already referred to do not establish our position. It is time that the people were more fully aroused to the danger of entrusting power to the hands of those who thus abuse their confidence. Unless the contest, now in progress, between the People and the Executive, results in overthrowing the arbitrary pretensions of the latter, the Constitution of the country is not worth preservation. Success to the people, say we, and down with the Executive and his monstrous claims to supremacy.

A WHIG OF QUINCY.

STATE CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a call of the State Committee, delegates from the democracy of Massachusetts met in Convention in the city of Boston, on Wednesday, the 2d of October.

President—Hon. Alexander H. Everett.
Vice Presidents—Matthew Ives, Jr. of Westfield, Benjamin Lincoln of New Bedford, Joseph Thayer of Uxbridge, George Savory of Bradford.

Secretaries—Lewis Josselyn of Boston, William Morton Jackson of Plymouth, and Apollus Mann of Northampton.

The Committee on resolutions reported the following which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That democracy is nothing more nor less than the application of the fundamental principles of the gospel to the social and political relations of mankind; therefore, we hail with joy its success in the New World and the Old, and pledge our sympathies and our active support.

Resolved, That inasmuch as democracy aims to apply Christianity to our social and political relations, or in other words, to introduce the reign of eternal and immutable Justice, it must commend itself to all the friends of progress and humanity, and may rely on the moral laws by which the universe is governed, for support and ultimate triumph.

Resolved, That since the institutions of this country are founded on the democratic principle, and are designed, in their practical development, to realize it—therefore, a want of democracy is, with us, a want of patriotism, and no man can be true to his country who does not exert himself to sustain the democracy, and to secure or preserve to it the ascendancy in the administration of the government.

Resolved, That democracy is the recognition of the supremacy of man over his accidents; it founds government on the broad basis of humanity, for the freedom and growth of universal man, not for the special protection of a class, estate, corporation, or private interest; therefore, all legislation which aims at the promotion of any private interest, however important it may be, or the special benefit of a particular portion of the community, however large or respectable, is anti-democratic, and incompatible with patriotism.

Resolved, That the legislation demanded by a portion of our fellow citizens for the support and consolidation of the so called credit system—inasmuch as this system is favorable only to that portion of the community engaged specially in the accumulation of property—proceeds on the principle that a part is to be preferred to the whole, and that property, in the eyes of government, should be paramount to Man; therefore, it is repugnant to the first principles of democracy and enlightened patriotism.

Resolved, That the credit system, of which the late Bank of the United States was for this country the common centre, from the fluctuations of which so many disasters have befallen all classes of our citizens, and which a party among us are still determined to uphold, is a system which brings this country under the control of England, as the ruling commercial nation of the world, and the farmer, the mechanic, and common laborer, under the domination of the business portion of the community, thereby infringing those equal rights democracy seeks to protect, and rendering of no avail that national independence which our fathers purchased at so great a cost of blood and treasure.

Resolved, That the general government, under the late administration and the present, in refusing to recharter the Bank of the United States, or to grant any special protection to the interests which demanded it, has been true to the cause of democracy and national independence.

Resolved, That the Independent Treasury, which is the prominent measure of Mr. Van Buren's administration, is the only measure that can be adopted which will give to the government the control of its own revenues, rescue the producing classes from the undue control of the accumulators of wealth, and pave the way for that general reform of our credit system, which will deliver our whole country from the control which the business operations of the Old World now exercise over it; therefore, we congratulate the democracy on the fact, that recent elections have secured the early adoption of this measure, in spite of all the opposition

which may be brought against it by those who love the "credit system" more than they do justice or their country.

Resolved, That banks are created for the purpose of loaning money; but our present banks, owing to the principle on which they are based, have become money-borrowers instead of money lenders, and go into the market as competitors with individuals for loans;—this fact would be sufficient, in the absence of all others, to prove that our present banking system is radically false in principle, and that we ought either to return to an exclusively metallic currency, or attempt the creation of a new system, free from the vices of the present.

Resolved, That the people of this Commonwealth, in securing to every citizen, by constitutional provisions, the right of trial by jury, guaranteed that right with all the powers and authority then pertaining to juries; and that neither the legislature nor the judiciary can constitutionally deprive the people of that right nor curtail the powers possessed by juries at the adoption of the Constitution.

Resolved, That a change in the tenure of judicial officers, limiting the term, but holding the judges removable, as at present, is demanded by the public interest and the general spirit of our republican institutions.

Resolved, That a well ordered militia is necessary to the security of a free government, and that, as government is instituted for the good of the whole people, every citizen ought to contribute his share to its support, either by personal service or its equivalent; therefore, the policy pursued by our legislature for some time past, in exempting persons from the performance of military duty on account of their occupation or professional pursuits, is contrary to the principle of equal rights, and a manifest violation of the spirit of the Constitution.

Resolved, That the withdrawal, by the last Legislature, of the allowance to the volunteer corps was unjust, because these corps are the only portion of the body politic which render it any actual military service.

Resolved, That military fines should be levied as a tax on property, not as a tax on polls.

Resolved, That the second amendment to the Constitution, proposed by the last legislature, prohibiting the people from amending the constitution hereafter, except once in ten years, cannot be adopted by the people, unless they will consent to vote themselves lunatics nine years out of ten.

Resolved, That we view with serious alarm the accumulation, by the several states which compose the Union, of a larger state debt than our fathers incurred for their independence; and unless the tendency be soon checked, the bankruptcy of many of them must inevitably follow.

Resolved, That we protest against the system pursued by our whig legislature, in loaning the credit of the state to corporations, under such circumstances that the profits, if any, will inure to the corporations and the losses, if any, fall solely on the state.

Resolved, That, whatever may be the credit of the state in London, the present dominant party have contrived that at home it should be somewhat below par, and the state should be in danger by the first of January next, of being bankrupt for more than two hundred thousand dollars.

Resolved, That as offices are created for the public good, not for the benefit of the incumbents, all offices should be by a standing law frequently vacated.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the wisdom, integrity and patriotism of the present administration of the general government, and assure the democracy that no efforts on our part shall be wanting to secure to Mr. Van Buren the vote of the Old Bay State for his re-election in 1840.

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the nomination, by a previous convention, of the Hon. Marcus Morton for Governor of this Commonwealth, and also, that we unanimously recommend the Hon. Nathan Willis as a suitable candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor, and believing that the elevation of these gentlemen to the offices for which they are candidates will do much to further the cause of free principles and good government, we pledge ourselves to use all honorable exertions to secure their election.

WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.
A convention of whig delegates from the several towns in Norfolk County was held at Alden's Hotel in Dedham, on Monday, the 7th inst. The convention, being called to order by the Chairman of the County Committee, was organized by the choice of

JAMES RICHARDSON, Dedham, *President*,
William Oliver, Dorchester, } *V. Presidents*,
Stephen Metcalf, Bellingham,
Joshua Stetson, Jr., Walpole, } *Secretaries*,
Joseph H. Billings, Roxbury.

A short and pertinent address was made by the President upon taking the chair, and the convention then proceeded to business. Upon a call for credentials it was found that eighty-eight delegates were returned as chosen, of whom eighty-three were present, every town in the county except Dover being fully represented. The convention then voted to appoint Committees to prepare an Address and Resolutions for the adoption of the convention, and the following gentlemen were chosen to prepare an address: Messrs. Simmons of Roxbury, Robbins of Milton and Morey of Walpole. To report resolutions, Messrs. Cleaveland of Dedham, Vose of Dorchester and Everett of Foxborough. The convention then adjourned till afternoon.

In the afternoon the convention proceeded to the choice of candidates for the Senate of the Commonwealth the ensuing year, and—
JOSEPH L. RICHARDSON of Medway,
JAMES M. ROBBINS of Milton, and
APPLETON HOWE of Weymouth,

were unanimously recommended as suitable persons for Senators of this County in the next Legislature.

The convention then voted that in case any of the above candidates should decline, the County Committee should fill the vacancy unless another convention be called for that purpose.

The Committee then reported their address which was adopted by the Convention and ordered to be printed.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following which were adopted and ordered to be printed.

Resolved, That every principle of fidelity to our country compels us to oppose an Administration, that, professing to be democratic, usurps the rights of the people—that saps the credit and destroys the currency of the country—that promises economy and practises profusion—that by party management conceals corruption and resists investigation—and that as true whigs we will use all honest means to preserve the Old Bay State from the yoke—and uncontaminated by the principles of such an Administration.

Resolved, That we regard the constant efforts of our opponents to bring the executive patronage of the general government to bear upon our State elections—and the conduct of those, who, fed from the public treasury, are spending their strength, and exerting their influence, to bring the people into subjection to party discipline—as subversive of our Republican Institutions—and deserving the honest indignation of every true patriot.

Resolved, That we cannot but regard the Sub-treasury Scheme—which the present national administration seem determined to fasten upon the country—as destructive of the interests of the industrious—as tending to cramp and shackle the business of the mechanic and the manufacturer—to reduce the value of the products of the farmer, and eventually to bring the capital of the country into the hands of the few—and to enable them, by the exaction of exorbitant interest to reduce the great majority of the people to a state of absolute dependence.

Resolved, That we regard the efforts to change upon the whig party and the present Chief Magistrate of our Commonwealth, the passage of certain laws, relating to the Militia System—as ungenerous and unjust—and that the records of our House of Representatives—will abundantly prove, that these charges originated in the party devices of our political adversaries.

Resolved, That the present administration of Massachusetts, in giving liberal aid to Public Schools, Humane Institutions, Internal Improvements, and the Arts and Sciences, has but carried out the will of the people, and that the hearty co-operation of the Executive with the Legislative branches of the government merits our most cordial approbation.

Resolved, That Edward Everett by his ardent attachment to the militia, his liberal and enlightened views upon all subjects of legislation, and his prompt and faithful discharge of all his duties as Governor of our Ancient Commonwealth is entitled to our highest confidence, and that we will, at the approaching Election, give him our earnest and undivided support.

Resolved, That the faithful and efficient services of George Hull as Lieutenant Governor of this Commonwealth, justify entitle him to our best efforts to secure his re-election.

Resolved, That we recommend Joseph L. Richardson of Medway, James M. Robbins of Milton, and Appleton Howe of Weymouth, to the whigs of old Norfolk as "good men and true," to represent them in the Senate of this Commonwealth the ensuing year. And that we one and all, pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to effect their election.

Several resolutions in favor of the whig cause and recommending a petition to Congress that the rates of postage may be reduced, making the income sufficient to meet the actual expenses of the department, were offered and adopted by the Convention.

Voted, That the proceedings of the convention with the Address and Resolutions, be signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretaries, and published in the Dedham Patriot.

Voted, That a copy of the proceedings of the convention be offered to the Quincy Patriot for insertion.

JAMES RICHARDSON, *President*,
JOSEPH H. BILLINGS, } *Secretaries*,
JOSEPH H. BILLINGS, } *Secretaries*.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.
THE WHIG CAUSE.

A writer in your paper, under the signature of M. M., labors very hard to prove that the whig party have been slandered, and in a communication of Sept. 28th, says, that the party are charged with being the same with the Tory party of the revolution, the no party of the early days of our Republic, the federal party of 1808, the peace party of 1812, the Hartford Convention party of 1814, the bank party of 1816, and the same that sold the democratic votes in 1825. These allegations he denies and asserts that it is impossible to conceive of a passage more absolutely destitute of foundation than this, and that not one of the specifications is true. He then asserts that a large number of the whig party were active members of the old republican party and are now contending for the same principles that they were formerly; for the rights of the people in opposition to power; for democracy in opposition to the aristocracy of office and privilege.

Notwithstanding the unqualified denial of the allegations, which this writer has quoted, they are capable of the most positive proof. It is not true that a large number of the whig party were active members of the old republican party. It may be that there are here and there, one person who formerly belonged to the old republican party and are now members of the

whig party. It would not be strange that some few should be found who have apostatised and have joined the whig party; but generally the federalists of former days are now members of the whig party of which the reader may easily satisfy himself without giving names. Was not a national bank proposed by Gen. Hamilton, the founder of the federal party, and the first national bank established and always supported by federalists? Was not the same national bank opposed by the republican party and so successfully that it was not rechartered? Have not the present whig party always advocated a national bank and the democratic party opposed it? Here is a measure advocated by the old federal party and the present whig party, and opposed by the old republican party and the present democratic party, which is a far surer criterion from which a correct judgment can be formed as to the identity of the old federal with the present whig party than that some of the whig party were active members of the old republican party; for the opinions of men frequently change but principles never change.

Again, this writer says, that the whig party are contending for the rights of the people, in opposition to power; for democracy, in opposition to the aristocracy of office and privilege. What a paradox! the whig party contending for the rights of the people in opposition to power! Were not the whig party lineally descended from the Tory party of the revolution who were desirous of a strong government? Of the federal party of later days, who were always tenacious of prerogative? The whig party contending for democracy, in opposition to the aristocracy of office and privilege! What to the aristocracy of office and privilege! Who, insufferable arrogance and hypocrisy! Who, as a brazen, impudent whig, would put forth such superlative falsehood. Have not the whig party, in this Commonwealth at least, legislated for office and for privilege; established offices and numerous corporations for the benefit of the few in opposition to the rights of the great mass? These things will be recollected by the people and cannot be worked out of sight. They will be understood, the assertions of your correspondent to the contrary notwithstanding.

But the most singular part of the communication of your correspondent is that the writer should conceive it to be so necessary to prove that the whig party have been slandered. The very idea of it must rest upon the supposition that the established character of the party was of ill fame with the people and hence the necessity of attempting to prove that the party have been slandered. Is this so or is it not. It is a fair and just inference and such as every reasonable man must receive from reading the communications of your correspondent, M. M., and it is assuming a position which no man but a whig in desperation of his cause would have resorted to.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, OCT. 12, 1839.

Whig Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
EDWARD EVERETT, Boston.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
GEORGE HULL, Lenox.

GREAT FIRE AT NEW YORK. Another tremendous conflagration occurred at New York, on Sunday last, at half past one in the morning, in a Fur Store in Water Street, nearly opposite "Holt's Hotel." The store was thoroughly on fire within, before it was discovered, and the wind being fresh, the firemen were baffled in all their exertions to stay the progress of the conflagration, until it had laid in ruins the entire square bounded by Water, Fulton and Front streets, and Burleigh slip, except five or six stores on Fulton street, and one on Front street, next to the corner of Fulton. The entire square was devoted to extensive commercial pursuits. The loss estimated to exceed one million of dollars. The whole amount of insurance was six hundred thirty three thousand five hundred dollars. In some cases the loss was total, in others not.

Besides this great fire, three others occurred during the day and night previous.

The circumstance that these fires occurred in different parts of the city, and at so near the same time, render it highly probable that they were the work of incendiaries.

BANK TROUBLES. The Bank of the United States in New York, on Wednesday last, refused to redeem or receive on deposit, the bills of the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States. There are various rumors as to the cause of this proceeding, which, however, are merely conjectural.

Since the refusal of the New York Bank to receive at its counter the notes of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, the Post Notes of that Bank, payable in New York, and falling due, have been presented for payment and refused. They have of course been protested. It is understood that this refusal is in consequence of orders to that effect from Philadelphia.

MARYLAND ELECTION. This election has resulted in favor of the democratic party. The whig papers acknowledge that five of the members of Congress elected are friends of the administration, and that the other three are whigs.

The democrats will have a decided majority in the State Legislature although the Senate elected last year will still be whig.

DEATH OF JUDGE BUEL. The Hon. Jesse Buel of Albany, the celebrated agriculturist, died at Danbury, Conn. on the 6th inst. He was on his way to New Haven, where he had been invited to deliver an address before the Agricultural Society. He was seized in the night with a violent attack of bilious cholera, and died very suddenly.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. Benjamin P. Williams of Roxbury, Bradford L. Wales of Randolph, and Lucas Pond of Wrentham, were nominated at the Convention, at Dedham, last Thursday, as candidates for the Senate from Norfolk County.

GREAT FIRE AT PHILADELPHIA. A fire, the most destructive that ever happened in Philadelphia, occurred there about eleven o'clock on Friday night of last week, and was not subdued entirely till about noon on Saturday. It originated in the basement story of a building between Chesnut and Market Streets—being the Delaware river—and was discovered by a watchman, who calling two others, went with them to the premises, and, through culpable ignorance, of the consequences of what they were doing, broke in the door and let in a current of air which spread the conflagration until it got beyond the power of control, when, as it appears by their own evidence, a few buckets of water might have extinguished the fire, on its first discovery, if the air drawn in at the door had been excluded.

The fire spread with fury, and destroyed in its progress about sixty buildings mostly filled with valuable goods, and the probable amount of destruction of property will exceed two millions of dollars. Several lives were lost, and a number of firemen severely injured. The Philadelphia National Gazette says, that there was a general insurance on the property, and the fire will not cause any failures.

NEWSPAPER INTERESTS. The editor of the Boston Times comes out in his paper against the expediency of publishing the names of delinquent subscribers, and even thinks the step to be "extra-judicial if not libellous." His plan is to adopt some summary rule, payment in advance, and strictly follow it in all cases. He truly adds, that "the best way of making men honest is to give the least chance of being knavish." We coincide with him in his views, save the practicability and constitutionality of holding up to public view and caution newspaper swindlers. He that steals in this way richly deserves to be publicly exposed and to have his name stand conspicuous on the "black list," so that he may be shunned and despised by men of honesty and virtue. At this time, we would suggest to the editors of the Times the importance of a State Convention of newspaper publishers, in order to devise effectual means to remedy all abuses and to advance the general interests of the business. We think such a meeting would be productive of the most happy and beneficial results. What say ye of the Times to this proposition?

OLD AMERICAN COMIC ALMANAC—PEOPLE'S ALMANAC. These two almanacs, for the year 1840, published by the enterprising S. N. Dickinson, Esq., of Boston, (a notice of which has been delayed until this time,) are richly worth purchasing as they embody besides the usual calculations, variety, etc., of almanacs, a fund of amusing, spicy and entertaining matter, illustrated by appropriate and humorous wood engravings. To while away an hour of recreation pleasantly, you have only to read the witticisms, etc., which Dickinson has embraced in these two almanacs. You will certainly laugh, and if the saying holds good, "grow fat." C. Gill, Jr., at the Quincy Bookstore, has them for sale in this town.

DEDHAM REGULATOR AND LIBERAL ADVOCATE. Several numbers of this paper have been received. As a part of its name implies, its object is to regulate matters in this county on a particular subject. From its second cognomen, we presume it to sustain what a certain class call "liberal principles." If it correctly regulates affairs and advocates just views of liberty, it has our wish for its success. If marked by what some people in their inflated zeal are pleased to call liberal doctrines, we have no fellowship with it.

MILITARY ELECTION. At a meeting of the commissioned officers of the Second Regiment in First Brigade, First Division, Massachusetts Militia, at Wales' Hotel in Weymouth, 7th inst., Brig. Gen. Kingsbury presiding, Lieut. Col. Ira Curtis was elected Colonel in the place of F. A. Kingsbury promoted, Maj. John W. Thomas Lieutenant Colonel in the place of Ira Curtis promoted, Capt. Thomas Hollis, 2d, Major in the place of J. W. Thomas promoted, and have severally accepted the appointments.

THE CONSERVATIVE. The first number of this semi-weekly paper, published at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, by Richard Huntington, appears to be managed with much ability; and from a slight acquaintance with the publisher, a deserving young man, we trust he will be well sustained in his enterprise.

NOTICES.
Rev. John Gregory of Quincy will deliver the second lecture before the Quincy Lyceum the present season, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, (Oct. 16th) commencing at seven o'clock precisely.

By a vote of the Lyceum none can be admitted to the lectures without season tickets. The Secretary will be in attendance at the door to furnish persons with tickets who may wish to become members, on the above evening. Members will show their ticket to the door-keeper as they enter.

The following gentlemen have promised to lecture some time during the present season, viz.—Hon. John Q. Adams, Charles F. Adams, James A. Stetson, William P. Lunt, Calvin Wolcott, William M. Cornell, John Gregory, Christopher P. Crane, Frederic A. Whitney, Rufus Choate, John C. Park, Robert Rantoul, Jr., John Pierpont, O. A. Brownson, Samuel G. Goodrich, Alexander H. Everett, George Whitney, Naaman L. White, Asaph Churchill, Jr.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.
Would the establishment of a High School in this town be of public benefit?

JOHN C. EDWARDS, Secretary.
The citizens of Quincy, opposed to appropriating money from the Treasury of the Town to defray any part of the expenses of the contemplated Centennial Celebration, are requested to meet at the Town Hall, THIS EVENING, at seven o'clock precisely, to take the whole subject into consideration.

At the request of a committee, chosen by the citizens of the Town of Braintree, Hon. John Q. Adams will deliver an address in Rev. Dr. Sturges' Meeting-house, on THURSDAY, (Oct. 24th), at three o'clock in the afternoon. The discourse will be principally on the subject of Education.

J. MOTT THAYER,
M. HOLLINGSWORTH,
SAMUEL HAYDEN,
JOHN HOBART, } *Committee*.

The Selectmen of Quincy would inform their fellow-citizens, that they will hold a weekly meeting of the Board, at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, from three to six o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

MARRIED.
In Northboro', 8th inst., by Rev. Mr. Allen, Mr. George G. Valentine to Miss Catharine B., daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Brigham.

Democratic Nominations.
FOR GOVERNOR,
MARCUS MORTON of Taunton.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
NATHAN WILLIS of Pittsfield.

Schooner for Sale.
TO be sold at auction, at Bramhall's Wharf, (Quincy Point) next FRIDAY, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the Schooner Potomac, belonging to Curtis, White & Co.
HARVEY FIELD, Auctioneer.
Quincy, Oct. 12.

Chaise Bridle.
FOUND in Weymouth, near the Store of James Whittemore, Esq., a CHAISE BRIDLE, which the owner may recover, by paying charges, on application to
ELIJAH PIERCE.
Weymouth, Oct. 12.

House Lots for Sale.
A NUMBER of House Lots in Braintree, eligibly situated, from one to six acres as purchasers may want. Inquire of Mr. Morrison at the Paper Factory or of Mr. Atherton at the Lyceum Building, where the plan may be seen and terms made known.
Braintree, Oct. 12.

Money! Money!!
WANTED, first of next March, five or six hundred dollars for two or three years, at annual interest, for which first rate real estate, valued at two thousand dollars, will be given as security.
Apply immediately AT THIS OFFICE.
Quincy, Oct. 12.

List of Letters
Remaining Post Office, Weymouth, Oct. 1, 1839.
B. Loud, Nathaniel.
Bradford, George. Lead, Rodrick M.
Beath, Jonathan.
Billings, F. W. Moore, Eliza Miss.
C. Newton, Minot.
Clark, J. V. Pratt, Elizabeth T. Miss.
Cushing, Robert. Pratt, George W.
Cheesman, Ziba.
Coburn, Cyrena Mrs. Rich, Priscilla A. Miss.
D. Rich, Abram, 2.
Doble, Henry. Shaw, John Jr.
Drew, Lyssander T. Sawyer, Mary Ann Miss.
Ford, Joseph. Stevenson, John.
Ford, Albert.
French, Samuel.
Fogg, Ransom.
H. Tirrell, M.
Hayden, Thomas. Torrey, George.
Hunt, Amos. Thayer, Susan A.
Hunt, Gredley. Thompson, Oakes & Co.
Hunt, Robert. Tucker, Daniel.
J. Whitecomb, William.
Jones, Christiana Mrs. White, Alexander.
K. Kibby, Ephraim Jr. Wright, Charles A.
L. Loud, Harriet Miss.
Weymouth, Oct. 12.

For Sale.
A NEW TOMB in the Quincy Burying Ground. Inquire of
WILLIAM SPEAR.
Quincy, Oct. 5.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE Copartnership lately existing under the firm of Ebenezer Bent & Co. is this day, (Sept. 26th) dissolved by mutual consent.
All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment to Ebenezer Bent and all demands against it will be settled by him.
EBENEZER BENT,
WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.
Quincy, Sept. 28.

Town Meeting.
Norfolk ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy,
GREETING:
[L. S.] YOU are hereby required, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify and warn the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified by law to vote in Town Affairs, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on TUESDAY, the fifteenth day of October instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz:—

1. To choose a Moderator.
2. To see if the Town will adopt any measures for celebrating the second centennial anniversary of the incorporation of this town which will take place in May next.
3. To transact any other business that may legally come before the meeting.

Hereof fail not and make return of this warrant, with your doings thereon, unto the Town Clerk, on or before the time appointed for said meeting.
Given under our hands and seals, at Quincy, this fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, } *Selectmen of Quincy*,
JAMES NEWCOMB,
CHARLES A. BROWN, }

Enoch Lake's Estate.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of
ENOCH LAKE,
late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, stone cutter, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

CHARLOTTE LAKE, Administratrix.
Quincy, Oct. 5.

Notice.
PROPOSALS will be received by the subscriber, until the 12th of October next, for digging and stoning a cellar, in Duxbury, under the new Church, 33 by 55 feet.

Also for furnishing and laying the underpinning and steps for said house; the underpinning must be 65 feet by 84 feet and 3 feet 4 inches high. All the underpinning and steps, except that for the back end of the house, must be hammered stone.
The whole must be completed by the first day of May next.
Plan and specification can be seen at the subscriber's house, in Washington Street, near A. B. Wales' Hotel.
STEPHEN S. FOYE.
Weymouth, Sept. 28.

Powder.
J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received and offer for sale, one hundred Casks Powder of prime quality.
Quincy, March 16.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

AN HOUR IN A DISTRICT SCHOOL.

"Come children, no more whispering—
But take your seats and let me see
The business of the day commenced,
For once with regularity:
You need not cover up your eyes
The fire has just begun to burn—
"But m'ams the smoke plagues me to death,
What use is it to try to learn?"
"My mother says, you should complain
Right off to the committee folks—
And have that broken funnel fixed,
Before we are all turned to smoke!"
Please fix my work, "and mine," "and mine,"
"A sheet to baste," "a shirt to cut"—
"Please take my stitches up, for Jane
Has pulled my knitting needles out!"
"Grandmother sends her compliments
And says you must not let the wind
Come through those broken windows which,
She sends some newspapers to mend!"
"Please hang my nice new bonnet up,
Out of the way of those great boys—
And we must read six times a day,
Or father says he'll make a noise!"
"Off to your seats! come, take your work!"
The fifth page came at last I see—
"Tell all your folks to send no more
Compliments or good advice to me;
But send a man to cut some wood,
Repair the stove, and windows too!
A district school! Oh! what a life!
Ludicrous toil and comic woe!"

OUR BROTHEREN.

Hast thou a brother unclaimed—
A sister yet in sin—
Who, though they listen to the truth,
Feel not its power within?
Oh, pray for them—pray day and night,
That they may yet discern aright.
Thou answerest:—"All my father's house
Are servants of the Lord;
They bless the Father for his Son,
And reverence the Word."
Are all thy Father's house, O youth,
Humble adorers of the truth?
Nay, nay; I tell thee they are not.
"O yes, they are!" WHAT AL?—
Whom dost thou, then, thy brethren term?
And whom thy Father call?
God is the sire of all men named,
Say, are thy brethren all reclaimed?

ANECDOTES.

ONE WAY TO GET THE CRITTER. Not long since a thirsty wag put up at a hotel not a thousand miles from Northampton. He wanted some good liquor, but the inexorable landlord compelled him to retire without it. Groans were soon heard in the stranger's room. They increased in number and intensity. Upon entering it, he was found writhing and twisting under the severest bodily torture. He could only articulate feebly, but it was understood that a little brandy was needed, with some water, in separate tumblers. With all possible haste it was brought and placed within reach of the suffering stranger. His pains seemed to increase, and his torture apparently was excruciating. Suddenly the liquor was seized and compounded, and as suddenly it disappeared. His anguish, which but a moment since was at its height, suddenly abated; and he peacefully laid his head upon his pillow, he vaguely remembered them out of the room with, "good night, gentlemen, good night!"—Northampton Courier.

SETTLING ACCOUNTS. When a minister was spending a few weeks in Edinburgh, there came on business to the house, a man of the world. He was introduced to the minister in the following manner: "This is an acquaintance of mine, and I am sorry to add, though young and healthy he never attends public worship; I am almost tempted to hope that you are bearing false witness against your neighbor," replied the minister. "By no means," said the young man, "for I always spend my Sundays in settling accounts." The minister replied, "Ah, Sir! you will find that the day of Judgment will be spent in the same way."

PRIDE EXPOSED. A vain fellow, who commanded a small vessel, but who tried to appear greater than the captain of a first rate man of war, told his cabin boy one day that he had company on board to dine; and that when he asked for the silver hand-knives and forks, he must tell them they were gone ashore to be ground, and answer in the same strain to any question he might put. He did so. The knives and forks went off very well. The next question was, where is that large Cheshire cheese, boy? "Gone ashore to be ground, sir," was the answer.—Greenfield Courier.

HIGH-TONED BEGINNING. "You isn't got any cold witties here to-day, is you?" asked a ragged little urchin, the other day, of a housekeeper. "Yes—here are some pieces of bread, and some cold fried liver." "I don't like liver—common folks eat liver. I want you to give me something slick, 'cause mammy's gwine to gin a party to-night, and its suspected the company'll be numerous and fashionable."

CLERICAL SARCASM. In some parish churches it was once the custom to separate the men from the women. A clergyman, being interrupted by loud talking, stopped short, when a woman, eager for the honor of the sex, arose and said: "Your reverence it is not among us." "So much the better," answered the priest, "it will be the sooner over."

PROFESSIONAL REMARKS. A doctor going into his boarding house, and not finding dinner ready, exclaimed: "What? are there no symptoms of dinner yet?" "No appearance," replied the lawyer. "There's a sample of it," said the merchant, as a servant appeared with a turkey. "Fash! a fine token it is," rejoined the printer.

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT. "Say you, Bill Wilkins, what dat nigger what stood heah jus now?" "Why he cut sick," said the young man, "dat nigger ober. Why don't you correct your forefathers?" Say he amptate timber, nigger, and talk like a white man."

TO THE POINT. "What is a re-bus?" innocently asked a lovely miss of a black-eyed lad. Imprinting a smart kiss on her breathing lips, he replied, "If you will now return the compliment, that will be re-bus!" She was satisfied with the information.

GOOD GRIT. "Daddy, I reckon as how I might go a courtin' now." "Yes, son, I reckon so." "Well, if I don't go to see somebody's gal next Sunday, then saw my old bet in two."

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Truss Manufactury.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 205 Washington Street, opposite No. 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All Truss-makers can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivotal Truss; Umbilical Spring Truss, made in a different way from all other Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which has answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have, if he does not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of the: Marshall's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Bandaged Pad; Bandaged India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11.

Peristaltic Lozenges.

A REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS AND DYSPESIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of advanced years, who suffer so much from constipation, this medicine is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained uncounted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for brevity's sake, the proprietor, who is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or recreation.

Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country, containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works its underprice since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan.

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for the feeble creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills at any one time, and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. The debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill-swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificate of the unsolicited opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR:—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, which are relieved only by the use of cathartics. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your "Life Pills," and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that "flesh is heir to." I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a costive system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders, and send them by express to JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, under Messrs Josiah & Co.'s Store, executes, neat and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bills of Lading, Note and Bill Books, Policies of Insurance, Circulars, Constitutions of Societies, Pamphlets, Labels, Notifications, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, May 5.

Agency for Periodicals.

THE subscriber is agent and will take subscriptions for and deliver the numbers at the subscription price, at the Quincy Bookstore, of all the popular periodicals, among which are—

North American Review, \$5.
Boston Quarterly Review, edited by Rev. O. A. Brownson, \$3.
Democratic Review, \$5.
Christian Examiner, \$4.
Family Magazine, \$1.50.
Waldie's Select Circulating Library, \$5.
Knickerbocker Magazine, \$5.
Mechanics Register of New Inventions, etc. \$1.
Religious Magazine, edited by Messrs. Abbott, \$2.
Lady's Book, \$3.
American Philological Journal, \$2.
Annals of Education, \$3.
Parley's Magazine, \$1. A subscription to this work is one of the best New Year's Presents which can be made to children.

Persons entering their names for the above, among other periodicals, with the subscriber will receive their numbers promptly and free of expense for transportation.

CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, Dec. 29.

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH, DRAPER & TAILOR.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

Quincy, July 7.

Blacksmithing.

MATHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with fidelity and despatch, all orders in his line.

By the satisfaction he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits.

Quincy, Sept. 15.

Notice.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.

Quincy, Sept. 22.

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received and offer for sale, one hundred Casks Powder of prime quality.

Quincy, March 16.

Indian Purgative Pills.

THIS universal vegetable medicine of the North American College of Health, established in Washington, (D. C.) January 8th, 1833, is remarkable for the CURE OF ALL DISEASES.

The beautiful and simple theory of ONE DISEASE AND ONE REMEDY, as practised by our native Indians, and advocated by the North American College of Health, is beginning now to be generally understood. Thousands who have heretofore maintained the necessity of a peculiar medicine for every particular disease, now strenuously contend, that as all our maladies proceed from one cause, so one medicine capable of removing that cause, will cure every disease incident to man.

If disease of the head, or the feet, or the lungs, liver, &c., each require a peculiar kind of medicine to heal them, would not those parts each require a particular kind of food for their nourishment? But as we know that good, wholesome food nourishes all parts of the system alike, it is manifest therefore, that a good and proper vegetable medicine will, by purifying the blood, search out and remove the disease from every part of the body.

According to the Natural or Indian theory, all our ailments owe their origin to one cause, viz: the shutting up of those outlets, (the Skin, Kidneys and Bowels) through which nature has intended, that all corrupt and useless matter shall be carried from the body. When these become closed, it is like the shutting up of a water-course; either the accumulated waters find a new outlet, or the country becomes inundated; just so with the human body; if the natural drains become closed, the humors accumulate in the system, and the first fruit in the form of various diseases, such as Fevers, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Gout, &c., or Apoplexy, and death ends the scene. The only sensible method, therefore, of preventing and curing disease, is to keep the body continually purged of the useless and corrupt humors; and for this purpose no medicine will be found so effectual, as the Indian Purgative, because, it is the ONLY ONE whose power extends to the opening of ALL THE NATURAL drains of the body. Whilst under the influence of this singular medicine, the bowels are kept in a gentle but effectual perspiration; a proper discharge of urine will be experienced; the stomach and bowels will be thoroughly cleansed; and the blood will be stimulated to purify itself.

Every common objection urged by those who but partially understand the principle of curing disease by purgation, as promulgated by the North American College of Health, is that although reiterated purging will cure disease; yet, that the repeated exerting of those organs will injure or destroy their tone. Those who raise objections appear to forget, that purging is as natural to the bowels, as walking is to the feet or labor to the hands; and like every other function must be duly exercised in order to retain their energies.

Every man who would think of depriving his children of exercise, in order that they might be STRENGTHENED BY ACTIVITY? And yet this absurdity is no greater, than the infatuation of those, who imagine the bowels can be injured by performing their NATURAL function, or that disease can be cured by any other medicine than such as will remove the CAUSE from the body.

Nature is constantly giving us examples of the salutary effects of purging. We find her perseveringly endeavoring to rid the system of the residue of the natural food, by the daily evacuations of the bowels; but we frequently see her by a natural diarrhoea, cure some of our most obstinate complaints.

It is, by always adopting this one plan in the cure of disease, that we would think of depriving the course she would have us pursue. She seems to say in the most inviting manner, come, follow my example; cease using those mineral medicines, which serve only to form a new point of disease, and cease to use those ALK PURGATIVES, which being nature to our constitutions, ARE, IN TRUTH, THE MEDICINE OF LIFE AND HEALTH.

Persons not comprehending the action of vegetable purgatives; by whose mysterious process the blood is then stimulated to deposit its impurities into the bowels; or how those organs are excited to evacuate the corrupt humors from the body, all can understand the power of the Indian Purgative. The gentleman who compose the North American College of Health would therefore earnestly invite all who are suffering from disease of any kind, to make a trial of the Indian Vegetable Pills. They beg leave to assure the American public, that the Indian Purgative is a purgative medicine, so justly balanced, that they may be taken at all times, and under all circumstances with perfect safety, and no dose, however small, but will afford some relief; and a quantity however large, (if it be such as is required to open the bowels) can possibly injure.

ASSISTING NATURE should be our chief study, and for this purpose, the Indian Purgative will be found the most effectual medicine ever offered to the public. When the bowels are kept open, and all impurities are drained, through which nature carries out all impurities from the body; it affords precisely the amount of assistance she requires, to enable her to cure every variety of disease. It being a vegetable preparation, and acting upon the bowels, it is not a violent medicine, and a single dose will in most cases afford relief, and if persevered with, will always effect a cure.

In using the Indian Purgative, (or dunali Vegetable Pills) no care is to be taken, except in taking such as shall operate freely on the bowels. If this effect is obtained, every other function will be duly performed. The skin and kidneys will each be stimulated to discharge their portion of impurities; and the energy imparted by the vegetable medicine to the blood, will enable that fluid to disengage and depurate its impure particles into the bowels; from whence they will be carried off by the regular action of those organs.

The great advantage, possessed by the Indian Pills over every other medicine, is, that as they cure disease upon natural principles and suit all complaints, and are always the most medicine to be administered, that consequently, can never be taken improperly; therefore, no time should be lost in listening to contradictory advice; only inquiry should be, is the person sick? if so, the sooner a few doses of the Indian Pills are administered, the sooner will the patient be restored to health and usefulness.

Extract of a letter from the Agent in Portland, January 17th, 1839.

"We do not know of a solitary instance where they have been tried but with complete satisfaction, and with such proofs we think the sale will be very extensive."

Extract of a letter from the Post Master, at Bridge-water, Mass., January 31st, 1839.

"They are ALTOGETHER PREFERABLE to Brandreth's Pills. The purgatives have the preference in this vicinity. I have used some of the Pills and think they are the best I ever used."

Certificate from Isaac Collier, Boston, Oct. 20th, 1838.

This may certify that the subscriber has been afflicted with the Piles and Hemorrhoids for thirty years, and has taken various medicines which never effected a cure. It is now about three months since I commenced taking the Indian Purgative Pills; they have removed the costiveness, and I have found great relief by the Pills; and I have faith to believe that by a continuation in taking them they will effect a cure.

"Office and General Depot for the sale of the above PILLS in the New England States, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston, where they can be had at wholesale and retail.

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills:—SMITH, EBER, Dedham, Agents for Norfolk County; B. Earle, Co. Fall River; Joseph W. Plympton, Newton Upper Falls; Charles B. Wilder, Newton Lower Falls; Charles Marsh, Roxbury; BRIESLER & CARTER, Quincy.

Boston, Nov. 24.

New York Mirror.

NO volume of the New York Mirror was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. For the last few months our subscription list has increased with rapidity altogether unexampled in the history of this periodical. Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror one of the most interesting and valuable repositories of literature and the fine arts, shall be as unflagging as ever.

Our old correspondents will continue to furnish original papers on a great variety of subjects interesting to the general reader, and new writers have been engaged for special purposes. At home we have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, embracing most of the talent and genius of America, and we have established a permanent correspondence abroad. Mr. Cox will write from London, Mr. Fay from Berlin—and an American gentleman who holds a high rank in the estimation of his countryman as a graceful and easy writer, will furnish us with occasional sketches from Paris.

In the course of the volume, fifty pieces of popular music will be published, selected by Messrs. Berkeley, Horn, Russell, Knight, etc.

Six superb engravings will be given, engraved by Danforth, Barker, etc., from original designs and portraits by Weir, Inman, Chapman, etc.

A number of curious anecdotes on wood will also be published in the present volume, engraved by Adams, Anderson, Johnson, etc., from original designs.

While we shall never forget that the New York Mirror is purely an American work, we shall not on that account, exclude interesting extracts from English works of merit; and shall also continue our translations from the French, German and other European languages.

Nothing shall be left undone to render this work, in its literary character, its engravings, its music, and its typography, equal, if not superior, to any periodical of the day.

A number of literary novelties, curious historical legends, American reminiscences, and Indian traditions, are already in preparation. Indeed, the range of literature or the fine arts is embraced in its plan, and it has received the commendation of the press throughout the United States and Great Britain, as a refined and elegant repository of belles lettres. In catering for the general taste, we shall never omit to accord a due proportion of space for the especial amusement and edification of the ladies of America, in the sunshine of whose favor the Mirror has so long flourished as a favorite journal.

All this—which together will form a volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial pages, with splendid engravings and superb music, is furnished at the trifling expense of five dollars the year.

Subscriptions received at the Quincy Patriot office.

Quincy, July 13.

To the Afflicted.

DR. RICHARDSON'S CELEBRATED SHERIDAN'S WINE BITTERS, for the cure of all those prevalent diseases, called Dyspepsia, Bilious or Liver Complaint, Dizziness or Headache, Wandering or Settled Pains, Sinking Faintness, Nervous Debility, Scirrhus, Piles, and all general derangements of the range of literature or the fine arts is embraced in its plan, and it has received the commendation of the press throughout the United States and Great Britain, as a refined and elegant repository of belles lettres.

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Agents—Charles Marsh, Roxbury; Richard Ford and Fuller & Sherman, Randolph; Royal Whiton, Hingham; Luzzell, Perkins & Co., Bridgewater; Harvey Clapp, Walpole; Fisher & Cook, Wrentham; Wm. S. Keith, West Roxbury; Benjamin Boyden, Dedham; A. French, Canton; James Carpenter, Sharon; J. E. Sumner & Co. and N. Carpenter, Foxboro; W. S. Spring, Braintree; Holmes & Saville, W. S. Dix, Needham; E. Thayer, Braintree; BRIESLER & CARTER and E. HAYDEN, Quincy.

March 9.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1833, by the following circumstances.

At that season, the author, who was then standing in the range of literature or the fine arts is embraced in its plan, and it has received the commendation of the press throughout the United States and Great Britain, as a refined and elegant repository of belles lettres. In catering for the general taste, we shall never omit to accord a due proportion of space for the especial amusement and edification of the ladies of America, in the sunshine of whose favor the Mirror has so long flourished as a favorite journal.

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

place of deposit kept at a low temperature.—
Genesee Farmer.

WHIG CONSISTENCY.

If you will turn back to a communication, signed by "A Whig of Quincy," in a former number of your paper, you will see that it is asserted that the whig party are not the bank party or in other words are not in favor of banks, and you will find the same assertion made in the Dedham Patriot. In the last number of your paper a writer, under the title of "Sub Treasury," charges the democrats with being in favor of a hard money currency exclusively and thus opposed to the creation of any banks. Who are the bank party? If you believe the whig writers there is no such thing as a bank party or a party in favor of banks? Now, kind reader, if you will examine these propositions you will find them all untrue. You will also find that the whig party have always contended for the creation of unlimited number of banks and with imposing the least possible legal restraint upon them. Upon the other hand, the democratic party are in favor of creating a sufficient number of banks, under proper legal restraints, as the ordinary business of the community should require, but not to favor the establishment of a large number of banks of large capitals, without proper restraints, and thereby leading to the investment of their capital in unsafe and ruinous speculations and false credit to the ruin of such institutions and prejudice the people against their utility.

When the writers of any party entertain such opposite views as to their measures of policy, it must be concluded that such party is composed of every discordant material, or that they had no leading measures of policy to pursue, but were contending for the offices as the spoils of victory, and that only. Were it not for fear that M. M. would take it in high dudgeon and come out in a long article to prove that the whig party were slandered, I should be disposed to inquire further as to the motives of the several writers of the whig party in making such opposite assertions. It is, however, sufficiently apparent that the object they would obtain and the means in which they would obtain it are to be accomplished without principle.

TRUTH.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TO THE FARMERS.

Have the farmers of the County—the great agricultural interest—sufficiently considered the consequences that will inevitably result from the destructive war of the administration upon the currency of the country? Do they not see, that a general fall in the prices of every species of agricultural produce is rapidly approaching? We know that many will attribute this depreciation of value in the products of the farm to the abundant crops of the present season. This cause, we readily admit, will have its influence. But we can tell them that the great and controlling cause is the derangement in the currency, brought about by the disastrous measures and ruinous policy of the present administration.

The editor of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Advocate has been investigating the matter pretty thoroughly, and has explained, in a very able article, the causes which have hitherto prevented the pressure, that for two years has been weighing so heavily upon the merchants and manufacturers, from reaching the farmers. That paper, in its enumeration of causes, remarks— "with great truth—that in 1837 and '38 this country presented the anomaly of high prices for the products of the soil at the same time that there existed a distressing scarcity of money. It was a severe time upon consumers, but a golden harvest to producers. Now, however, the scale has turned the other way; and although the people of the cities are still crushed under the all pervading pressure of the money market, they are relieved from the exorbitant exactions imposed upon them by the monopolists of the first necessities of life. The disease brought upon the country by the reckless experiments of the late and present national administrations is extending itself to the most numerous and important class of our citizens—the farmers—a class who, until now, have remained unscathed by the desolating scourge of a ruined and depraved currency, and a breaking up of the most perfect system of domestic exchanges the world ever saw. They are at last destined to feel that pressure of which they have only heard; and as they have been the last to experience the evil, it is fair to infer that they will be the last to find relief. Had they heeded the warnings and entreaties of the merchants and others who stand in the front ranks of the community, and who, from their position, are the first to perceive approaching danger, as well as the first to experience the effects of the storm, they could easily have arrested the mad career of the men who, under the promise of "a better currency," set every thing afloat, without the knowledge, skill or power to direct their courses; who, regardless alike of the teaching of experience, or the dictates of common sense, undertook to tamper with what experience has shown they knew nothing about.

Far be it from us to exult over the depression that is coming upon the farmer! We know that when he suffers the country is not in a healthy state, and that if any deserve prosperity, it is he; yet we cannot but indulge the hope that, since it has come upon him, it will lead him to reflect more closely upon a series of measures that have brought such a country as this to the verge of bankruptcy; that it will induce him to give more heed to the experience of the past than to the crude dogmas of the present day; to see that his steady prosperity and that of his fellow citizens are identified, and that the storm which wrecks the merchants will sooner or later shake his citadel; and that he will see the necessity of sustaining the credit system under which this country has long prospered, and through the derangement of which it is now suffering. By the credit system, we do not mean any particular system of banking, much less do we mean the wild and reckless speculations of 1835, (that only indicated the breaking up of that system,) but we mean that happy state of confidence which existed prior to the promulgation of the mad doctrines of the experimenters—when all the wheels of business moved quietly and without jar—when the Government did not war with the banks, nor the banks with the government—when each minded his own business, and the interests of the people were not crushed by their rude collisions—when we felt all the benefits of both banks and government, without hearing much about either—before Gen. Jackson undertook to give us a "better currency," and transferred money matters from the counting-house to the grog shop or the politician's stump—when a man might travel from Maine to Louisiana without being shaved—and when the consumers of merchandise were not taxed from three to fifteen per cent, in addition to the ordinary profits of the merchant to pay for the difference in exchange—when we heard no balderdash about gold and silver, and yet every man could have his money converted into that shape, without loss, if he chose to do so. The truth is we were well, very well, but because some folks wanted to make a little political capital, and had no other means whatever to do it they persuaded us that we ought to do better—we listened to them and followed their advice; they made their political capital; but where are we?

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE POLITICAL CONTEST.

To the democratic electors of Norfolk County.

FELLOW CITIZENS—The political crisis that is rapidly verging and will be consummated on the 11th of November next is one of deep interest and full of the most cheering hopes to the hearts of the democracy of this Commonwealth that for years have been in the minority. The period is an exciting one—a pleasing one. Gain we must in both branches of the State Legislature, and the election of Marcus Morton as Governor is by no means improbable. The young men every where are daily coming up and rallying around our banner of equal and exact justice to all—the necessity of reform in our banking system—the revival of the militia—a restoration of the Judiciary to its primitive purity, and the adoption of a rigid course of economy to save our State from hopeless bankruptcy. All will admit that our principles are pure, and the attainment of our objects, laudable and patriotic. But if we wish for victory at the coming State election there must be no divisions or jealousies among us. We must come to the contest united or we are beaten. Let the patriotic sentiment of Thomas H. Benton be our motive to action, "union, harmony, self-concession, every thing for the cause, nothing for men." Let us be vigilant and active. Organize, organize is the watchword of democracy, from the school district and town to the county and State. Remember that a perfect organization is the first step to victory. An adherence to regular nominations is another important step. This should be inviolable. A large rallying committee is needed in every school district throughout the county; and the numerical strength of each be ascertained a week before the election. It can be done. No democrat should be absent from the polls on the second Monday in November next, for one vote may turn the scale of the gubernatorial question.

A DEMOCRAT OF QUINCY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

A BUBBLE BURST!

The United States Bank, the successor of the Bank of the United States which affected to assume the regulation of the business and the currency of the country and endeavored to control its political affairs, has refused to redeem its paper and proved recreant to its trust agreeably to the predictions of those who have always been opposed to subjecting themselves to the control of any great monied or other aristocratic institution. It is most sincerely to be regretted that many innocent persons must necessarily suffer from its failure, but at the same time there is much cause for joy in the anticipation of a return to a more safe and healthy state of things in the commerce of the nation, which will most assuredly happen in a very short time.

Men of all parties almost unanimously agree that the pressure in the monied concerns of the community has been brought about by this great engine of fraud by throwing its post notes into the market and thus draining the specie from the vaults of the banks. This bank has failed and with it the pressure which it produced must very soon disappear; causing joy to every class of our citizens at the resumption of their ordinary avocations with their accustomed means which had been thus wrested from them by this institution. Notwithstanding the individual suffering which its failure must produce, there is great cause for rejoicing at the prospect of returning to a safe and wholesome business.

JUSTICE.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

MARYLAND DISENTRAILED!

The battle in this State has been fought and democracy has come off triumphant. The Independent Treasury Bill was the rallying point which secured the victory, in opposition to a national bank, the profligacy and corruption of which were fully set forth, and the people in their collective capacity have sealed its fate upon a "sober second thought," even in old Federal Maryland. Five democratic to three whig representatives in the next Congress have been elected, making a gain of two members. In the legislature, the democrats have elected forty-six to thirty-two federal delegates, making a majority of fourteen votes. There

was no election of Senators this year and the majority in this branch will stand as it did last year. It is a complete revolution and Maryland is redeemed from her long enduring captivity to federalism and is now fairly enlisted for the support of democratic principles during the war. Prosperity and joy attend her in her new estate. MASSACHUSETTS, even the old Federal Bay State will shortly follow her by the election of her beloved MONROE to the Chief Magistracy and a democratic Legislature, and she too will enrol herself under the standard of correct principles.

For the Quincy Patriot.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

A convention of whigs, from the several towns in the Twelfth Congressional District, was held in the Meeting House of the First Congregational Society in Halifax, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., after the adjournment of the Plymouth County Convention. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Lucas of Plymouth, whereupon the convention was organized by the election of Elihu Hobart of Abington, as President, and of Andrew L. Russell of Plymouth, Secretary.

The following resolutions were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That as our distinguished neighbor and fellow-citizen, Daniel Webster, has magnanimously withdrawn his name from the list of illustrious men who have been suggested by the public voice as suitable candidates for the Presidency, and in a manner which gives signal proof of his ardent patriotism, while it adds new lustre to his fame, we feel the most perfect freedom of choice in the selection of a candidate for our suffrages, for the highest office in the gift of a free people.

Resolved, That we fully approve the spirit of the resolutions adopted by the Legislative conventions and by the Young Whigs of Worcester, and that we will render our hearty and cordial support to the statesman who shall receive the nomination of the proposed convention at Harrisburg; and surrendering all partialities for men on the altar of patriotism, we will rally for the rescue of the country from the power of its domestic enemies, who are fast destroying the spirit, and will soon, if unchecked in their career, break down the very forms of our republican institutions.

It was then voted to proceed to the selection of a person to represent the whigs of the Twelfth Congressional District in the whig convention to be held at Harrisburg on the first Wednesday of December next, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. The vote being taken it appeared that NATHANIEL M. DAVIS of Plymouth was elected.

The Central Committee of the District was authorized to appoint a substitute, provided Mr. Davis, from any cause, should be unable to attend the convention.

ELIHU HOBART, Chairman.
ANDREW L. RUSSELL, Secretary.

For the Quincy Patriot.

THE MILITIA AWAKE.

At a meeting of the Dorchester Artillery Company on Wednesday evening, Oct. 10th, the following preamble and resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted.

Whereas, it is the duty and should be the pride and glory of the Governor of this Commonwealth, our Commander in Chief, to protect and defend the rights and privileges, and to know and provide for the wants of the militia, whom the Constitution has placed under his command, and who may be called to peril all that they hold dear, even life itself, in defence of his authority and office; and whereas we had been led by His Excellency's professions of deep attachment and respect to hope that we should not be deserted until we had deserted our duty—that we should not be robbed of our privileges without at least having a cause assigned—that our mite would not be taken to replace the abundance which he has lavishly squandered; and whereas we now find his professions false—his protection to be "such protection as vultures give to lambs, covering and devouring"—his attachment to us to be only a love for our services in escorting him from town to town, from an oration to a dinner—in waving our banners and beating salutes to his zanity on the muster field; therefore

Resolved, That both the Governor and the majority of the Legislature who acted with him in taking away the five dollars per annum, which had been granted as a compliment and encouragement, offered us a gross insult and injury; the more so when we consider that the same portion of the Legislature were ready to expend thousands and tens of thousands of the people's money in rash and hazardous speculations, in appointing fifteen Judge Advocates, Harbor masters, a State Chemist, and other useless and expensive partizan agents.

Resolved, That it is the part of a wise government in time of peace to prepare for war, and that we can no longer maintain for Governor or for Legislators, that party who have ruled this Commonwealth for several years, and under whom the militia has become a butt of ridicule and a disgrace to our beloved State, and by whom the Independent Companies, heretofore respectable and respected, have been prostrated, paralyzed and dishonored.

Resolved, That we will no longer put faith in the high sounding professions of respect for the militia which have been followed only by yearly efforts to degrade and sink it, under pretence of reform, and at length by a total abrogation of the paltry pittance which had before been allowed, and that such conduct deserves the scorn and contempt of every true patriot of whatever party.

Resolved, That in November next, we will "muster" with "full ranks" and having "reviewed" the conduct of our rulers, we will "march" to the polls and "discharge a volley" of votes simultaneously with our brethren in

other parts of the State, which shall cause those now in authority to tremble and "beat a speedy retreat" from the "citadel" of which they have proved themselves so unworthy.

JOHN DELANO, Jr., Chairman.

BENJAMIN STONE, Jr., Secretary.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steam ship Liverpool arrived at New York on Thursday morning of last week bringing Liverpool dates to the 21st, and London to the 22d September.

The state of the English harvest was unfavorable. There will not be an average crop. In Ireland it is still worse. The crops of grain and of potatoes are far below the average. Cotton continued falling and did not appear to have reached its minimum.

The bills of the United States Bank drawn on Hottinguer & Co., Paris, have been dishonored. Mr. Jaudon, who has been the Bank's Agent in London, went to Paris to effect an arrangement with Rothschilds, to redeem the bills. Of his success different statements are made. The Rothschilds were willing to interfere on receiving ample security. The London Sun says that the difficulties of the United States Bank have been principally caused by the large purchases which it has made of cotton or by the large advances it has made to the growers and holders of cotton in America, to keep up the price of that article.

France has recognized the independence of Texas.

Don Carlos has abandoned Spain—Marolo and others of his principal men having abandoned him—and has retired, with his family and two or three thousand troops, into France. His troops were disarmed, and the French Government had resolved to send him and his family to Bourges, fifty leagues South of Paris.

No progress has been made in the settlement of the affairs of Egypt.

No progress has been made in the settlement of the affairs of Egypt.

Daniel Webster and his family are to return home in the Liverpool, in November.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, OCT. 19, 1839.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.

MARCUS MORTON of Taunton.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

NATHAN WILLIS of Pittsfield.

Senators for Norfolk County.

BENJAMIN P. WILLIAMS of Roxbury.
BRADFORD L. WALES of Randolph.
LUCAS POND of Wrentham.

Whig Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.

EDWARD EVERETT, Boston.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE HULL, Lenox.

Senators for Norfolk County.

JOSEPH L. RICHARDSON of Medway.
JAMES M. ROBBINS of Milton,
APPLETON HOWE of Weymouth.

THE SUSPENSION. The banks in Rhode Island have stopped paying specie. The banks in the interior of Pennsylvania are following the example of the city banks in suspending specie payments. The Old Pennsylvania bank in Philadelphia is the only one that holds out. The banks of Delaware, on hearing of the suspension in Philadelphia, immediately followed suit. The banks in the District of Columbia have all suspended. Specie is now worth seven per cent, premium there. The Trenton (N. J.) Banks have not suspended, and they will continue to pay out specie as long as the public sustains them with liberality and confidence. All the banks of the State of Virginia, except the branch of the Exchange Bank at Norfolk, have suspended payment of specie.

The banks in New York remain firm and the impression is that they will be able to meet the worst of the crisis. The Agent of Baring & Brothers has offered the New York banks the credit of that house for a million, if needed, as a fund to draw upon, so as to avoid the necessity of shipping specie. The offer, it is said, will not be accepted, as New Yorkers trust to their grain and flour, which is abundant, and is as good as specie for remittances.

In Boston, confidence in the banks remains undiminished. Two highly respectable meetings of the merchants have been held the week past, at which a vote to request the banks to suspend, was voted down by a majority of more than two to one.

The bills of the Rhode Island Banks are not received at the Suffolk Bank; nor the bills of the Washington County Bank, at Calais, Me.

VERMONT. The Vermont legislature assembled on the 10th instant, when the whig candidate was chosen Speaker of the House by a majority of seven votes over his opponent, in a House of two hundred and twenty-five members. In the Senate there are eighteen anti-administration members to twelve democrats. The ascertained majority for Gov. Jenness and the other State officers, two thousand three hundred and fifty-one.

MEMOIR OF MATTHEW CAREY. The November number of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, will, we understand, contain a biographical sketch of the life of this distinguished philanthropist, from materials put into the hands of the writer, O. Holden, Esq., a short time before his demise, by Mr. Carey.

PENNSYLVANIA. The returns from the several counties throughout the State already received, show that the democratic party will have a decided majority in both branches of the Legislature.

FIRE. At about half past three o'clock on Saturday morning last, the store of Capt. John Whitney, at Quincy Point, in this town, was discovered to be on fire. The building and contents were entirely consumed. An explosion of powder in the store gave the first alarm, when the fire was discovered burning in different parts of the store; a door was found to be unfastened, and some stockings scattered in the yard, from which it is supposed the store was plundered, and then set on fire. Twelve hundred dollars insurance on the building, but an entire loss on the stock valued at four thousand dollars.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION. At the town meeting last Tuesday, John M. Gourgas, Jr., Esq., presiding, it was voted to celebrate the Second Centennial Anniversary since the incorporation of Braintree, Quincy then forming a part, and a committee was chosen, consisting of Messrs. Thomas Greenleaf, Josiah Brigham, Charles A. Brown, Lewis Bass, John Whitney, George W. Beale and John Savil, to confer with such committees as may be appointed by the towns of Braintree and Randolph.

To correct a wrong impression, it is proper to state that we had nothing to do with the meeting called last Saturday evening.

OHIO. The Ohio Statesman says the whole number of Senators in the Legislature is thirty-six—whole number of Representatives, seventy-two—on joint ballot one hundred and eighty—majority, fifty-five. Sufficient returns of the election have been received to render it certain that the democratic party will have an increased majority in both branches of the Legislature as compared with the result last year.

GEORGIA ELECTION. From the few returns that have been received from this State, the democratic candidate for Governor has a majority of about two hundred. The contest for Governor has been very close—and it is the belief that the whig Governor is elected by a very small majority.

NEW JERSEY. The result of the election in this State is highly favorable to the whigs, who have elected a majority in both branches of the Legislature—the returns show a whig gain in both Houses over the last election.

A CARD.

The subscriber hereby tenders his warmest thanks to his fellow-citizens and the fire departments of Quincy, Weymouth, Braintree and Dorchester for their united exertions to save his property from destruction by fire on Saturday morning last.

JOHN WHITNEY.

NOTICES.

Hon. Alexander H. Everett of Roxbury will deliver the third lecture before the Quincy Lyceum the present season, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, (Oct. 23d,) commencing at seven o'clock precisely.

By a vote of the Lyceum none can be admitted to the lectures without season tickets. The Secretary will be in attendance at the door to furnish persons with tickets who may wish to become members, on the above evening. Members will show their ticket to the doorkeeper as they enter.

The following gentlemen have promised to lecture some time during the present season, viz:—Hon. John Q. Adams, Charles F. Adams, James A. Stetson, William P. Lunt, Calvin Wolcott, William M. Cornell, John Gregory, Christopher P. Cranch, Frederic A. Whitney, Rufus Choate, John C. Park, Robert Randall, Jr., John Pierpont, O. A. Brownson, Samuel G. Goodrich, Alexander H. Everett, George Whitney, Nassian L. White, Asaph Churchill, Jr.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.
Will the contemplated Centennial Celebration be a benefit to the rising generation?
JOHN C. EDWARDS, Secretary.

The Quincy Universalist Institute will meet in the Vestry of the Universalist Meeting-house, TO-MORROW EVENING, (Oct. 20th,) commencing at half past six o'clock.

Will the contemplated Centennial Celebration be a benefit to the rising generation?
The public generally are respectfully invited to attend.
A. PIERCE, Secretary.

Mr. George Newcomb will deliver a lecture before the Quincy Point Debating Society, on MONDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., at half past six o'clock.

Is ardent spirits more injurious to the human race than gunpowder?
A general invitation is given for persons to attend the meetings of this society.
L. RICHARDS, Secretary.

At the request of a committee, chosen by the citizens of the Town of Braintree, Hon. John Q. Adams will deliver an address in Rev. Dr. Storrs' Meeting-house, on THURSDAY, (Oct. 24th,) at three o'clock in the afternoon. The discourse will be principally on the subject of Education.

MINOT THAYER,
J. M. HOLLINGSWORTH,
SAMUEL HAYDEN,
JOHN HOBART, } Committee.

The Selectmen of Quincy would inform their fellow-citizens, that they will hold a weekly meeting of the Board, at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, from two to five o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

DIED.

In this town, 16th inst., after a short but very severe illness, Josiah Adams, 3d, son of Mr. Josiah Adams, 2d, aged 17. His loss is deeply lamented.
William, son of the late Dr. Thomas Phipps, aged 19 years.
In Augusta, Dec. 1st inst., of the prevailing fever, Mr. Elijah V. Dwell, a native of this town, aged 33.
In Braintree, Sept. 29th, George Newcomb, child of Mr. Martin Nash, aged 8 months.
"Oh, what a life!—how fleeting and how vain,
Like the swift shadow gliding o'er the plain;
Or as a vapor for a moment seen;
Then disappears as though it ne'er had been;
'Tis frail and transient, as the opening flower
Which brightly blooms and withers in an hour;
One moment gay and shedding fragrance round,
The next, 'tis faded, drooping on the ground,
Thus our sweet day, to our admiring view
He seemed a flower, with fresh with morning dew;
But soon on this loved flower there fell a blight.
And he did fade in all his lovely bloom,
Did early fade and sink into the tomb.
And oh! we looked upon his dying eyes,
And oh! we looked upon his smiling skies.
We saw him blest, we saw him mount the skies.
And now transplanted to a fairer clime
He blooms forever 'neath the smiles divine
Of him who now, with kind and constant love,
Will shield this plant in his own house above.
Oh, happy child! thus early called away
From sin and care to everlasting day."

ACQUITTAL OF ROSS. A Cherokee Convention has acquitted Ross of the murder of Ridge and Boudinot, and issued a manifesto recommending a reconciliation between the belligerent parties.

Just Call and See.

E. PACKARD & Co. have now opened their Store on School Street, formerly occupied by Price, where they will sell DRY GOODS as low as can be purchased elsewhere.
BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES of various qualities.
Quincy, Oct. 19.

Almanacks for 1840.

THOMAS' Old Farmer's and other Almanacks for 1840 for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Quincy BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Oct. 19.

For Sale.

TWELVE thousand merchantable BOARDS and about two thousand JOIST, now lying on Bramhall's Wharf, will be sold very low if applied for immediately—to be removed in ten days.
Also—Fourteen cords of WOOD.
Terms cash. Apply to
Quincy, Oct. 19. GERSHOM CLEMENT.

Artificial Flowers.

S. S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, having just received the most recent patterns for MILLINERY and the most desirable articles for the present and coming season, will be happy to wait on all who will please favour her with their patronage. She has now on hand Linen Cambric and Long Lawn, Linen Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, Indian Handkerchiefs, Elegant Wrought Muslin and Cambric Edgings and Insertions, Black Brussels Edging, Black and White Broad Quilling and Edgings, Fancy Silks and Satins of every colour, Changeable Gros de Algers for Bonnets, and an entire new style of Ribbons, French Artificial Flowers, Silk Vases, Alpines and good Black Silk, and will continue to keep ready made Mourning and Fancy Bonnets, Caps, Cuffs, Collars, etc.
Florence and Oriental Straw Bonnets, English and American Bonnets.
Now selling some of her old stock of Bonnets and Ribbons very cheap.
Quincy, Oct. 19.

Drawing School.

THE subscriber proposes to open a school for Drawing at Mr. Cornell's School Room. All who wish to attend are invited to meet there next TUESDAY EVENING, at seven o'clock. The terms will then and there be made known.
JOHN C. DODGE.
Quincy, Oct. 19.

At Auction.

WILL be sold at auction, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Widow Lemuel Spear and house of Robert W. Louges, Household Furniture and Farming Utensils, at seven o'clock. Also—One Stone Wagon. Conditions at the time of sale.
Quincy, Oct. 19. HARVEY FIELD, Auct.

Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HINCKLEY, NEWCOMB & Co. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, a limited co-partnership having been formed between the subscribers. BENJAMIN HINCKLEY, Jr. GEORGE NEWCOMB, LEWIS NEWCOMB.
Quincy, Oct. 11, 1839.

Limited Copartnership.

THIS certifies that a limited copartnership has been entered into pursuant to the provisions of the thirty-fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, between Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., and George Newcomb, both of Quincy, and Lewis Newcomb of Braintree, all in said Commonwealth. The general nature of the business to be transacted by said copartnership is the purchase and sale of Coal, Wood, Flour, Grain, Ship Chandlery, West India Goods and Groceries, which is to be transacted in said town of Quincy. The said Lewis Newcomb is the special partner and has contributed to the common stock the sum of six hundred dollars in cash; the said Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., and George Newcomb are the general partners and the said business is to be conducted under their names.

Said copartnership is to commence on the day of the date hereof and to expire on the eleventh day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-one. Witness our hands and seals this eleventh day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

BENJAMIN HINCKLEY, Jr.
GEORGE NEWCOMB,
LEWIS NEWCOMB.
Attest,
JOHN WHITNEY.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK COUNTY ss. On this eleventh day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, personally appeared the abovesaid Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., George Newcomb and Lewis Newcomb and acknowledged the above written instrument by them subscribed to be their act and deed.
Before me,
JOHN WHITNEY, Justice of the Peace.
Quincy, Oct. 19.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.
THE Store of John Whitney, Esq., at Quincy Point, in the Town of Quincy, was destroyed by fire, with its valuable contents of goods, amounting to over four thousand dollars, early on Saturday morning last. From an examination into all the circumstances connected with this calamity, no doubt can rest upon the public mind of its being the fell work of the incendiary, for the purpose of plunder and robbery. An outrage, so malignant in its character and so serious in its results, is a just cause of alarm for the future safety of the lives and property of the citizens of Quincy. To the end that public justice may be more fully aroused, the undersigned, Selectmen of the Town of Quincy, deem it their duty to call upon all good citizens to use their utmost exertions, by diligent search and inquiry, to bring to speedy detection such high-handed villainy; and the above reward of one hundred dollars will be paid by the Town of Quincy for such discovery as will lead to a conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of this dastardly crime.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, } Selectmen of
JAMES NEWCOMB, } Quincy.
CHARLES A. BROWN, }
Quincy, Oct. 17.

The Good Housekeeper.

OR the Way to Live Well and to be Well while we Live, containing directions for preparing food in regard to health, economy and taste, by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, editress of the Lady's Book. Just published and for sale at the Quincy Bookstore.
Quincy, Oct. 5.

Oven Moulds, &c.

OVEN Moulds, Ash and Boiler Doors, of the most approved kinds. For sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, June 10.

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For Sale.

TWELVE thousand merchantable **BOARDS** and about two thousand **JOIST**, now lying on Bramhall's Wharf, will be sold very low if applied for immediately—to be removed in ten days.

Also—Fourteen cords of **WOOD.**

Terms cash. Apply to **GERSHOM CLEMENT.**

Quincy, Oct. 19.

Artificial Flowers.

S. S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, having just received the most recent patterns for **MILLINERY** and the most desirable articles for the present and coming season, will be happy to wait on all who will please favour him with their patronage. She has now on hand **Linen Cambric** and **Long Lawn**, **Linen Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs**, **Imitation Handkerchiefs**, **Elegant Wrought Muslin** and **Cambric Edgings and Insertions**, **Black Brussels Edging**, **Black and White Blouse Quilling** and **Edgings**, **Fancy Silks and Satins** of almost every colour, **Changeable Gro de Algers** for Bonnets, and an entire new style of **Ribbons**, **French Artificial Flowers**, **Silk Velvets**, **Alpines** and good **Black Silk**, and will continue to keep ready made **Mourning** and **Fancy Bonnets**, **Caps**, **Capes**, **Collars**, etc.

Florence and Oriental Straw Bonnets, **English and American Bonnets.**

Now selling some of her old stock of **Bonnets and Ribbons** very cheap.

Quincy, Oct. 19.

Drawing School.

THE subscriber proposes to open a school for Drawing at Mr. Cornell's School Room. All who wish to attend are invited to meet there next **TUESDAY EVENING**, at seven o'clock. The terms will then and there be made known.

JOHN C. DODGE.

Quincy, Oct. 19.

At Auction.

WILL be sold at auction, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Widow **Lemuel Spear** and house of **Robert W. Lougee**, Household Furniture and Farming Utensils.

Also—One Stone Wagon. Conditions at the time of sale.

HARVEY FIELD, Auct.

Quincy, Oct. 19.

Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of

HINCKLEY, NEWCOMB & Co.

has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, a limited co-partnership having been formed between them.

BENJAMIN HINCKLEY, Jr.,
GEORGE NEWCOMB,
LEWIS NEWCOMB.

Quincy, Oct. 11, 1839.

Limited Copartnership.

THIS certifies that a limited copartnership has been entered into pursuant to the provisions of the thirty-fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, between Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., and George Newcomb, both of Quincy, and Lewis Newcomb of Braintree, all in said Commonwealth.

The general nature of the business to be transacted by said copartnership is the purchase and sale of Coal, Wood, Flour, Grain, Ship Chandlery, West India Goods and Groceries, which is to be transacted in said town of Quincy. The said Lewis Newcomb is the special partner and has contributed to the common stock the sum of six hundred dollars in cash; the said Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., and George Newcomb are the general partners and the said business is to be conducted under their names.

HINCKLEY & NEWCOMB.

Said copartnership is to commence on the day of the date hereof and to expire on the eleventh day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and forty.

Witness our hands, this eleventh day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

BENJAMIN HINCKLEY, Jr.,
GEORGE NEWCOMB,
LEWIS NEWCOMB.

Attest,
JOHN WHITNEY.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK COUNTY ss. On this eleventh day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, personally appeared the above named Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., George Newcomb and Lewis Newcomb and acknowledged the above written instrument by them subscribed to be their act. Before me.

JOHN WHITNEY, Justice of the Peace.

Quincy, Oct. 19.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE Store of John Whitney, Esq., at Quincy Point, in the Town of Quincy, was destroyed by fire, with its valuable contents of goods, amounting to over four thousand dollars, early on Saturday morning last. From an examination into all the circumstances connected with this calamity, no doubt can rest on the public mind of its being the fell work of the incendiary, for the purpose of plunder and robbery.

An outrage, so malignant in its character and so serious in its results, is a just cause of alarm for the future safety of the lives and property of the citizens of Quincy. To the end that public justice may be more fully aroused, the undersigned, Selectmen of the Town of Quincy, deem it their duty to call upon all good citizens to use their utmost exertions, by diligent search and inquiry, to bring to speedy detection such high-handed villain; and the above reward of one hundred dollars will be paid by the Town of Quincy for the discovery as well as for the conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of this dastardly crime.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Selectmen of Quincy.
JAMES NEWCOMB,
CHARLES A. BROWN.

Quincy, Oct. 17.

The Good Housekeeper.

OR the Way to Live Well and to be Well while we Live, containing directions for preparing food in regard to health, economy and taste, by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, editress of the **Lady's Book.** Just published and for sale at the Quincy Bookstore.

Quincy, Oct. 5.

Oven Mouths, &c.

OVEN Mouths, Ash and Boiler Doors, of the most approved kinds.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, June 10.

Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership under the firm of

ELISHA PACKARD & Co.
as dealers in Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, together with a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

ELISHA PACKARD,
A. M. BURRELL.

Quincy, Oct. 12.

List of Letters

Remaining at Post Office, Quincy, Oct. 1, 1839.

A.
John Adams,
Abraham R. Austin,
Timothy Atwood,

B.
Miss Susan Babbitt,
Mr. Blake,
Joseph J. Batchelder,
Messrs. Barber & Hensly,
Cyrus Babcock,
Joseph Blood,
Ira L. Beckwith,
Mrs. Charlotte Burrows,
Foster Brown.

C.
Lemuel Chesley,
Leonard Cheney,
Peter Cating.

D.
Salome Dyer,
William Dearborn,
Charles Durgin,
David Duff,
John P. Devine.

E.
Benjamin French,
Lorenzo Flint,
Stephen F. Fowler.

F.
Horatio N. Glover,
Mr. Gregory,
Mrs. Mary A. Glover,
Augustine Gregor,
George Grant,
Ephraim Green, 2,
James Green.

G.
Mrs. Sally Haynes,
Miss Josiah Henry,
Samuel Hayden,
R. Hussey, Esq.,
C. D. Hayden,
Capt. Jacob Henry,
William Hatch,
Mrs. Sylvia Holmes,
John Huff.

H.
Granville Jones.

I.
Miss Lucy Taylor,
Miss Josiah Torrey,
Charles R. Winslow,
Edwin Whiting,
George Willett,
Mrs. Beulah Wood,
Charles Woodford,
Edwin Willis, 2,
Calvin H. Ward.

J.
Miss Lucy Taylor,
Miss Josiah Torrey,
Charles R. Winslow,
Edwin Whiting,
George Willett,
Mrs. Beulah Wood,
Charles Woodford,
Edwin Willis, 2,
Calvin H. Ward.

K.
Miss Lucy Taylor,
Miss Josiah Torrey,
Charles R. Winslow,
Edwin Whiting,
George Willett,
Mrs. Beulah Wood,
Charles Woodford,
Edwin Willis, 2,
Calvin H. Ward.

L.
Miss Lucy Taylor,
Miss Josiah Torrey,
Charles R. Winslow,
Edwin Whiting,
George Willett,
Mrs. Beulah Wood,
Charles Woodford,
Edwin Willis, 2,
Calvin H. Ward.

M.
Miss Lucy Taylor,
Miss Josiah Torrey,
Charles R. Winslow,
Edwin Whiting,
George Willett,
Mrs. Beulah Wood,
Charles Woodford,
Edwin Willis, 2,
Calvin H. Ward.

N.
Miss Lucy Taylor,
Miss Josiah Torrey,
Charles R. Winslow,
Edwin Whiting,
George Willett,
Mrs. Beulah Wood,
Charles Woodford,
Edwin Willis, 2,
Calvin H. Ward.

O.
Miss Lucy Taylor,
Miss Josiah Torrey,
Charles R. Winslow,
Edwin Whiting,
George Willett,
Mrs. Beulah Wood,
Charles Woodford,
Edwin Willis, 2,
Calvin H. Ward.

P.
Miss Lucy Taylor,
Miss Josiah Torrey,
Charles R. Winslow,
Edwin Whiting,
George Willett,
Mrs. Beulah Wood,
Charles Woodford,
Edwin Willis, 2,
Calvin H. Ward.

Q.
Miss Lucy Taylor,
Miss Josiah Torrey,
Charles R. Winslow,
Edwin Whiting,
George Willett,
Mrs. Beulah Wood,
Charles Woodford,
Edwin Willis, 2,
Calvin H. Ward.

R.
Miss Lucy Taylor,
Miss Josiah Torrey,
Charles R. Winslow,
Edwin Whiting,
George Willett,
Mrs. Beulah Wood,
Charles Woodford,
Edwin Willis, 2,
Calvin H. Ward.

S.
Miss Lucy Taylor,
Miss Josiah Torrey,
Charles R. Winslow,
Edwin Whiting,
George Willett,
Mrs. Beulah Wood,
Charles Woodford,
Edwin Willis, 2,
Calvin H. Ward.

T.
Miss Lucy Taylor,
Miss Josiah Torrey,
Charles R. Winslow,
Edwin Whiting,
George Willett,
Mrs. Beulah Wood,
Charles Woodford,
Edwin Willis, 2,
Calvin H. Ward.

U.
Miss Lucy Taylor,
Miss Josiah Torrey,
Charles R. Winslow,
Edwin Whiting,
George Willett,
Mrs. Beulah Wood,
Charles Woodford,
Edwin Willis, 2,
Calvin H. Ward.

V.
Miss Lucy Taylor,
Miss Josiah Torrey,
Charles R. Winslow,
Edwin Whiting,
George Willett,
Mrs. Beulah Wood,
Charles Woodford,
Edwin Willis, 2,
Calvin H. Ward.

W.
Miss Lucy Taylor,
Miss Josiah Torrey,
Charles R. Winslow,
Edwin Whiting,
George Willett,
Mrs. Beulah Wood,
Charles Woodford,
Edwin Willis, 2,
Calvin H. Ward.

X.
Miss Lucy Taylor,
Miss Josiah Torrey,
Charles R. Winslow,
Edwin Whiting,
George Willett,
Mrs. Beulah Wood,
Charles Woodford,
Edwin Willis, 2,
Calvin H. Ward.

Y.
Miss Lucy Taylor,
Miss Josiah Torrey,
Charles R. Winslow,
Edwin Whiting,
George Willett,
Mrs. Beulah Wood,
Charles Woodford,
Edwin Willis, 2,
Calvin H. Ward.

Z.
Miss Lucy Taylor,
Miss Josiah Torrey,
Charles R. Winslow,
Edwin Whiting,
George Willett,
Mrs. Beulah Wood,
Charles Woodford,
Edwin Willis, 2,
Calvin H. Ward.

ADAM CURTIS,
NATHANIEL WHITE,
LLOYD G. HORTON.

Quincy, July 13.

A Valuable Medicine.

THE Indian Purgative Pills possess two very remarkable properties. One, they cannot possibly do injury or harm; and the other is, they are always SURE to do good.

This may appear strange to some; but when we reflect that they cure disease upon *Nature's own plan*, viz: Purifying the blood of all corrupt humors, it will not appear wonderful that they so perfectly succeed, and at the same time all powerful in the cure of disease.

More than five thousand persons in New England, have been cured of Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflammatory and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Erysipelas, and small Pox; Inflammations of the Brain, of the Throat, of the Lungs, of the Liver, of the Intestines, the Kidneys, and the Bladder; Rheumatism, both Acute and Chronic, Spitting and Vomiting of blood, Diarrhea and Dysentery; Syncope, Apoplexy and Paralysis; Dyspepsia and Hypochondriasis; Tetanus; Epilepsy; Whooping Cough, Asthma and palpitation of the Heart; Incipient Consumption, and Marasmus; Dropsy of the Head, the Chest, the Abdomen and the Limbs; Scrofula, Scurvy and Syphilis; Bronchocoele and Cancers Gravel and Strangury, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Sick-headache, flatulency, Rains of the stomach, Pain in the Back and Side, and other complaints of the Kidneys and Liver, Ulcers and sores of every description; Hysterics, Weak Nerves and lowness of spirits, as well as Lencorrhoea, Menorrhoea, Suppression and other delicate female complaints, solely by the use of the *Indian Purgative Pills*. And direct reference can be given to persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health and usefulness, by the above valuable medicine, and in many instances after they had been pronounced by their Doctors incurable. Shall not these facts coming as they do from the people who have been benefited, and proved by the living testimony of thousands, have some effect in convincing the invalid, who perhaps may have suffered for years, with some painful disease, that he too, by the use of the *Indian Purgative Pills*, may also be freed from his pain, and once more taste the sweets of Health. It surely will, and we trust the day is not far distant when *Purgation*, the only sure and certain method of curing disease, will be universally acknowledged, and *DIS-EASE WHOLLY DRIVEN FROM OUR LAND.*

BRIEGLER & CARTER, Agents.

Quincy, July 13.

House Lots for Sale.

A NUMBER of House Lots in Braintree, eligibly situated, from one to six acres as purchasers may want. Inquire of Mr. Morrison at the Paper Factory or of Mr. Atherton at the Lyceum Building, where the plan may be seen and the terms made known.

Braintree, Oct. 12.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership lately existing under the firm of **Ebenezer Bent & Co.** is this day, (Sept. 26th) dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment to **Ebenezer Bent** and all demands against it will be settled by him.

E.B. BENT,
WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.

Quincy, Sept. 23.

Veils.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale a good assortment of **BLACK LACE VELS**, a rich and fashionable article.

Quincy, Mar. 19.

Patent Metallic Powders.

W. T. ANDERSON, the Patentee of the above valuable article, which has been introduced into almost every State in the Union, and for the value of which he has certificates from the first Jewellers, etc. in this country, informs the citizens of this town and vicinity, that Messrs. **BRIEGLER & CARTER** have accepted an Agency for the sale of this Powder, where it will be only kept for sale in this place.

As the article has been counterfeited, the public to obtain the genuine must purchase of the Agents.

The following recommendations are extracted from a numerous list, in the possession of the Patentee, testifying to its unrivalled merits.

Boston, April 20th, 1839. I have tried Anderson's Silver Wash and Plate Powder and find it good.

FREDERIC POOL.

Boston, May 3d, 1839. This certifies that I have used Mr. Anderson's Plate Powder and believe it a better article for cleaning silver than I have any knowledge of.

LUCIUS DOOLITTLE.

Boston, June 8th, 1839. We have made trial of Mr. Anderson's Polishing Powder and believe that it effectually answers the purpose for which it is designed.

JOHN BIGELOW & Co.

Boston, August 7th, 1839. We have seen Mr. Anderson's Powder tried and consider it better than any thing we have yet seen for the purpose for which it is intended.

FAIRBANKS, LORING & Co.

Quincy, Aug. 24.

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.

A meeting of the Association for mutual protection to prevent Trespasses in Gardens, Fields, Orchards, Woodlands, etc. in the town of Quincy, held on the 5th of June last, it was

Resolved, That the President and Directors be authorized to offer the above reward to any person giving such information as may lead to the conviction and punishment of any person or persons, offending against the laws protecting the Gardens, Fields, Orchards and Woodlands, belonging to the members of the Association.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 42. Every person who shall wilfully and maliciously, or wantonly and without cause, cut down or destroy, or by girdling, lopping, or otherwise shall injure any fruit tree, or any other tree not his own, standing or growing for shade, or ornament or other useful purpose, or shall maliciously or wantonly break the glass or any part of it, in any building not his own, or shall maliciously break down, injure, mar or deface, any fence belonging to, or enclosing lands not his own, or shall maliciously throw down or open any gate, bars or fence, and leave the same down or open, or shall maliciously and injuriously, sever from the freehold of another, any produce thereof, or any thing attached thereto, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 44. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by cutting down or destroying any timber, or wood, standing or growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land or by digging up, or carrying away, any stone, or gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould, from such land, or any roots, fruit or plants, there being, or by cutting down, or carrying away, any sedge, grass, hay, or any corn standing, growing, or being on such land, or by carrying away from any wharf, or landing place, any goods whatever, in which he has no interest, or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than sixty days, or by fine, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 45. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the Garden, Orchard, or other improved land of another, without the permission of the owner thereof, and with intent to cut, take, carry away, destroy or injure the trees, grass, grass, hay, fruit or vegetables, there growing, or being, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than thirty days, or by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 46. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the Garden, Orchard, or other improved land of another, without the permission of the owner thereof, and with intent to cut, take, carry away, destroy or injure the trees, grass, grass, hay, fruit or vegetables, there growing, or being, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than thirty days, or by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 47. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the Garden, Orchard, or other improved land of another, without the permission of the owner thereof, and with intent to cut, take, carry away, destroy or injure the trees, grass, grass, hay, fruit or vegetables, there growing, or being, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than thirty days, or by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 48. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the Garden, Orchard, or other improved land of another, without the permission of the owner thereof, and with intent to cut, take, carry away, destroy or injure the trees, grass, grass, hay, fruit or vegetables, there growing, or being, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than thirty days, or by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 49. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the Garden, Orchard, or other improved land of another, without the permission of the owner thereof, and with intent to cut, take, carry away, destroy or injure the trees, grass, grass, hay, fruit or vegetables, there growing, or being, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than thirty days, or by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 50. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the Garden, Orchard, or other improved land of another, without the permission of the owner thereof, and with intent to cut, take, carry away, destroy or injure the trees, grass, grass, hay, fruit or vegetables, there growing, or being, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than thirty days, or by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 51. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the Garden, Orchard, or other improved land of another, without the permission of the owner thereof, and with intent to cut, take, carry away, destroy or injure the trees, grass, grass, hay, fruit or vegetables, there growing, or being, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than thirty days, or by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 52. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the Garden, Orchard, or other improved land of another, without the permission of the owner thereof, and with intent to cut, take, carry away, destroy or injure the trees, grass, grass, hay, fruit or vegetables, there growing, or being, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than thirty days, or by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 53. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the Garden, Orchard, or other improved land of another, without the permission of the owner thereof, and with intent to cut, take, carry away, destroy or injure the trees, grass, grass, hay, fruit or vegetables, there growing, or being, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than thirty days, or by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 54. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the Garden, Orchard, or other improved land of another, without the permission of the owner thereof, and with intent to cut, take, carry away, destroy or injure the trees, grass, grass, hay, fruit or vegetables, there growing, or being, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than thirty days, or by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 55. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the Garden, Orchard, or other improved land of another, without the permission of the owner thereof, and with intent to cut, take, carry away, destroy or injure the trees, grass, grass, hay, fruit or vegetables, there growing, or being, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than thirty days, or by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 56. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the Garden, Orchard, or other improved land of another, without the permission of the owner thereof, and with intent to cut, take, carry away, destroy or injure the trees, grass, grass, hay, fruit or vegetables, there growing, or being, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than thirty days, or by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 57. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the Garden, Orchard, or other improved land of another, without the permission of the owner thereof, and with intent to cut, take, carry away, destroy or injure the trees, grass, grass, hay, fruit or vegetables, there growing, or being, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than thirty days, or by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 58. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the Garden, Orchard, or other improved land of another, without the permission of the owner thereof, and with intent to cut, take, carry away, destroy or injure the trees, grass, grass, hay, fruit or vegetables, there growing, or being, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than thirty days, or by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 59. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the Garden, Orchard, or other improved land of another, without the permission of the owner thereof, and with intent to cut, take, carry away, destroy or injure the trees, grass, grass, hay, fruit or vegetables, there growing, or being, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than thirty days, or by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Revised Statutes: Chap. 126, Sect. 60. Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass, by entering upon the Garden, Orchard, or other improved land of another, without the permission of the owner thereof, and with intent to

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE MESSIAH AND WOMAN OF SAMARIA.

When Jesus from Judea went,
To Galilee his course was bent;
And passing through Samaria,
He stopt in Sychar on his way.
By Jacob's well of great renown—
He weary was, and there sat down;
And while he rested on the brink,
A woman came to draw and drink.
When from the well her draught she drew,
Give me, said he, the water too.
"Dost thou, who art a Jew," said she,
"Thus condescend to drink with me?"
The Jew no inclination felt,
With the Samaritans to deal.
"If thou hadst known," the man replied,
"The Gift of God, and me beside,
Then thou wouldst living waters seek,
Of him who now with thee doth speak."
The well was deep, the woman saw,
And said, "Sir, thou hast said to draw;
And now, from whence wilt thou procure
That water which will thus endure?
Greater art thou than he, indeed,
Who gave this well unto his seed,
Who drank himself and likewise drew
This water for his cattle too."
"But every one," said Jesus then,
"Who drinks this water thirsts again;
But he no more of thirst shall know,
Who drinks the water I bestow:
But him it shall still abide,
Springing to endless life beside."
The woman said, "Sir, I implore
This water that I thirst no more."
"Go! call thy husband," Jesus cried—
"He has no husband," she replied.
"Is true, indeed, as thou hast said,
Although five husbands thou hast had;
And he whom thou now hast to be
Thy husband, is not thine to thee."
"Sir! by the light thou dost impart,
A prophet I perceive thou art—
Our fathers did their God revere,
And pay their homage to him here;
Yet in Jerusalem, ye say,
Men ought their adoration pay."
"Woman!" said he, "to me give ear—
The hour will come when neither here,
Nor at Jerusalem, wilt thou
Before thy God and Father bow.
Ye worship him, and homage do,
Unto a God ye know not who;
But we of God have better views,
Because salvation 's of the Jews.
God is a spirit, and requires,
That worship which true love inspires.
In spirit and in truth sincere,
Must man before his God appear."
The woman said, "Messiah, I know,
Will tell us all things here below,
When he shall come our guide to be."
Said Jesus, "I that speak am he."
The woman then with haste repaired
Again to Sychar, and declared
What from the lips of Jesus fell
While talking with her at the well.
"Come now," said she, "a man behold,
Who all things I have done hath told—
Must this not be the Christ indeed,
From whom such knowledge doth proceed?"
Then did the citizens withdraw,
To see the man the woman saw,
For all who know not Jesus yet;
Though called by a Samaritan
To come and see the Son of Man.

ANECDOTES.

REFUSING A STUMP. A clergyman, a while since, in speaking of the future condition of his hearers, according as their lives should be pure or otherwise, made the usual division, then into sleep and death. He dwelt upon the condition of each. He specially enlarged upon the miseries of the latter, and upon the presumptuous conduct of those whose sins are likely in the end to place them in that division, and then exclaimed, "who dare be a sinner?"

"I dare," roared a sailor from the gallery.
"How?" said the preacher in astonishment, "you dare to—"
"Aye, master," interrupted the sailor, "cause you see I won't take a stump from any body."

PRETENDED LOVE. As a woman was walking, a man looked at her and followed her. The woman said, "why do you follow me?" He answered, "because I have fallen in love with you." The woman said, "why are you in love with me?" He answered, "because you are so handsome—she is coming after me—go and make love to her." The man turned back and saw a woman with an ugly face. Being greatly displeased, he turned to the first woman and said, "why did you tell me you were in love with me?" The woman answered, "neither did you speak the truth, for if you were really in love with me, you would have come to look upon my sister?"

THE FLEET. "Arrah, Teddy, arn't you'n your name 'Teddy O'Byrne' before you left old Ireland?" "Sure it was my darlin'." "But my jewel, why then do you add the e and call it 'Teddy O'Byrnes' now?" "Why you spalpeen! I haven't been married since I went to America! and are you so ignorant of grammar, that ye don't know that when one thing is added to another it becomes a plural?"

WE HAVE IT. We have found out that when a young lady 'sets her cap,' she means to cap-tivate, and then cap-ture some fellow, if she can. What a cap-it-ative cap is that! We are not cap-able of being cap-tured by such cap-ricious.

IGNORANCE EXPOSED. A man was boasting about his knowledge of the world, when a wag in company asked him if he had ever been in Algebra. "I cannot exactly tell," said he, "but I think I once passed it on the coach."

CLERICAL SARCASM. A New Hampshire farmer, going to parish meeting, met the clergyman, and told him that they were going to raise his salary, (which was a very mean one) to which he drily said, "I must beg you wouldn't; I find it no hard to get the little you vote, that if you vote any more, I am afraid I shall have no time to do anything else."

WIT. Peter, never go to bed at night without knowing something you didn't know in the morning. "Yes, sir—I went to bed sleep'd last; didn't dream of such a thing in the morning."

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and exalted celebrity which this pre-emi-nent medicine has acquired for its infallible efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fever and ague, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful for the recovery of his health, which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills in this form; and the proper dose of any good medicine which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public, and not to enrich himself. As the public value their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the *unbiased* opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I have found and used several boxes of your Life Pills, and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

SAMUEL BOWLES.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in the course of my life. I feel myself, however, indebted to you for something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that 'flesh is heir to.' I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a *costive* system is not only without pain, but they do not produce the usual effects of a *costive* state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

FREEMAN HUNT.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co's Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, Note and Bill Books, Circulars, Policies of Insurance, Pamphlets, Constitutions of Societies, Labels, Notifications, Ball Cards, &c. &c.

While he expects to receive from his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, May 5.

Agency for Periodicals.

THE subscriber is agent and will take subscriptions for and deliver the numbers at the subscription price, at the Quincy Bookstore, of all the popular periodicals, among which are—

North American Review, \$5.
Boston Quarterly Review, edited by Rev. O. A. Brownson, \$3.
Democratic Review, \$4.
Christian Examiner, \$4.
Family Magazine, \$1.50.
Waldie's Select Circulating Library, \$5.
Knickerbocker Magazine, \$5.
Mechanics of Field Experiments, &c. \$1.
Religious Magazine, edited by Messrs. Abbotts, \$2.
Ladies' Book, \$3.
American Philological Journal, \$2.
Annals of Education, \$3.

A subscription to this work is one of the best New Year's Presents which can be made to children.

Persons entering their names for the above, among other periodicals, with the subscriber will receive their numbers promptly and free of expense for transportation.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, Dec. 29.

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH, DRAPER & TAILOR.

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both in workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

Quincy, July 7.

Blacksmithing.

MATHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.

By the satisfaction he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits.

Quincy, Sept. 15.

Notice.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp), may be found at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.

Quincy, Sept. 22.

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received and offer for sale, one hundred Casks Powder of prime quality.

Indian Purgative Pills.

THIS universal vegetable medicine of the North American College of Health, established in Washington, (D. C.) January 28th, 1835, is remarkable for the CURE OF ALL DISEASES. The beautiful and simple theory of ONE DISEASE AND ONE REMEDY, as practised by our native Indians, and advocated by the North American College of Health, is beginning now to be generally understood. Thousands who have heretofore maintained the necessity of a peculiar medicine for every particular disease, now strenuously contend, that as all our maladies proceed from one cause, so one medicine capable of removing that cause, will cure every disease incident to man.

If disease of the head, or the feet, or the lungs, liver, &c., each require a peculiar kind of medicine to heal them, would not those parts each require a particular kind of food for their nourishment? But as we know that good, wholesome food nourishes all parts of the system alike, it is manifest therefore, that a good and proper vegetable medicine will, by purifying the blood, search out and remove the disease from every part of the body.

According to the Natural or Indian theory, all our ailments, from their origin to one cause, viz: the shutting up of those outlets, (the Skin, Kidneys and Bowels) through which nature has intended, that all corrupt and useless matter shall be carried from the body. When these become closed, it is like the shutting up of a water-course; either the accumulated waters find a new outlet, or the country becomes inundated; just so closed, the humors accumulate in the system, and either find vent in the form of various diseases, such as Fevers, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Gout, &c., or Apoplexy, and death ends the scene. The only sensible method, therefore, of preventing and curing disease, is to keep the body continually purged of all the useless and corrupt humors; and for this purpose the Indian Purgative, because, it is the ONLY one whose power extends to the opening of ALL THE NATURAL drains of the body. Whilst under the influence of this singular medicine, the body will be kept in a gentle but effectual perspiration; a proper discharge of urine will be experienced; the stomach & bowels will be thoroughly cleansed; and the blood will be stimulated to purify itself.

One very common objection urged by those who but partially understand the principle of curing disease by purgation, as promulgated by the North American College of Health, is that although reiterated purging will cure disease; yet, that the repeated exercising of those organs will injure or destroy their tone. Those who raise objections, appear to forget, that purging is as natural to the bowels, as walking is to the feet or labor to the hands; and that every other function must be duly exercised in order to retain their energies.

What man in his senses, would think of depriving his children of exercise, in order that they might be strengthened by activity? And yet this absurdity is no greater, than the infatuation of those, who imagine the bowels can be injured by performing their NATURAL FUNCTIONS; or that disease can be cured by any other medicine than such as will remove the CAUSE of the disease.

Nature is constantly giving us examples of the salutary effects of purging. We find her perseveringly employed, not only in carrying off the residuum of the food, but frequently see her by a natural diarrhoea, cure some of our most obstinate complaints.

Nature, by adopting this one plan in the cure of disease, points most emphatically to the course she would have us pursue. She seems to say in the most inviting manner, come, follow my example; cease using those mineral medicines, which serve only to clog the wheels of life; and in their stead use VEGETABLE PURGATIVES, which being suited to our constitutions, and adapted to the laws of nature, will remove the CAUSE of the disease, and thus restore the system to health.

How persons can comprehend the action of vegetable purgatives; by what mysterious process the blood is purified, and the system restored to its original purity; or how those organs are excited to evacuate the corrupt humors from the body; all can understand when they experience relief. The gentlemen who compose the North American College of Health would have the body purified by the use of the Indian Purgative Pill. They beg leave to assure the American public, that said Indian Pill is a purgative medicine, so justly balanced, that they may be taken at all times, and under all circumstances, with perfect safety, and no dose, however small, but will afford some relief; and no quantity however large, (if it be such as is required to open the bowels) can possibly injure.

ASSISTING NATURE should be our chief study, and for this purpose, the Indian Purgative will be found the most effectual medicine ever offered to the public. Its power being always directed to the opening of those drains, through which nature carries out all impurities from the body, it is the only medicine which, in its action, she requires, to enable her to cure every variety of disease. It being a vegetable preparation, and acting in harmony with our constitution, it is always the most safe, and the most certain, and the most agreeable, and will in most cases afford relief, and, if persevered with, will always effect a cure.

In using the Indian Purgative, (or duppal Vegetable Pill) no care is necessary, except in taking such small doses as will gently excite the system, and thus obtain relief, every other function will be duly performed. The skin and kidneys will each be stimulated to discharge their portion of impurities; and the energy imparted by this extraordinary medicine to the blood, will enable that fluid to disengage and deposit its impure particles into the bowels; from whence they will be carried off by the regular action of those organs.

A great advantage, possessed by the Indian Pills over every other medicine, is that, as they cure disease upon natural principles and suit all complaints, and are always the right medicine to be administered, that consequently, can never be taken improperly; therefore, no time should be lost in listening to contradictory advice; (the only inquiry should be, is the patient sick? if so, the sooner a few doses of the Indian Pills are administered, the sooner will the patient be restored to health and usefulness.)

Extract of a letter from the Agent in Portland, January 17th, 1839.

"We do not know of a solitary instance where they have been tried but with complete satisfaction, and with such proofs we think the sale will be very extensive."

Extract of a letter from the Post Master, at Bridgeport, New York, January 31st, 1839.

"They are the BEST LAXATIVE PREPARATION to be had in this vicinity. I have used some of the Pills and think they are the best I ever used."

Certificate from Isaac Collier, Boston, Oct. 20th, 1838.

"This may certify that the subscriber has been afflicted with the Piles and Costiveness about thirty years, and has taken various medicines which never effected a cure. It is in the month of March, 1838, that I commenced taking the Indian Purgative Pills; they have removed the costiveness, and I have found great relief by the Pills; and I have faith to believe that by a continuation in taking them they will effect a cure."

Office and General Depot for the sale of the above PILLS, at the New England States, No. 198 Tremont Street, near Court Street, Boston, where they can be had at wholesale and retail.

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills: SMITH & EWER, Dedham, Agents for Norfolk County; B. EARLE & CO. Fall River; Joseph M. PLYMOUTH, New Bedford; Charles B. WILDER, New Bedford; Newton Upper Falls; Charles B. WILDER, New Bedford; Charles B. WILDER, Roxbury; BRIESLER & CARTER, Quincy.

Boston, Nov. 24.

New York Mirror.

Seventeenth Volume.

NO volume of the New York Mirror was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. For the last few months, our subscription list has increased with rapidly altogether unexampled in the history of this periodical. Our friends are more numerous, our sources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror one of the most interesting and valuable repositories of literature and the fine arts, shall be as unflagging as ever.

Our old correspondents will continue to furnish original papers on a great variety of subjects interesting to the general reader, and new writers have been engaged for special purposes. At home we have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, embracing most of the talent and genius of America, and we have established a permanent correspondence abroad. Mr. Cox will write from London, Mr. Fay from Berlin—and an American gentleman who holds a high rank in the estimation of his countrymen as a graceful and easy writer, will furnish us with occasional sketches from Paris.

In the course of the volume, fifty pieces of popular music will be published—selected by Messrs. Berkeley, Horn, Russell, Knight, &c.

Six superb engravings will be given, engraved by Daulorth, Barker, etc. from original designs and portraits by Weir, Inman, Chapman, &c.

A number of curious etchings on wood will also be published in the present volume, engraved by Adams, Anderson, Johnson, etc. from original designs.

While we shall never forget that the New York Mirror is purely an American work, we shall not on that account, exclude interesting extracts from English works of merit—and shall also continue our translations from the French, German and other European languages.

Nothing shall be left undone to render this work, in its literary character, its engravings, its music and its typography, equal, if not superior, to any periodical of the day.

A number of literary novelties, curious historical legends, American reminiscences, and Indian traditions, are already in preparation. Indeed, every subject within the range of literature or the fine arts is embraced in its plan—and it has received the commendation of the press throughout the United States and Great Britain, as a refined and elegant repository of belles lettres.

In catering for the general taste, we shall never omit to suit a due proportion of space for the special amusement and edification of the ladies of America, in the shape of those whose favor the Mirror has so long flourished as a favorite journal.

All this—which together will form a volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, with splendid engravings and superb music, is furnished at the trifling expense of five dollars the year.

Subscriptions received at the Quincy Patriot office by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, July 13.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author, and found upon trial to be obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomatine. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the immoderate use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatine for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial to be some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, &c.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, and in a box of six pills, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's Author and Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21.

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former stand to the chambers over Mr. Samuel Copeland, Jr.'s Provision Store, where he is prepared to accommodate his customers in a fashionable style, and as he has heretofore had a good share of the public patronage he hopes by close attention to business to merit its continuance.

ELISHA TURNER.

Quincy, April 27.

Veils.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale a good assortment of BLACK LACE VEILS, a rich and fashionable article.

Quincy, Mar. 19.

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 5.

Feathers.

LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he has taken the rooms over the store occupied by Frederic Price, where he is prepared to execute all work in the TAILORING BUSINESS, in the most fashionable style and at the shortest notice. His work will be done in the neatest manner and all garments warranted to fit.

JOHN BROWNELL.

Quincy, Aug. 31.

James M. Beckford,

TAILOR.

TENDERS his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage and encouragement heretofore given him, and respectfully informs them that he has re-opened business at the old stand.

He has just received the latest London and New-York fashions, and having several first-rate workmen, flatters himself that he can execute all orders in his line with as much despatch and neatness as any of the trade in the town.

Particular attention paid to cutting, and all garments made by him warranted to fit.

Quincy, Aug. 24.

Notice.

THE subscriber, at his Sail Loft, on Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, has received a supply of Manila and Hemp CORDAGE, all sizes and the very best quality, suitable for the use of Quinymen and Vessels. Sales may be effected at as cheap rates as in Boston or elsewhere.

ISAIAH G. WHITON.

Quincy, Feb. 23.

PUBLISHED EVERY

NUMBER 43.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

Single copies of the paper, SIX CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway.
CHARLES BRECK, Milton.
ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr. South Weymouth.
WILLIAM HARRINGTON, East Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVELY, Abington.
HOS. S. A. TURNER, South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE, Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT, New-York City.

MISCELLANY.

THE CAUTIOUS SERGEANT.

A story is told of a sergeant, who travelled through the woods of New Hampshire on his way to the American army, which will show the character of the Indians. He had twelve men with him. Their route was far from any settlement, and they were obliged every evening to encamp in the woods. The sergeant had seen a good deal of the Indians, and understood them very well. Early in the afternoon, one day, as they were marching on, over bogs, swamps, and brooks, under a great maple tree, a body of Indians, more than their own number rushed out upon a hill in front of them.

They appeared to be pleased at meeting with the sergeant and his men. They considered them their best friends. For themselves they had taken up their hatchet for the Americans, and would scalp and strip those rascally English for them like so many wild cats. "How do you do, pro?" (meaning brother,) said one; and "how do you do?" continued another; and so they went about shaking hands with the sergeant and his twelve men.

They went off at last; and the sergeant, having marched on a mile or two, halted his men and addressed them. "My brave fellows," said he, "we must use all possible caution, and before morning we shall all of us be dead men. You are amazed, but depend upon me, these Indians have tried to put out our suspicion. You will see more of them by and by?"

They concluded finally to adopt the following scheme for defence. They encamped for the night near a stream of water which protected them from behind. A large oak was felled, and a brilliant fire kindled. Each man cut a log of wood about the size of his body, rolling it up nicely in his blanket, and put his hat on the end of it, and laid it before the fire, that the enemy might take it for a man.

Thirteen logs were fitted out in this way, representing the sergeant and his twelve men. They then placed themselves with loaded guns behind

BEAUTY. We have high authority for the opinion, that perfect loveliness is only to be found where the features, even when most beautiful, derive their peculiar charm from the sweetness and gentleness of disposition which the countenance expresses.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE CAUSE OF THE WHIGS.

A writer in the Quincy Patriot, the 28th of Sept. over the signature of "A Democrat of Quincy," in answer to Zeph's question—What are the principles of the two parties, Whig and Democrat, which divide the American People? In answering this question, he briefly alludes to two parties at the revolution, whig and tories—the former were in favor and the latter party opposed to the separation of the Colonies from the mother country. He then gives, in the language of another, the definition of the two great parties in 1798, Federal and Republicans. The federal party were in favor of a strong government, a monarchical government, all public officers should be elected for life, and opposed to universal suffrage; on the other hand, the republican party were in favor of a government of the whole people, the right of suffrage in its broadest sense, giving limited power to Congress, and public officers being elected for a short period of time. He then proceeds with astonishing sagacity, connects, as links are connected in a chain, tory, federalist, whig—the opposers of Jefferson and the last war, Hartford Conventionists—identifies them together, and says, their principles have ever been the same—their attachment to the government of Great Britain has ever been unbounded. Astounding disclosure! The whig party maintain the same principles as the old tory party of '76 and the federal party of 1798, opposed to the separation of the Colonies from the parent country—in favor of a monarchical government—for electing public officers for life—opposed to universal suffrage, having an unbounded attachment to the government of Great Britain.

Now, that this hawk-eyed "Democrat of Quincy" has made this disclosure, the whigs may as well hang up their harps, and leave the political field to the champion of the dear people's rights. Oh, Massachusetts! thou who wast first of thy sisters to roll thy garments in blood, to achieve thy country's liberty, how art thou fallen! art thou still in the arms and governed by their spoilers! If we believe those who would rule over you, the enemies of thy liberty are now intruding with one of thy favorite sons, for him to become their king. O monstrous, monstrous! O thou loco loco, thou self-styled "Democrat of Quincy!" O thou enemy of all truth and candor, how long wilt thou seek to pervert and deceive the people? Well has "M. M." said, your party make slander a trade. You drink iniquity like water, your assertions are false and they will rebound with tremendous force on the heads of your own party, for torism and loco focism bear a strong resemblance and family likeness to each other. The tories of '76 were contending for extending and perpetuating the power of the king of Great Britain over the colonies and now the loco focos are contending for the same principles, for extending and perpetuating the daring assumptions of power claimed by an aspiring and ambitious President, to enable him to ride rough shod over the liberties of the people. If rumors are true, and I believe they are, the idol of democracy, the next to the greatest and best, the man who thought it glory enough to serve under such a chief, who promised to walk carefully in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor providing the people would elect him President—Mr. Van Buren is and always has been the uncompromising opponent of universal suffrage. Says Mr. Van Buren, the farther this power is removed from the people the better. The people are not prepared for it. The universal exercise of it would cheapen an invaluable right. He advocated and voted in his own State, that no one should be permitted to vote except he were a householder.

The gun which was aimed at duck and plover Kick'd and knocked the owner over. Thus it is evident that torism, federalism and loco focism are the offspring of one and the same parent stock. They take root and flourish but on a shallow soil. Has Massachusetts so degenerated as to enlist under their banner one she has so long, so indignantly and so nobly refused the alluring spoils proffered to her by the preceding arbitrary, overgrown despot? Will she now act so inconsistently with principles as to descend, fall at the feet of Martin Van Buren and assist in building up his odious and tottering fabric.

Business Brightens! There is a woman in New York who takes in children to wash. She gives them a smart scrubbing with soap and sand, and then sets them in the sun to dry. She charges four shillings a dozen—making a liberal discount on those that are washed every week.

Harsh Judgments. If you must form harsh judgments, form them of yourself, not of others; and, in general, begin by attending to your own deficiencies. If every one would sweep up his own walk, we should have very clean streets.

Improvement in Blowing Rocks. It is said that a German, in the Brazils, has made the important discovery that sawdust, (particularly of soft wood) mixed with gunpowder, in equal parts, has thrice the strength of gunpowder alone, when used in blowing rocks.

Horrid Effects of Rum. A man was taken up in New York and committed to prison for being found in the streets in a beastly state of intoxication, and was discovered the next morning lying dead in his cell and nearly devoured by rats.

Profraternally. In the church at Conway, in North Wales, is a tablet to the memory of an individual who was the forty-first child of his parents, and was himself the father of twenty-seven children.

Crops in Maine. The Portland Courier says that the farmers have succeeded in securing all their crops and that they have been abundant. Corn exceeds in quantity and quality the harvest of many preceding years.

True Saying. Women seldom forget the man who makes them sigh; but rarely recur to him who has excited their mirth, even though a brilliant wit may have been displayed in his jests and good stories.

evidence that this right arm of national defence will ere long be restored to its former strength and origin by the people, in despite of the debasing influences cast upon it by whig legislation. A SPECTATOR.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

DEMOCRATIC STATE ADDRESS.

The address of the democratic State Convention, held at Boston the 2d inst., has appeared in the columns of the Boston Statesman. An able and more convincing political document never before met the public eye. It is in great truth adapted to the spirit of the times, and should be read by every real friend of Massachusetts. Three general topics are considered in the address, first the growth and progress of democracy in this state for the past ten years, second the entire failure of the opposition to the prominent measures of the federal government, separation of Bank and State, and third, the extravagance of Gov. Everett's State administration. The three topics are handled with great ability and clearness. As an evidence of the progress of the democratic vote in the Bay State for ten years past, I extract the following:

Judge Morton received for Governor	
in 1828	6337 votes,
" 1829	9986 "
" 1830	13163 "
" 1831	12173 "
" 1832	12520 "
" 1833	16193 "
" 1834	19255 "
" 1835	25226 "
" 1836	35304 "
" 1837	33087 "
" 1838	41796 "

Gain in ten years thirty-five thousand four hundred and fifty nine votes. I propose to speak farther for this address in your next weeks paper. A DEMOCRAT OF QUINCY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

At a meeting of the total abstinence society of Weymouth and Braintree, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 23d, 1839, Silas Binney in the chair and Peter H. Cushing, Secretary—

Resolved, That we view the principle of the law regulating the sale of spirituous liquor now in force to be sound and within the Constitutional powers of the Legislature to enact, and that we will give it our most cordial support.

Resolved, That in the election of officers for the next general Court, we pledge ourselves to give our votes for candidates who are known to be in favor of the principle of that law and that in no case will we cast our votes for any person opposed to it.

Voted, That the foregoing proceedings be published in the Quincy Patriot.

SILAS BINNEY, Chairman.

PETER H. CUSHING, Secretary.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1839.

Whig Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
EDWARD EVERETT, Boston.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
GEORGE HULL, Lenox.

Senators for Norfolk County,
JOSEPH L. RICHARDSON of Medway,
JAMES M. ROBBINS of Milton, and
APPLETON HOWE of Weymouth.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
MARCUS MORTON of Taunton.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
NATHAN WILLIS of Pittsfield.

Senators for Norfolk County,
BENJAMIN P. WILLIAMS of Roxbury,
BRADFORD L. WALES of Randolph,
LUCAS POND of Wrentham.

QUINCY LYCEUM.

The first lecture the present season before this Institution was delivered by Charles Clapp, Esq. of Braintree, on Geology. It was his principal object to show the probable origin, nature and use of granite. The subject would have been well chosen for any audience, but it was more especially adapted to such a community as ours. In its selection, the lecturer exhibited a fine specimen of good judgment, for the selection of a proper subject—a subject adapted to the people is half the accomplishment of a good lecturer. We were highly gratified with the manner in which the gifted orator handled his theme, and we feel confident all present enjoyed a rich feast. Mr. Clapp made no effort at display, and yet he was truly eloquent. His lecture, in matter and in manner, was precisely what Horace says he would have every writer or orator do, to wit—write and speak so that every reader or hearer should feel as though he could do the same, then let them try.

The second lecture was by Rev. John Gregory of this town. It was on Election. No more important subject could have been selected in our view. The lecturer introduced himself as speaking for the first time before such an audience. But we were happy to find, that though it was his first attempt, it was, nevertheless, an able production. He showed the vast importance of cultivating this science. He gave several specimens of false elocution and, also, of good reading and speaking. We thought the lecture, taken as a whole, and in its several parts, a deeply interesting and highly beneficial one and hope the important ideas advanced will have an abiding effect upon all present. The speaker did honor to himself. He need not fear a second effort. He will be popular for he is deservedly so, and in all communities, every person will soon find his proper place. Eloquence carried to perfection will develop itself.

The third lecture was delivered by Hon. Alexander H. Everett. The subject was the Bible—its philosophy, poetry and history. On a subject of such fertility we expected considerable, and we are happy to say that our expectations were fully realized. The philosophy of the Bible was well described to be superior to that of all others, giving us more information in a single sentence, yea, in a single word, than have been learned from all the natural philosophers who had ever lived previous to Moses. It leads us immediately to God, as the author of all. The poetry of the sacred volume was represented as superior to that of any other. Its history is most graphic and particular. Mr. Everett's manner of speaking, though not so fluent or rapid as some, is, nevertheless, not wanting in the characteristics of eloquence. He was sometimes grand and sublime. The Hall was crowded and a breathless silence at times pervaded the assembly. The moral tendency of the lecture was excellent—there was nothing to corrupt or debase, but every thing to refine and ennoble. None could have retired from such a repast without feeling his moral sentiments greatly strengthened and invigorated.

It is highly pleasing to see the prospects of the Lyceum, thus far, more flattering the present season than they have been at any previous time. It appears as though our citizens are determined that such an opportunity for improvement as a well conducted Lyceum may present shall not be misimproved.

SINGING SCHOOL. Mr. Colburn in the course of his lecture, advertised in to-day's paper, will explain the manner and course of instruction which he will pursue and give some illustrations in the most modern style of performing church music, make known his terms and an opportunity will be given to all who wish to become subscribers.

THE GOOD HOUSEKEEPER. Such is the name of an exceedingly useful and highly instructive work on cookery by that pattern of American women, Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, universally known as the authoress of several excellent publications and now the principal editress of the Lady's Book. This work is dedicated to every American woman who wishes to promote the health, comfort and prosperity of her family, and in the language of the author is intended "to show the rich how they may preserve their health and yet enjoy the bounties of Providence and teach the poor that frugal management will make their homes the abodes of comfort."

To all interested in house-keeping, and especially to our young female readers who intend or have actually taken the first step towards the consummation of earthly bliss, we advise them to purchase this admirable house-keeper's manual, containing excellent directions for choosing and preparing food in regard to taste, health and economy, and truly pointing out the way to live well and to be well while we live. The Boston publishers are Weeks, Jordan & Co. but Gill has it for sale at the Quincy Bookstore.

HON. JOHN P. BIGELOW. By the politeness of this gentleman, the efficient Secretary of State, we are indebted for a copy of the Report relative to the Birds, Reptiles and Fishes of Massachusetts as prepared by a vote of the General Court. This report, alike every thing else coming from this able and distinguished officer of State, is full of interest on the subject it treats and ably compiled. Although Mr. Bigelow is classed with the whigs, yet the democrats cannot but admire his integrity and virtue, and even in their journals warmly praise him for the faithful performance of his public duties.

LICENSE QUESTION IN PORTLAND. The Aldermen of the City of Portland referred to the people the question whether any more licenses should be granted. Accordingly a meeting was held and the following was the result. Yeas 561, nays 599. So there was a majority of thirty eight against instructing the Aldermen to grant no licenses.

SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS. At the whig convention recently held in Worcester County, James G. Carter, Thomas Kinnicut, Arden Lee, James Allen, Philip Merrick and Samuel Wood, were nominated as candidates for Senators for the ensuing year.

DIED.

In this town, Mr. Josiah Glover, Jr., son of Capt. Josiah Glover, aged 24.
In South Boston, 10th inst., Miss Elizabeth Sanders, daughter of the late Mr. Thompson Baxter formerly of this town, aged 20.

How short the race our friend has run,
Cut down in all his bloom;
Her years but yesterday began,
Now finished in the tomb.
In Troy, (N. Y.), Sept. 26th, Mrs. Martha Jane Rose, formerly of this town, aged 31.

Cotton Flannels.

JUST received, one case Cotton Flannels of prime quality and for sale low by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 26.

Sheriff's Sale.

NORFOLK ss. Quincy, Oct. 24th, 1839.

TAKEN on mesne process and will be sold at auction, by consent of parties, at the Hall over Mr. Gill's Bookstore, on WEDNESDAY next, the 30th of the current month, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, 4 Feather Beds and Bedding, 4 Mattresses, 4 Bedsteads, 4 Tables, 4 Bureaux, 4 dozen of Chairs, 3 dozen of Champagne Glasses, 8 dozen of Tumblers, cut and plain, 3 dozen of Champagne Glasses, 4 dozen of Wine Glasses, 15 dozen of Plates, lot of Soup Dishes, lot of Tureens with Covers, lot of Demi-johns and contents, lot of Bottle Cider, 12 dozen of London Porter, 3 dozen of Claret Wine, 1 dozen of Champagne, 1 Spy Glass, 6 dozen of Knives and Forks, 2 sets of Ten Pins, 12 Bowling Balls, 4 iron bound Casks, lot of Barrels.

Also—At half past one o'clock, at the head of Quincy Canal, 1 large Pleasure Sail Boat, named Nymph; 1 Pleasure Sail Boat, named Tom, with a Well Room in her; 1 Small Boat; 1 Row Boat; 1 Row Boat just from the country; 1 open Buggy Wagon and Harness.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Dep. Sh. ff.
Quincy, Oct. 26.

James M. Beckford,

TENDERS his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal encouragement heretofore given him, and respectfully informs them that he has re-opened business at the old stand.
He has just received the latest London and New-York fashions, and having several first rate workmen, flatters himself that he can execute all orders in his line with as much despatch and neatness as any of the trade in the town.
Quincy, Aug. 24.

A CARD.

The company of volunteers of South Weymouth would express their kind acknowledgements to Captain Southern, Esq. and George W. Collier, Esq. of Cohasset, and to Mr. Smith, keeper of the public house in that town, for the polite and civil attention bestowed upon them while in Cohasset. Also, to Messrs Little & Morey of the Union House in Hingham, for their kind and civil attentions shown unto them while passing through Hingham. Also, to the Quincy Light Infantry for the use of their tent and other camp equipment. Also, to the North Bridgewater Band for the correct and faithful discharge of duty while accompanying them upon this excursion.

NOTICES.

R. W. Jenks of Boston will deliver the fourth lecture before the Quincy Lyceum the present season, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, (Oct. 30th,) commencing at seven o'clock precisely. The lecture will be on Electricity, Chemistry and Mineral Magnetism, illustrated by philosophical experiments.

By a vote of the Lyceum none can be admitted to the lectures without securing tickets from the Secretary with attendance at the door to furnish persons with tickets who may wish to become members, on the above evening. Members will show their ticket to the door-keeper as they enter.

The following gentlemen have promised to lecture some time during the present season, viz—Hon. John Q. Adams, Charles F. Adams, James A. Stetson, William P. Hunt, Calvin Wolcott, William M. Cornell, Christopher P. Cranch, Frederic A. Whitney, Rufus Choate, John C. Park, Robert Rantoul, Jr., John Pierpont, O. A. Brownson, Samuel G. Goodrich, George Whitney, Nannan L. White, Asaph Churchill, Jr.

Will the contemplated Centennial Celebration be a benefit to the rising generation?
JOHN C. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Rev. John Gregory will repeat his lecture on Election which he lately delivered before the Quincy Lyceum, at the urgent solicitations of many individuals, next FRIDAY EVENING, in the Universalist Meeting-house, half past six o'clock precisely.

A meeting of the friends of temperance will be held at the Town Hall, on MONDAY EVENING next, (Oct. 28th,) at half past six, to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary relative to selecting candidates to represent this town in the Legislature the coming winter. All the friends of temperance are requested to attend.

The democratic electors of Quincy are invited to meet at the Centre School Room, THIS EVENING, at seven o'clock, to adopt preparatory measures relative to the ensuing election.

A meeting of the democrats will also take place at the West District School House, SATURDAY EVENING, (Nov. 2d,) at seven o'clock precisely, to adopt measures to advance the good cause.

By order of Democratic Town Committee.

The Quincy Universalist Institute will meet in the vestry of the Universalist Meeting-house, THURSDAY EVENING next, (Oct. 31st,) at seven o'clock.

Will the contemplated Centennial Celebration be a benefit to the rising generation?
A. PIERCE, Secretary.

The public generally are respectfully invited to attend the meetings of this society.

Is an evil spirit more injurious to the human race than gunpowder?
A general invitation is given for persons to attend the meetings of this society.
L. RICHARDS, Secretary.

The Selectmen of Quincy would inform their fellow-citizens, that they will hold a weekly meeting of the Board, at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, from two to five o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

Tannery for Sale.

FOR sale, a Tannery, situated in the centre of the flourishing town of Quincy. On the premises is a convenient two story Dwelling House, a Barn, Bark Mill, Currier's Shop, with benches, etc. complete. Also, another large Work Shop and Shed. The buildings with a trifling expense could be put in perfect order. There are sixty vats in good order, and in fact all the conveniences to carry on the business advantageously, being bounded by a never failing stream of water, and from its proximity to business renders it a desirable investment for the capitalist or mechanic. For terms, etc., which will be easy, apply to Mrs. CATHERINE BAXTER or THOMAS ADAMS, Jr.
Quincy, Oct. 26.

Notice.

THE subscriber proposes opening a school for the instruction of sacred music at the Town Hall in Quincy. He will pursue a strict and thorough course of the elementary principles in which the pupil may be made competent to read at sight common church music. Particular attention will be paid to pronunciation, punctuation and conception of subject which is so indispensably necessary to all those who feel it a privilege to be able to enjoy the sweet sounds of harmony produced by those voices which our Heavenly Father, in his all-wise Providence, has so wonderfully made instrumental in the redemption of the human race. (free) on THURSDAY EVENING, 31st inst., to which all, without distinction of age or sex, are invited to attend.
M. COLBURN.
Quincy, Oct. 26.

New Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. would inform their customers and the public generally that they are now receiving an extensive assortment of rich and fashionable goods adapted to the season, consisting in part of French and English Merinos some of which are of the best quality and beautiful colors. Black and Blue Black Italian and Gro de Swiss Silks. Superfine Black and Blue Black Alpines. Elegant French and English Prints. Edinburgh Shawls of drab, green and other grounds. Fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs. Hosiery and Gloves of the best quality, with a great variety of other desirable goods for the present season, all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms. Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment.
Quincy, Oct. 26.

Great Sale of Wood.

TO be sold by auction, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, in parcels, that well known lot of excellent Oak and Walnut WOOD and TIMBER, of very large growth, being very easy of access being between the house of Henry Hardwick and Fox Jaxon and belonging to Hon. John Q. Adams. To people who wish to purchase some of the best of wood this is a rare chance and such an one as has rarely been offered on Quincy for many years. Conditions made known at sale.
Quincy, Oct. 26.

Town Meetings.

NORFOLK ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy, GREETING: YOU are hereby required, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify and warn the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Town Affairs, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on MONDAY, the eleventh day of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, (it being the second Monday of said month) and also to notify and warn the inhabitants of said Town, qualified to vote in Elections, to meet at eleven o'clock on said day, at said place, to act on the following articles, viz—

FIRST MEETING.
1. To choose a Moderator.
2. To see if the Town will take any measures for the preservation of the eastern portion of Squantum road from the sea.
3. To hear and act on the report of the Selectmen for a road commencing nearly opposite the store of Justin Spear, on Copeland Street, (so called) and thence running south westerly about fifty-seven rods through lands of S. Copeland, Jr., Eliza Crane, Thomas Adams, and Daniel M. C. Knox to the new County road near the house of said Knox.

SECOND MEETING.
1. To give in their votes to the Selectmen for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators and Congressmen, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth.
2. To determine the number of Representatives the Town will elect for the ensuing political year.
3. To choose such number of Representatives to represent this Town in the next General Court.
The poll for the choice of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators and Representatives will be opened precisely at eleven o'clock, A. M.
Hereof fail not and make return of this warrant, with your doings thereon, unto the Town Clerk, on or before the time appointed for said meetings.
Given under our hands and seals, at Quincy, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, } Selectmen of Quincy.
JAMES NEWCOMB, }
CHARLES A. BROWN, }

QUINCY, October 26th, 1839.

NORFOLK ss. By virtue of the above warrant, I hereby notify the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, who are qualified as therein expressed, to meet at the place, times, and for the purposes therein named. A true copy. Attest: LEWIS BASS, Constable.

Quincy, Oct. 26.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine

AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

THIS periodical is devoted exclusively to the interests and wants of the business community; and in this respect differs in its character, we believe, from any Magazine either in this country or in Europe. It is intended to be literally and truly a useful work. Its contents embrace every subject connected with commerce and political economy; Essays from able pens on Banking, Mercantile Law, Navigation, Manufactures, Insurance, etc., form part of the contents of each number. The Merchants' Magazine is also a repository for authentic statistical information, Trade, Commerce, Banking, and the staple products of the country and the world, collected from official sources, embodied and classified in tables, valuable for present and future reference.

Published every month by FREEMAN HUNT, 142 Fulton street, New York, at five dollars a year, payable in all cases in advance.

New York, Oct. 26.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE Store of John Whitney, Esq., at Quincy Point, in the Town of Quincy, was destroyed by fire, with its valuable contents of goods, amounting to over four thousand dollars, early on Saturday morning last. From an examination into all the circumstances connected with this calamity, no doubt can rest upon the public mind of its being the fell work of the incendiary, for the purpose of plunder and robbery. An outrage, so malignant in its character and so serious in its results, is a just cause of alarm for the future safety of the lives and property of the citizens of Quincy. To the end that public justice may be more fully secured, the undersigned, Selectmen of the Town of Quincy, deem it their duty to call upon all good citizens to use their utmost exertions, by diligent search and inquiry, to bring to speedy detection such high-handed villainy; and the above reward of one hundred dollars will be paid by the Town of Quincy for such discovery as will lead to the conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of this dastardly crime.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, } Selectmen of Quincy.
JAMES NEWCOMB, }
CHARLES A. BROWN, }

Quincy, Oct. 17.

Just Call and See.

E. PACKARD & Co. have now opened their Store on School Street, formerly occupied by Price, where they will sell DRY GOODS as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES of various qualities. Quincy, Oct. 19.

Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HINCKLEY, NEWCOMB & Co. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, a limited co-partnership having been formed between them.

BENJAMIN HINCKLEY, Jr.
GEORGE NEWCOMB,
LEWIS NEWCOMB.
Quincy, Oct. 11, 1839.

Limited Copartnership.

THIS certifies that a limited copartnership has been entered into pursuant to the provisions of the thirty-fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, between Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., and George Newcomb, both of Quincy, and Lewis Newcomb of Braintree, all in said Commonwealth. The general nature of the business to be transacted by said copartnership is the purchase and sale of Coal, Wood, Flour, Grain, Ship Chandlery, West India Goods and Groceries, which is to be transacted in said town of Quincy. The said Lewis Newcomb is the special partner and has contributed to the common stock the sum of six hundred dollars in cash; the said Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., and George Newcomb are the general partners and the said business is to be conducted under their names.

HINCKLEY & NEWCOMB.

Said copartnership is to commence on the day of the date hereof and to expire on the eleventh day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and forty. Witness our hands, this eleventh day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

BENJAMIN HINCKLEY, Jr.
GEORGE NEWCOMB,
LEWIS NEWCOMB.
Attest: JOHN WHITNEY.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
NORFOLK County ss. On this eleventh day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, personally appeared the above-named Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., George Newcomb and Lewis Newcomb and acknowledged the above written instrument by them subscribed to be their act. Before me.

JOHN WHITNEY, Justice of the Peace.
Quincy, Oct. 19.

POETRY.

LINES TO HARRIET ANN.

I've sat beside thee oft mine own,
And felt thy fingers fair,
Play softly as do winds
In Summer with my hair;
And listened to thy prattle sweet
And laughing as spring rain,
Till o'er my senses slumber stole
Like twilight o'er the main.

I've leant upon thy breast and heard
The song I love so well,
Gush in mine ear like notes in dreams—
Like winds through a sea-shell:
And when thy white arms like a vine,
Still nearer drew each cheek,
I've gazed in silence on thy face
Too full of bliss to speak.

I've look'd into thine eye, and felt
Thy breath, scarce felt, so light,
Steal on my face when every pulse
Was throbbing with delight—
And turning to thy lip when slept
Fresh dew, like drops of bliss:
Have clung and clung till heart and soul,
Seem'd melting in one kiss.

It must not be—I'll yield no more,
To hear thee laugh or sing;
Nor see thee from thy beaming brow,
Thy golden tresses fling:
For when I feel thy hand in mine,
Our lips together set,
Ambition drops upon my wing,
And fame I—1 forget.

THE POOR VOTER'S SONG.

They knew that I was poor,
And they thought that I was base;
They thought that I'd endure
To be covered with disgrace;
They thought me of their tribe,
Who on filthy lucre dote,
So they offered me a bribe
For my vote, boys: my vote!

O shame upon my better,
Who would my conscience buy!
But I'll not wear their fetters,
Not I, indeed, not I!

My vote? It is not mine
To do with as I will;
To cast, like pearls, to swine,
To these wallowers in ill.

It is my country's due,
And I'll give it, while I can,
To the honest and the true,
Like a man, like a man!

O shame, etc.

No, no, I'll hold my vote,
As a treasure and a trust,
My dishonor none shall quote,
When I'm mingled with the dust;
And my children, when I'm gone,
Shall be strengthened by the thought,
That their father was not one
To be bought, to be bought!

O shame, etc.

ANECDOTES.

YOUR WORSHIP. A man having business with a magistrate who was a snuffboxer, gave much offence, by neglecting to call him *your worship*; on which he committed him to goal for contempt. When the man obtained his discharge, he constantly attended his *worship's* sales, bidding for almost every lot—"Three pence *your worship*! six pence *your worship*!" which caused such scenes of laughter at the auctioneer's expense, that he was glad to give the man ten guineas never to attend his sales any more.

AN INKA OF THE STARS. On a late clear and bright evening, when the sky was studded with a thousand twinklers, we noticed two Hibernians surveying the wonders of the heavens. "I wonder," said Terry, "what can be the use of so many thousand hundred stars, as we see now, at all, at all?" "Use!" said Paddy, "why, what a blockhead you are, Tague! I've only in me some stars that, ye see, whether visible or invisible, is so many suns."

THE DIFFERENCE. A country pedagogue, once having the misfortune to have his school house burnt down, was obliged to remove to a new one, where he reprimanded one of his boys, who misapplied a number of words, by telling him that he did not speak as well as when in the old school house. "Well, thome how or nother," said the urchin, with a scowl, "I can't gethacker get the hang of thith er new school house."

GUESSEING. Sheridan made his appearance one day in a pair of new boots; these attracting the notice of some of his friends, "Now guess," said he, "how I came by these boots?" Many probable guesses then took place. "No," said Sheridan, "no, you've not hit it, nor ever will—I bought them and paid for them."

GENUINE WIT. A pedlar with his cart, overtaking another of his clan on the road, was thus addressed:—"Halloo, friend, what do you carry?" "Drugs and medicines," was the reply. "Good!" returned the other—"go ahead—I carry gravestones!"

THE REMEDY. "You sot of a fellow," exclaimed a poor woman to her husband, "you are always at the public house getting drunk with hot port, while I'm at home, with nothing to drink but cold water." "You silly jade!" hiccoughed the husband, "why don't you get me a bottle?"

BAD MEMORY. A village pedagogue in despair with a stupid boy, pointed at the letter A, and asked him if he knew it. "Yes, sir," said the boy, "I know it, I know it very well by sight, but not me if I can remember his name."

TO THE POINT. "If a girl were to fall in love with you," said a young lady to a corporal, "what would you do?" "Present arms!" replied he.

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of **RUPTURE**, to call at his residence, No. 303 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making up of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Protruding Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Protruding Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Parr's; Silberman's Patent; French Patent; Bantam's; Shaker's; Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful surgeon, and in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the nature of the disease, its elements, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11, 1835.

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPESIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for **COSTIVENESS**, and the many troubles thereby arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed. This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been well acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) he begs to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The **LADY'S BOOK**, now united with Mrs. Hale's **Ladies Magazine**—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The **RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE**, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The **MECHANICS' MAGAZINE**, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan.

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effected such real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in an inadequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the unsolicited opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your "Life Pills," and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

SAMUEL BOWLES.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself. I have been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that "flesh is heir to." I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a costive system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

FREEMAN HUNT.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has his constant office at the Quincy Patriot, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bills of Lading, Note and Bill Books, Policies of Insurance, Constitutions of Societies, Labels, Handbills, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, May 5.

Agency for Periodicals.

THE subscriber is agent and will take subscriptions for and deliver the numbers, at the subscription price, at the Quincy Bookstore, of all the popular periodicals, among which are—

North American Review, \$5.
Boston Quarterly Review, edited by Rev. O. A. Brownson, \$3.
Democratic Review, \$5.
Christian Examiner, \$1.
Family Magazine, \$1.50.
Waldie's Select Circulating Library, \$5.
Knickerbocker Magazine, \$5.
Mechanics Register of New Inventions, etc., \$1.
Religious Magazine, edited by Messrs. Abbotts, \$2.
Lady's Book, \$3.
American Philosophical Journal, \$2.
Annals of Education, \$3.
Parley's Magazine, \$1. A subscription to this work is one of the best New Year's Presents which can be made to children.

Persons entering their names for the above, among other periodicals, with the subscriber will receive their numbers promptly and free of expense for transportation.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAWER & TAILOR,

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

Quincy, July 7.

Blacksmithing.

MATHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with fidelity and despatch, all orders in his line.

By the satisfaction he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Notice.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.

Quincy, Sept. 22.

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received and offer for sale, one hundred Cases Powder of prime quality.

Quincy, March 16.

Indian Purgative Pills.

THIS universal vegetable medicine of the North American College of Health, established in Washington, (D. C.) January 8th, 1835, is remarkable for the CURE OF ALL DISEASES.

The beautiful and simple theory of ONE DISEASE AND ONE REMEDY, as practised by our native Indians, and advocated by the North American College of Health, is beginning now to be generally understood. Thousands who have heretofore maintained the necessity of a peculiar medicine for every particular disease, now strenuously contend, that as all our maladies proceed from one cause, so one medicine capable of removing that cause, will cure every disease incident to man.

Of disease of the head, or the feet, or the lungs, liver, &c., each require a peculiar kind of medicine to heal them, would not those parts each require a particular kind of food for their nourishment? But as we know that good wholesome food nourishes all parts of the system alike, it is manifest therefore, that a good and proper vegetable medicine will, by purifying the blood, search out and remove the disease from every part of the body.

According to the Natural or Indian theory, all our complaints owe their origin to one cause, viz: the shutting up of those outlets, (the Skin, Kidneys and Bowels) through which nature has intended, that all corrupt and useless matter should be carried from the body. When these become closed, it is like the shutting up of a water-course; either the accumulated waters find a new outlet, or the country becomes inundated; just so with the human body; if the natural drains become closed, the humors accumulate in the system, and corrupt the blood, and the various diseases, such as Fevers, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Gout, &c., or Apoplexy, and death ensue the scene. The only sensible method, therefore, of preventing and curing disease, is to keep the body continually purged of all the useless and corrupt humors; and for this purpose no medicine will be found so effectual, as the Indian Purgative, because, it is the only one whose power extends to the opening of ALL THE NATURAL drains of the body. Whilst under the influence of this singular medicine, the body will be kept in a gentle but effectual perspiration; a proper discharge of urine will be experienced; the stomach and bowels will be thoroughly cleansed; and the blood will be stimulated to purify itself.

One very common objection urged by those who but partially understand the principle of curing disease by purgation, as promulgated by the North American College of Health, is that although reiterated purging will cure disease; yet, that the repeated exerting of these organs will injure or destroy their tone. Those who raise objections, appear to forget, that purging is as natural to the bowels, as walking is to the feet or labor to the hands; and like every other function must be duly exercised in order to retain the energy of the system. What man in his senses would think of depriving his children of exercise, in order that they might be strengthened by activity? And yet this absurdity is no greater, than the infatuation of those, who imagine the bowels can be injured by performing their natural function. The various diseases can be cured by any other medicine than such as will remove the CAUSE of the body.

Nature is constantly giving us examples of the salutary effects of purging. We find her perseveringly exerting her power, not only in carrying off the residuum of the natural food, but by the daily evacuations of the bowels; and we frequently see her by a natural diarrhoea, cure some of our most obstinate complaints.

Nature, by always adopting this one plea in the cure of disease, points most emphatically to the course she would have us pursue. She seems to say in the most convincing manner, come, follow my example; cease using those mineral medicines, which serve only to clog the wheels of life; and in their stead use VEGETABLE PURGATIVES, which being nature to our constitutions, ARE, IN TRUTH, THE MEDICINE OF LIFE AND HEALTH.

How can we comprehend the action of a vegetable purgative; by what mysterious process the blood is by them stimulated to deposit its impurities into the bowels; or how those organs are excited to evacuate the corrupt humors from the body; all can understand when they experience relief. The gentlemen who compose the North American College of Health would therefore earnestly invite all who are suffering from disease of any kind, to make a trial of the Indian Vegetable Pills. They beg leave to assure the American public, that said Indian Pill is a purgative medicine, so justly balanced, that they may be taken at all times, and under all circumstances, with perfect safety, and no dose, however small, but will afford some relief; and no quantity however large, (if it be such as is required to open the bowels) can possibly injure.

ASSISTING NATURE should be our chief study, and for this purpose, the Indian Purgative will be found the most effectual medicine ever offered to the public. Its power being always directed to the opening of those drains, through which nature carries out all impurities from the body; it affords precisely the amount of assistance she requires, to enable her to cure every variety of disease. It being a vegetable preparation, and acting in harmony with our constitution, it is always the natural medicine to be administered. A single dose in most cases affords relief, and if persevered with, will always effect a cure.

In using the Indian Purgative, (or dual Vegetable Pills) no care is necessary, except in taking such as shall operate freely on the bowels. If this effect is obtained, every other function will be duly performed. The skin and kidneys will each be stimulated to discharge their portion of impurities; and the energy imparted by this extraordinary medicine to the blood, will enable that fluid to disengage and deposit its impure particles into the bowels; from whence they will be carried off by the regular action of those organs.

One great advantage, possessed by the Indian Pills over every other medicine, is, that as they cure disease upon natural principles and suit all complaints, and, at the same time, the nature of the medicine, the consequence, can never be taken improperly; therefore, no time should be lost in listening to contradictory advice; the only inquiry should be: is the person sick? if so, the sooner a few doses of the Indian Pills are administered, the sooner will the patient be restored to health and usefulness.

Extract of a letter from the Agent in Portland, January 17th, 1839.

"We do not know of a solitary instance where they have been tried but with complete satisfaction, and with such profits we think the sale will be very extensive."

Extract of a letter from the Post Master, at Bridge-street, Mass., January 31st, 1839.

"They are ALTOGETHER PREFERABLE to Brandreth's Pills. The purgatives have the preference in this vicinity. I have used some of the Pills and think they are the best I ever used."

Certificate from Isaac Collier, Boston, Oct. 20th, 1838.

This may certify that the subscriber has been afflicted with the Piles and Costiveness about thirty years, and has taken various medicines which never effected a cure. It is now about three months since I commenced taking the Indian Purgative Pills; they have removed the costiveness, and I have found great relief by the Pills; and I have faith to believe that by a continuation in taking them they will effect a cure.

"Office and General Depot for the sale of the above PILLS in the New England States, No. 198 Tremont Street, near Court Street, Boston, where they can be had at wholesale and retail."

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills: SMITH & EWER, Dedham; Agents for Norfolk County: B. Earle & Co. Fall River; Joseph Marshall, Dorchester; Neponset Village; Joseph W. Plympton, Newton Upper Falls; Charles B. Wilder, Newton Lower Falls; Charles Marsh, Roxbury; BUESLER & CARTER, Quincy.

Boston, Nov. 24.

New York Mirror.

SEVENTEENTH VOLUME.

NO volume of the New York Mirror was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. The last few months our subscription list has increased with rapidity altogether unexampled in the history of this periodical. Our friends are more numerous, our sources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror one of the most interesting and valuable repositories of literature and the fine arts, shall be as unflagging as ever.

Our old correspondents will continue to furnish original papers on a great variety of subjects interesting to the general reader, and new writers have been engaged for special purposes. At home we have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, embracing most of the talent and genius of America, and we have established a permanent correspondence abroad. Mr. Cox will write from London, Mr. Fay from Berlin—and an American gentleman who holds a high rank in the estimation of his countrymen as a graceful and easy writer, will furnish us with occasional sketches from Paris.

In the course of the volume, fifty pieces of popular music will be published—selected by Messrs. Berkely, Horn, Russell, Knight, etc.

Six superb engravings will be given, engraved by Danforth, Barker, etc., from original designs and portraits by Weir, Inman, Chapman, etc.

A number of curious etchings on wood will also be published in the present volume, engraved by Adams, Anderson, Johnson, etc., from original designs.

While we shall never forget the commendation of the New York Mirror is purely an American work, we shall not on that account, exclude interesting extracts from English works of merit—and shall also continue our translations from the French, German and other European languages.

Nothing shall be left undone to render this work, in its literary character, its engravings, its music and its typography, equal, if not superior, to any periodical of the day.

A number of literary novelties, curious historical legends, American reminiscences, and Indian traditions, are already in preparation. Indeed, every subject within the range of literature or the fine arts is embraced in its plan, and the commendation of the press throughout the United States and Great Britain, as a refined and elegant repository of belles lettres.

In catering for the general taste, we shall never omit to sit aside a due proportion of space for the especial amusement and edification of the ladies of America, in the sunshine of whose favor the Mirror has so long flourished as a favorite journal.

All this—which together will form a volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, with splendid engravings and editions of the ladies of America, at the trifling expense of five dollars the year.

Subscriptions received at the Quincy Patriot office.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, July 13.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered, and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it **TOMATOINE**. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula), combined with the imprudent use of calomel both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physician, gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Let me state more exactly, and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 27 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, July 21.

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former stand to the chambers over Mr. Samuel Copeland, Jr.'s Provision Store, where he is prepared to accommodate his customers in a fashionable style, and as he has heretofore had a good share of the public patronage he hopes by close attention to business to merit its continuance.

ELISHA TURNER.

Quincy, April 27.

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 5.

Feathers.

LIVE GEESE AND COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by **JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.**

Seventeenth Volume.
The New York Mirror was ever begun
with favorable auspices as the present. For
months our subscription list has increased
altogether unexampled in the history of
the paper. Our friends are more numerous, our
sample, and our exertions to render the
paper most interesting and valuable reposit-
ary of the fine arts, shall be as unflag-

Correspondents will continue to furnish orig-
inal and a great variety of subjects interest-
ing to the reader, and new writers have been
secured. At home we have a list of
hundred contributors, embracing most of
the genius of America, and we have cor-
respondents in every part of the world. Mr. Cox
of London, Mr. Fay from Berlin—and an
entire countryman who holds a high rank in the
literary world as a graceful and easy writ-
er, with occasional sketches from Paris.
One of the volumes, fifty pieces of popular
literature—selected by Messrs. Berkeley,
Hill, Knight, etc.
Engravings will be given, engraved by
Walker, etc. from original designs and por-
traits, Inman, Chapman, etc.
Of curious etchings on wood will also be
given in the present volume, engraved by Adams,
Johnson, etc. from original designs.
We shall never forget that the New York
Mirror is an American work, we shall not
exclude interesting extracts from English
literature, and shall also continue our transla-
tions of the French, German and other European
works which will be left undone to render this work, in
character, its engravings, its music and its
equal, if not superior, to any periodical of
the day.

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reminiscences, and Indian traditions,
in preparation. Indeed, every subject with-
in the range of literature or the fine arts is embraced,
and it has received the commendation of
the most distinguished writers of Great Brit-
ain and elegant repository of belles lettres,
for the general taste, we shall never omit
a due proportion of space for the especial
and education of the ladies of America, in
as of whose favor the Mirror has so long
been a favorite journal.
which together will form a volume of four
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Orders received at the Quincy Patriot office by
JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

July 13.

Tomato Pills.

Extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great
measure, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown
principle, which was, after laborious investi-
gation, and first used as a medicine by the
late Dr. J. C. Green, of the City of New York.
He has denominated it *Tomato Pills*. His at-
tention was first called to the subject in the summer
of 1837, by the following circumstances.
A case of inveterate disease of long standing (one
of the most common, and the most dangerous, of the
age) had been treated by every known remedy,
and was abandoned as incurable, when he was
cured by the extraordinary use of *Tomato Pills*.
This, together with the incidental remarks
of the physicians, gave the first impulse to
investigation and analysis of the plant which re-
sulted in the discovery of this new prin-
ciple, which its activity as a remedy depends
upon. It is found to act in some cases of scrofula
and other diseases, to exert a most powerful and
beneficial influence, far exceeding the most sanguine ex-
pectations. It is a most extended use and obser-
vation, it is proved to be peculiarly applicable to all
the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weak-
ness, etc. of the system.
The benefits of this remedy may be within the
reach of all. It is put up in boxes containing thirty
Pills, each box, with full directions, and
sent by the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in
all the towns in the United States.
It is sold without the written signature of G. R.
the Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.
The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent
for the City of New York and vicinity.
JOHN A. GREEN.
July 21.

Showering Establishment.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and
public, that he has removed from his former
chambers over Mr. Samuel Copeland, Jr.'s
Store, where he is prepared to accommodate
ladies in a fashionable style, and as he has
and a good share of the public patronage he
desires to draw to his business, to merit its contin-
uance.
ELISHA TURNER.
April 27.

Notice.

The subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of
City Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PIC-
TURES and FANCY BOXES. Any one
who purchases are invited to call and examine.
WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.
May 5.

Feathers.

GEESSE AND COMMON FEATHERS, for
by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Jan. 7.

Notice.

The subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants
of Quincy and vicinity, that he has taken the
store occupied by Frederick Price, where
he is prepared to execute all work in the TAILOR-
ING BUSINESS, in the most fashionable style and at
reasonable notice. His work will be done in the
summer and all garments warranted to fit.
JOHN BROWNELL.
Aug. 31.

James M. Beckford,

TAILOR.

EXPOS his thanks to his friends and the public
for the liberal encouragement heretofore given
respectfully informs them that he has re-opened
at the old stand.
Just received the latest London and New-York
and having several first rate workmen, flatters
that he can execute all orders in his line with
despatch and neatness as any of the trade in
the city.

Notice.

The subscriber, at his Sail Loft, on Granite Wharf,
Quincy Point, has received a supply of Manila
COPCORDAGE, all sizes and the very best
suitable for the use of Quaysmen and Vessels.
may be effected at as cheap a rate as in Boston
where.
ISAIAH G. WHITON.
Feb. 23.

Oven Moulds, &c.

IN Moulds, Ash and Boiler Doors, of the most
approved kinds. For sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
June 10.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

NUMBER 44.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1839.

VOLUME 3.

LIST OF VOTERS IN THE TOWN OF QUINCY.

Prepared by the Selectmen, November 1st, 1839.

A.
Adams, Hon. John Quincy
Adams, Ebenezer
Adams, Josiah
Adams, Jr., Josiah
Adams, 2d, Ebenezer
Adams, Thomas
Adams, Jr., Thomas
Adams, Jedediah
Adams, Peter
Adams, Seth
Adams, Henry A. C.
Adams, Lewis G. P.
Adams, Isaac H.
Arnold, James
Arnold, Elihu A.
Arnold, Raymond
Ames, Nathan
Abbott, Moses
Abbott, Luther
Abercrombie, Wyman
Arey, Thomas
Addington, Thomas
Allen, Obed
Allen, Otis
Andrews, John
Atwood, Annis
Allen, George W.
Alexander, Charles
Appleton, William G.
Abbott, Luther C.
Aldrich, William
Appleton, William E.

B.
Bass, Hezekiah
Briesler, John
Bass, Jonathan
Bass, Lewis
Bass, Benjamin
Bass, Josiah
Bass, Jr., Josiah
Bass, George
Bass, Isaac
Baxter, James
Baxter, Jonathan
Baxter, George
Baxter, Thompson
Baxter, William
Baxter, William W.
Baxter, George L.
Baxter, Lewis
Baxter, Daniel
Baxter, Elijah
Baxter, Josiah
Baxter, Jr., Jonathan
Beale, George W.
Beale, Joseph S.
Beale, Ezra
Beale, Sumner
Beal, Nedeblair
Bent, William
Bent, Ebenezer
Bent, George
Burrell, Seth
Burrell, Joseph
Burrell, 2d, Seth
Burrell, Charles
Burrell, Ambrose M.
Brackett, Lemuel
Brackett, Joseph
Brackett, Joseph G.
Brackett, Peter
Brackett, Ambrose S.
Bartlett, Ibrahim
Bartlett, Orin
Bartlett, Israel
Bartlett, Matthias
Bigelow, Jabez
Bramhall, Benjamin
Brigham, Josiah
Bailey, Billings
Bailey, Hanson
Brown, Joseph N.
Brown, Jr., Joseph N.
Brown, George M.
Brown, Timothy
Brown, Charles A.
Brown, Foster
Brown, John S.
Barnes, Thomas
Belcher, William
Barker, Henry
Barker, Daniel
Barker, Charles
Bates, Thomas
Bradbury, Cotton C.
Bradbury, Luther
Blanchard, William P.
Billings, Lemuel
Billings, Richard
Brooks, George W.
Babcock, Robert G.
Babcock, Jacob E.
Buffum, James
Burr, Henry
Benson, Samuel
Bean, Joshua
Barrett, George
Bachelder, James
Brookshire, James
Bemis, George
Bowman, John
Barter, James W.
Beckford, Dudley P.
Bachelder, George H.
Blaisdell, Gilbert
Boutelle, Jacob
Bolte, Chandler
Benson, Tobias
Buckman, Abner M.
Beaton, Hugh
Blye, Sanford
Brown, Charles H.
Brown, Foster C.
Beckford, James M.
Bean, Curtis
Buckman, Amos

C.
Cornell, William M.
Curtis, Noah
Curtis, Adam
Curtis, Samuel
Curtis, Benjamin
Curtis, Charles
Curtis, Lewis
Crane, Ebenezer
Crane, Joseph
Crane, Benjamin L.
Crane, John
Crane, David
Chubuck, Perez
Chubuck, William C.
Copeland, Samuel
Copeland, Jr. Samuel
Cross, Thaddeus W.
Cross, William
Cook, Jonathan
Clements, Gershom
Carr, John J.
Carr, Jacob S.
Cleverly, James T.
Cleverly, Ebenezer
Caverly, Alfred
Cleverly, James
Clapp, Jason
Clapp, George
Carter, Jr. Samuel
Carlton, Joseph W.
Cook, Jacob
Cummings, Charles A.
Cummings, Jotham
Coe, Jeremiah
Cunningham, James
Chesley, William
Cole, Salathiel
Cole, Benjamin
Cole, Israel
Cole, William W.
Carver, Philip
Chamberlain, Robert B.
Chadwick, John
Cannon, Thomas
Colman, Asa
Cudworth, Urbane
Currier, John B.
Cox, William H.
Corlis, Cyrus
Clark, John B.
Clough, Manly
Clough, Samuel
Cheney, Leonard
Chandler, Ezra
Chandler, Eliphalet
Caswell, Bela
Conant, Samuel
Chatman, John A.
Colburn, Abel
Crockett, Charles

D.
Dwelle, John
Dwelle, Lemuel
Dwelle, Frederic
Drake, Thomas
Duggan, William B.
Dexter, Edward T.
Ditson, William
Davis, John C.
Davis, John P.
Davis, Stephen
Dyer, William
Damon, Ezra
Damon, Edward
Durgin, David
Durgin, James
Dawes, George M.
Dutton, John L.
Dearborn, Horatio G.
Dunckley, William
Donohue, Timothy
Denton, Gideon F.
Dutton, Charles
Davis, Moses
Dennis, James Y.
Dowe, Freeman
Dowe, Everett

E.
Edwards, Jones
Edwards, David
Edwards, John C.
Ellison, William
Ela, Samuel
Ela, Dan
Emsworth, Leonard
Easton, Jacob
Eastman, Oliver

F.
Field, Harvey
Field, Frederic W.
Field, Joseph
Field, William
Field, Jr. Charles
Field, George
Faxon, Benjamin
Faxon, Dexter
Faxon, Job
Faxon, John
Faxon, George
Fisk, Nathan
French, Daniel
French, George H.
French, Jonathan
French, Gideon
French, Harvey
French, Alden
Follett, George
Fowle, John
Ford, Job
Ford, David
Ford, Joseph
Ford, Thomas
Fenn, Isaac J.
Fenne, Thomas G.

G.
Flanders, Hosea H.
Flanders, Enoch
Foster, John S.
Fletcher, Salathiel A.
Flint, Jacob
Foster, Richard S.
Farnum, Jedediah
Fox, Samuel
Frederick, Eleazer
Farmer, Jesse B.
Flint, Simon K.
Flagg, Ralph E.
Flint, Lorenzo
Feltus, Alexander

G.
Glover, Edward
Glover, Ezra
Glover, Horatio N.
Glover, Nathaniel
Glover, Nathaniel E.
Glover, John B.
Glover, Joseph
Glover, John Jr.
Gay, Henry T.
Gay, Benjamin
Gay, Henry A.
Gay, Timothy
Greenleaf, Hon. Thomas
Greenleaf, Daniel
Greenleaf, John
Greenleaf, Ezekiel P.
Green, James
Green, John
Green, John A.
Green, Ebenezer
Green, Ebenezer G.
Green, Joseph
Green, Ephraim
Gillett, Simon
Green, William H.
Gourgass, Jr., John M.
Graham, Thomas
Goodridge, William
Goodridge, Lorenzo
Goss, Cyrus
Goss, Job G.
Jones, Lyman B.
Gray, William D.
Gill, Jr. Caleb
Gile, Eli T.
Glidden, Daniel
Glidden, Hosea
Glidden, Albert A.
Gillmore, James
Gillmore, Aiken
Gillmore, Moses
Gray, Hezekiah
Glines, S. Hiram
Goodnow, Willis
Grant, Humphrey
Go, Ebenezer
Griffin, John
Gibson, James
Goodrich, B.
Gray, Stephen H.
Glidden, David
Goffee, John
Grant, Jacob

H.
Hall, James
Hall, Charles
Hall, Edward
Hall, John
Hall, Thomas
Hardwick, Henry
Hardwick, Jr. Henry
Hardwick, Frederick
Hardwick, Jr. Frederick
Hardwick, Joseph
Hardwick, Peter
Hardwick, William W.
Hardwick, James M.
Louggee, Hazen
Lannen, John
Larkney, John
Lamson, Ariel
Liddle, George
Lunt, Theodore
Lucas, John A.
Leighton, Thomas
Legerwood, Theodore
Leavett, Josiah
Lampkin, Ariel

M.
Marsh, Elisha
Marsh, Jonathan
Marsh, Thomas M.
Marsh, Moses R.
Marsh, Edmund S.
Marsh, Edmund
Marsh, George
Marsh, Charles
Mann, Nathaniel
Munroe, Israel W.
Moore, Freeman
Mead, Benjamin V.
Mead, William
Moore, Alexis W.
Mulford, John
Maxwell, John L.
Marden, Jr. Samuel
Martin, Thomas P.
Moses, Rufus L.
Martin, John
Marden, Oliver
Moses, Dearborn
Morrill, Isiah
Mitchell, Lewis
Meadon, Charles
Morgan, Asaph
Morgan, Hiram
Mathews, James

H.
Hunt, Hiram
Hufl, William
Houghton, George
Holt, Nathan
Hill, Varnum
Huntress, Trueman
Higgins, Samuel
Harmond, Josiah
Hodgkinson, Michael
Hemsworth, John C.
Harris, James M.
Harvey, James R.
Haskins, William
Harvey, Samuel
Herring, James
Hergeshamer, Andrew
Horn, Gilman
Hersey, Ezekiel
Holstrom, Jr. Jonas
Hanson, Henry
Hayden, 2d, Thomas
Houghton, Levi
Hatch, William D.
Hammond, James
Hosley, J.
Hosack, Richard
Heath, Joshua
Hanson, Benjamin
Hanson, Joshua
Horn, Trueworthy C.
Hill, David
Heath, Alden
Hildreth, James
Harvey, James R.
Huntress, John
Holstrom, Samuel
Hadley, Moses

J.
Johnson, William F.
Johnson, Joseph
Johnson, William
Jewett, Ebenezer
Joseph, Levi B.
Josselyn, Nathan
Jones, Peleg F.
Jones, Joshua
Jones, Jonathan
Joyce, Perez
Jones, George
Jewett, Joseph
Jones, Richard
Johnson, Horace
Johnson, Asa
Jones, G. R.
Jones, Charles

K.
Kenison, George W.
Kidder, William A.
Knox, Daniel M. C.
Keating, Peter
McKendrick, Michael
Keith, Harrison
Kirk, John
Kimball, Thomas
Kimball, David
Killory, Patrick
Knight, Washington
Kilborn, Samuel S.

L.
Lunt, Rev. William P.
Lincoln, William V.
Lingham, Milo
Lucas, Joel
Lucas, John
Lucas, Thomas
Littlefield, Jr. Samuel
Locke, George H.
Locke, Francis
Leighton, Obadiah
Lovett, Josiah
Lovell, James
Lougee, Robert W.
Pittie, Nathaniel
Pittie, Joseph
Parrott, John
Perkins, Cyrus
Perkins, John
Price, Frederic
Prescott, Abram
Phelps, Jonathan
Park, Lewis
Park, Harvey
Prior, Hiram
Plummer, Thomas
Powers, John
Pickering, John S.
Paine, Johnson
Pickering, Samuel
Prince, Daniel
Philbrook, Samuel
Preble, Timothy

N.
Newcomb, Oliver T.
Newcomb, William
Newcomb, Joseph
Newcomb, John
Newcomb, Thomas P.
Newcomb, Thomas
Newcomb, 2d, William
Newcomb, 2d, Thomas P.
Newcomb, George W.
Newcomb, Richard
Newcomb, John A.
Newcomb, Peter
Nightingale, Thomas
Nightingale, J. Thomas
Nightingale, George
Nightingale, George B.
Nightingale, Josiah
Nightingale, Jeremiah
Nightingale, Solomon
Nightingale, Moses
Nightingale, Alpheus
Nightingale, Isaac
Nightingale, George W.
Nightingale, Jr. Daniel
Nightingale, Lemuel
Nottage, Thomas
Nash, Waldo
Nudd, David
Nash, Elvington P.
Nash, Joseph
Nutter, Matthias
Norton, Burnam
Noyes, Thomas J.

O.
Otis, Joseph
Osborn, John S.
P.
Pray, John
Pray, George W.
Pratt, Cotton
Pratt, Henry G.
Pratt, William
Pratt, Thomas
Pratt, Albert
Parker, John
Parker, Alvin
Parker, William
Pope, Asa
Pope, Samuel B.
Pope, Ozias M.
Pope, George W.
Pope, Norton Q.
Pope, Lemuel
Pope, Micajah
Pope, Micajah C.
Page, Benjamin
Page, John
Page, Joseph
Page, Nathaniel
Packard, William
Packard, William Henry
Packard, Elisha
Packard, Samuel
Packard, John S.
Packard, William H.
Packard, Josiah V.
Packard, George W.
Packard, Charles H.
Packard, Jr. William
Packard, Jr. James
Packard, James
Penniman, Stephen
Penniman, Edwin S.
Penniman, James
Pierce, Charles L.
Pierce, Charles
Pierce, Asahel
Pierce, Ephraim T.
Pierce, Albert
Pierce, John
Pierce, George M.
Pittie, Nathaniel
Pittie, Joseph
Parrott, John
Perkins, Cyrus
Perkins, John
Price, Frederic
Prescott, Abram
Phelps, Jonathan
Park, Lewis
Park, Harvey
Prior, Hiram
Plummer, Thomas
Powers, John
Pickering, John S.
Paine, Johnson
Pickering, Samuel
Prince, Daniel
Philbrook, Samuel
Preble, Timothy

Q.
Quimby, Aaron W.
Quimby, Alpha
R.
Rawson, Samuel
Rawson, Jonathan
Rogers, Clift
Rowell, Charles
Rowell, Jr. Joseph
Rowell, James
Rowell, Caleb
Rowell, Thaddeus
Rowell, Isiah
Rideout, Enoch
Rideout, Jesse
Rideout, James
Rideout, Andrew J.
Rideout, Luke
Rideout, William
Ricker, Timothy W.
Robinson, Joseph W.
Robinson, Henry
Robinson, Joseph
Richardson, Daniel
Roby, John

N.
Newcomb, James
Newcomb, Jr. James
Newcomb, Bryant B.
Newcomb, George

R.
Rodman, Thomas
Roberts, Henry
Robbins, Daniel
Rogers, Alvin
Ransom, Henry A.
S.
Spear, John
Spear, William
Spear, Charles
Spear, Alpheus
Spear, Seth
Spear, George
Spear, 2d, George
Spear, 3d, George
Spear, Nathaniel S.
Spear, Jonathan
Spear, Edward A.
Spear, Justin
Spear, Thompson
Spear, Jr. John
Spear, Jedediah
Spear, Elisha
Savil, Samuel
Savil, Josiah
Savil, John
Savil, Jr. Josiah
Savil, 2d, John
Savil, Benjamin
Savil, Charles F.
Souther, John
Souther, John L.
Souther, Henry
Souther, Frederic
Shaw, Ebenezer A.
Shaw, John W.
Stetson, William
Stetson, John A.
Styles, William
Styles, Azro B.
Sumner, Jabez
Sumner, Jesse
Swain, Levi S.
Sutherland, George
Sweat, Daniel
Studley, Charles A.
Skidmore, William
Southard, James
Smith, Eli
Smith, John
Scollay, John G.
Simpson, John G.
Simpson, John S.
Sanborn, Joseph W.
Sanborn, Richard
Sanborn, Andrew W.
Sargent, Ezekiel
Shattuck, George
Stacy, Daniel
Swain, Clark
Stanton, Newell
Sargent, Joel
Sawyer, Daniel
Sullivan, John
Sullivan, Manning
Sleeper, John B.
Seaver, William

T.
Thayer, Elihu
Thayer, George A.
Thayer, Albert
Thayer, Byrum
Thayer, John D.
Turner, Elisha
Turner, Eliakim
Turner, Peter
Turner, John
Tirrell, Charles P.
Tirrell, Job
Tirrell, 2d, Charles
Torrey, William
Torrey, Joshua
Torrey, Solomon
Trask, William
Trask, Theodore
Trask, Frederic A.
Thomas, Samuel
Thomas, Jr. Samuel
Totman, William
Totman, Gridley
Thomas, Peter
Thomas, Charles
Taylor, Dauphin W.
Taylor, Edmund
Tibron, William
Tinney, Lyman

U.
Underwood, William S.
Underwood, Beverly
Underwood, John C.
Underwood, Ebenezer
Upton, Gilford
V.
Veazie, George
Veazie, 2d, George
Veazie, Joshua
Veazie, William W.
Veazie, Elisha S.
Vinal, Warren

W.
Whitney, Rev. Peter
Wolcott, Rev. Calvin
Whitney, John
Whitney, Loring
Wood, Henry
Wood, Lewis
Wood, Barnabas
Wood, Charles
Wild, Nathaniel
Wild, Paul
White, Nathaniel
White, Thomas
White, Samuel
White, Isiah P.
Williams, Francis
Williams, Lyman C.
Williams, Elias

Wilson, William
Woodward, Ebenezer
Whicher, John
Whicher, Morrill B.
Walker, William
Wiggins, Joseph F.
West, Henry
Willard, Solomon
Watson, Elisha
Willett, Charles A.
Willett, George
Willett, Abner
Whiting, S. T. George
Whiting, Hiram G.
Whiting, Edwin
Wright, Abel
Whiting, Zenas
Wentworth, Ephraim S.
Whiton, Bela

Y.
Warson, David
Whitney, Michael M.
Ward, Josiah
Ward, Hezekiah
Willey, Moses C.
Willey, Freeman O.
Wettergreen, Frederic
Whiting, Gardner
Wade, Stephen
Wentworth, Richard
Whiting, Joseph
Willard, Stephen
Whiton, Isiah G.
Wade, Shadrach
Whiton, Charles E.
Wrisley, Charles

Young, Murray
Young, Daniel

We hereby give notice to all persons possessing the requisite qualifications, whose names are omitted in the above list, that we shall be in session at the Hancock House, in Quincy, on Saturday, the ninth day of November instant, from two until seven o'clock in the afternoon, and also be in session at the same place on Monday the eleventh day of November instant, from seven until nine o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving the evidence of their qualifications and inserting their names thereon.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, } Selectmen
JAMES NEWCOMB, } of
CHARLES A. BROWN, } Quincy.

OWE NO MAN.

This may be bad poetry, but, depend upon it, it is excellent sense. It is an old saying, that the debtor is a slave to the creditor. If so, half the world enter into voluntary servitude. The universal rage to buy on credit is a serious evil in this country. Many a man is ruined entirely by it. Many a man goes into a store for a single article. Looking around, twenty things strike his eye; he has no money; but buys on credit. Foolish man! Pay day must come, and ten chances to one, like death, it finds you unprepared to meet it. Tell me, ye who have experienced it, did the pleasure of possessing the article, bear any proportion to the pain of being called on to pay for it when you had it not in your power. A few rules, well kept, will contribute much to your happiness and independence. Never buy what you do not really want. Never buy on credit what you can possibly do without. Take pride in being able to say "I owe no man." Wives are sometimes thoughtless—daughters now and then extravagant. Many a time, when neither the wife nor the daughter would willingly give a single pang to the father's bosom, they urge and tease him to get articles, pleasant enough to be sure to possess, but difficult for him to buy; the purchaser on credit, is dunned—sued—and many an hour made wretched by their folly and imprudence.

Old Roberts presents the compliments to the ladies, and begs they would have the goodness to read the last eight lines once a week till they get them by heart, and then act as their own excellent dispositions will direct.

Never owe your shoemaker, your tailor, your printer, your blacksmith, or laborer. Besides the bad policy of keeping in debt, it is downright injustice to those whose labor you have received all the benefit of.

How happy the man who owes not a pound;
But lays up his fifty each year that comes round;
He fears neither constable, sheriff, nor dun;
To bank or to justice has never to run.
His cellar well fill'd, and his pantry well stor'd,
He lives far more blest than a prince or a lord;
Then take my advice, if a fortune you'd get,
Pay off what you owe, and keep out of debt.

SPEAK ILL OF NO ONE.

There are many people in the world who are in the habit of speaking lightly or contemptuously of their neighbors, and some who do not scruple to treat those who are absent with the greatest disrespect, by showing up their faults to those who are present, without ever alluding to any good qualities they possess. There is nothing so detestable as this habit of backbiting in society; it often produces the greatest bitterness of feelings between those who ought to live in peace and good fellowship towards each other, and it never does any good. It generally arises from a selfish feeling, but sometimes from thoughtlessness; in either case it is injurious to society, and ought to be condemned by every well-meaning and sensible person. Selfish persons have generally such an over-appreciation of themselves and the situation they hold in society, that they are apt to speak of others with contempt, and are even happy when they discover the least fault (however trivial it may be,) in some of their neighbors or acquaintances. Instead of which, it would be well for them to examine their own conduct, to see whether they were without fault, and ask themselves whether they would like any fault or foible they might be guilty of to be made the subject of conversation amongst their neighbors. It would be better if they were to consider the noble destiny which all mankind partake of in common with themselves, both as respects the great moral ends of this life, and the more sublime prospects of the future—if they would remember the great fellowship of our common humanity—the social end—which as parts of a great community we are all working to attain, and which awaits at the close of our brief existence. Let them reflect on these things, and not offend their Creator by injuring their fellow creatures—rather let them judge others with tenderness, as they would wish to be judged, putting aside the weeds that cover the surface of the characters of their neighbors, to ascertain the depth and sweetness of the clear water beneath it.—*New York Sun.*

FILES OF NEWSPAPERS.

There are few who deem it worth while to keep a file of their newspapers. Those who subscribe for them most liberally, rarely preserve them. That is wrong, if a newspaper is worth preserving. A complete file of newspapers is far more valuable at the end of a year, than the money it costs. Newspapers are transcripts of the history of times; not always entirely faithful or accurate in all respects, yet even in their fictitious coloring and party attributes they furnish matter of interest for future speculation and reference. As years pass away, these files will continue to enhance in value. What would the oldest inhabitants of our city now give for a file of newspapers published sixty or seventy years ago? Admit that much contained in newspapers is trash; still that trash is part of human life. Deduct from existence its trifles and frivolity—how little is left. Every family ought to keep a file of their newspapers. As children grow up, they will become interested in examining them; and the fund of general information thus acquired will be by no means inconsiderable.—*Boston Magazine.*

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Two Dollars per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six months—Three Dollars if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSEPH BARBOCK, JR., Quincy Railway.
CHARLES BRICK, Milton.
ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, JR., South Weymouth.
WILLIAM HARRINGTON, East Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVELY, Abington.
Hos. S. A. TURNER, South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAVOR, Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE, Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT, New-York City.

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TO THE ELECTORS OF QUINCY.

A correspondent of your paper, under the signature of A. B., affects much wisdom by the citation of the eighth article of the Constitution of Massachusetts, to show that no person holding any office under the authority of the United States, (Postmasters excepted,) shall, at the same time, hold the office of Governor, Lt. Governor, Councillor, or have a seat in the Senate or House of Representatives of this Commonwealth.

This article of the Constitution does not prohibit the electors from casting their votes for a person holding such an office, nor does it render such an exercise of their rights improper or inexpedient; because it does not declare such persons ineligible, but only forbids them when elected to either of said offices under the State government from holding that and any office under the authority of the United States at the same time.

It therefore merely renders the tenure of such an office under the authority of the United States incompatible with the holding any office before enumerated under the State governments at the same time.

Dr. Duggan was elected a representative of the General Court of last year while holding an office under the United States, unsolicited by him, which gave him the right to choose which office he would hold. He decided to accept a seat in the Legislature. How well he discharged the duties of that office and the singular fidelity and zeal to the honor and interests of his constituents, are daily appreciated by the citizens of Quincy, who have elected him Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, in which office he is deservedly popular, and respected by his townsmen for the courtesy of his demeanor, and the strict and unwearied attention to the interests committed to his charge.

It is true, that he was re-appointed as an Inspector of the Customs in the ports of Boston and Charlestown after the duties of his office of representative of Quincy had expired, and there was no expectation of any further service to perform. But this appointment was unsolicited and unexpected, as a successor had been appointed and it was not until he resigned and it had become necessary to appoint a successor, that Dr. Duggan was re-appointed. It is confidently hoped that the Democrats of Quincy will not give heed to the mischievous tendency of your whig correspondent A. B., whose only intention is to divide and distract the democratic party.

A DEMOCRAT.

TO THE RESCUE!

Democrats of Quincy to the polls on Monday next, for you will then be called upon to discharge a high duty, the selection of State officers for 1840. The candidates are before you for Governor, Lieut. Governor and Senators, all good men and true, and I believe there will be no division of opinion among us as to their merits. Old Norfolk expects that you will give them one hundred and fifty votes majority at least, over the whig ticket. You can do it if you will. The principles of democracy have been concisely set forth for some weeks past in the columns of the Quincy Patriot, not in a malignant spirit towards those who think differently from us, but by that only fair and true mode of newspaper warfare, argumentative reasoning. We have been met by whig writers with declamation rather than reasoning, with abuse, the "rilest of the vile," endeavoring to make us out infidels, hypocrites, levellers, and in short any thing but honest men. If I mistake not many of these declamatory whig communications have disgusted not a few of their own party. It is painful to the opposition party to see that the re-election of Martin Van Buren (if he lives) is inevitable, and to realize that Marcus Morton is likely to be our next Governor; that Norfolk County will elect three democratic Senators on Monday next, and that all that is wanting in Quincy is harmony, to send three democrats to the next Legislature. What has wrought these changes, so sudden

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the blood, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humor, and corrupt the system, which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it. The public are referred to the annexed certificates of the unsolicited opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq. of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advised upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that "flesh is heir to," and have, also, given them to my children, and have found them to be uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a costive system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other cathartics.

FREE MAN HUNT.
New-York, April 4, 1837.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co's Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bills of Lading, Note and Bill Books, Policies of Insurance, Constitutions of Societies, Notifications, Ball Cards, etc, etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, May 5.

Agency for Periodicals.

THE subscriber is agent and will take subscriptions for and deliver the numbers at the subscription price, at the Quincy Bookstore, of all the popular periodicals, among which are—

North American Review, \$5.
Boston Quarterly Review, edited by Rev. O. A. Brownson, \$3.
Democratic Review, \$5.
Christian Examiner, \$1.
Family Magazine, \$1.50.
Waldie's Select Circulating Library, \$5.
Knickerbocker Magazine, \$5.
Mechanics Register of New Inventions, etc, \$1.
Religious Magazine, edited by Messrs. Abbotts, \$2.
Lady's Book, \$3.
American Philosophical Journal, \$2.
Annals of Education, \$3.
Parley's Magazine, \$1. A subscription to this work is one of the best New Year's Presents which can be made to children.

Persons entering their names for the above, among other periodicals, with the subscriber will receive their numbers promptly and free of expense for transportation.

CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, Dec. 29.

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH,
DRAFTER & TAILOR.
Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

Quincy, July 7.

Blacksmithing.

MATHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with fidelity and despatch, all orders in his line.

By the satisfaction he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits.

Quincy, Sept. 15.

Notice.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner) may be found at the office of the Quincy Patriot, for the purpose of executing the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.

Quincy, Sept. 23.

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received and offer for sale, one hundred Casks Powder of prime quality.

Quincy, March 16.

Indian Purgative Pills.

THIS universal vegetable medicine of the North American College of Health, established in Washington, (D. C.) January 8th, 1838, is remarkable for the CURE OF ALL DISEASES.

The beautiful and simple theory of ONE DISEASE AND ONE REMEDY, as practised by our native Indians, and advocated by the North American College of Health, is beginning now to be generally understood. Thousands who have heretofore maintained the necessity of a peculiar medicine for every particular disease, now as strenuously contend, that as all our maladies proceed from one cause, so one medicine capable of removing that cause, will cure every disease incident to man.

If disease of the head, or the feet, or the lungs, liver, &c., each require a peculiar kind of medicine to heal them, would not those parts each require a particular kind of food for their nourishment? But we know that good, wholesome food nourishes all parts of the system alike, it is manifest therefore, that a good and proper vegetable medicine will, by purifying the blood, search out and remove the disease from every part.

According to the Natural or Indian theory, all our complaints owe their origin to one cause, viz: the shutting up of those outlets, (the Skin, Kidneys and Bowels) through which nature has intended, that all corrupt humors, should be carried from the body.

When these become closed, it is like the shutting up of a water-course; either the accumulated wastes find a new outlet, or the country becomes inundated; just so with the human body; if the natural drains become closed, the corrupt humors accumulate in the system, and either find vent in the form of various diseases, such as Fevers, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Gout, &c., or Apoplexy, and death ensues the scene. The only sensible method, therefore, of preventing and curing disease, is to keep the body continually purged of all the useless and corrupt humors; and for this purpose no medicine will be found so effectual, as the Indian Purgative, because, it is the only one whose power extends to the opening of ALL the natural drains of the system. It is the influence of this singular medicine, the body will be kept in a gentle but effectual perspiration; a proper discharge of urine will be experienced; the stomach and bowels will be thoroughly cleansed; and the blood will be stimulated to its proper action.

One very common objection urged by those who but partially understand the principle of curing disease by purgation, as promulgated by the North American College of Health, is, that although repeated purging will cure disease; yet that the repeated exercising of those organs will injure or destroy their tone. Those who raise objections, appear to forget, that purging is as natural to the bowels, as walking is to the feet or labor to the hands; and like every other function must be duly exercised in order to retain their energies.

What man in his senses would think of depriving his children of exercise, in order that they might be strengthened by activity? And yet this absurdity is no greater, than the infatuation of those who imagine the bowels can be injured by performing their NATURAL FUNCTIONS; or that disease can be cured by any other medicine than such as will remove the CAUSE of the body.

Nature is constantly giving us examples of the salutary effects of purgation. First, her persevering employment, not only in carrying off the residuum of the natural food, by the daily evacuations of the bowels; but we frequently see her by a natural diarrhoea, cure some of our most obstinate complaints.

Nature, by already giving us such an example in the cure of disease, points most emphatically to the course she would have us pursue. She seems to say in the most inviting manner, come, follow my example; cease using those medicines which irritate the bowels, and close the wheels of life, and in their stead use VEGETABLE PURGATIVES, which being nature to our constitutions, ARE, in Truth, THE MEDICINE OF LIFE AND HEALTH.

No person can comprehend the action of vegetable purgatives; by what mysterious process the blood is by them stimulated to deposit its impurities into the bowels; or how those organs are excited to evacuate the corrupt humors from the body; all can understand the effects of purgation, and the most sanguine expectations, ARE, in Truth, THE MEDICINE OF LIFE AND HEALTH.

ASSISTING NATURE should be our chief study, and for this purpose, the Indian Purgative will be found the most effectual medicine ever offered to the public. Its power being always directed to the opening of those drains through which nature has intended, that all impurities should be carried from the body; it affords precisely the amount of assistance she requires, to enable her to cure every variety of disease. It being a vegetable preparation, and acting in harmony with our constitution, it is always the most safe medicine to be administered. A single trial will in most cases afford relief, and, if persevered with, will always effect a cure.

In using the Indian Purgative, (or dual Vegetable Pills) no care is necessary, except in taking such as that given by the bowels. If the effect is not obtained, every other function will be duly performed. The skin and kidneys will each be stimulated to discharge their portion of impurities; and the energy imparted by this extraordinary medicine to the blood, will search out and remove the disease from every part of the system, and the bowels will be carried off by the regular action of those organs.

One great advantage, possessed by the Indian Pills over all other medicines, is, that they are adapted to all ages, and are always the most medicine to be administered, that consequently, can never be taken improperly; therefore, no time should be lost in listening to contradictory advice, the only inquiry should be, is the person sick? If so, the sooner the Indian Purgative is administered, the sooner will the patient be restored to health and usefulness.

Extract of a letter from the Agent in Portland, January 17th, 1839.

"We do not know of a solitary instance where they have been tried but with complete satisfaction, and with such proofs we think the sale will be very extensive."

Extract of a letter from the Post Master, at Bridge-water, Mass., January 31st, 1839.

"They are ALTOGETHER PREFERABLE to Brandereth's Pills. The purgatives have the preference in my vicinity. I have used some of the Pills and think they are the best I ever used."

Certificate from Isaac Collier, Boston, Oct. 20th, 1838.

This may certify that the subscriber has been afflicted with a Fever and Ague, and has been cured by the use of the Indian Purgative Pills, which he has taken in accordance with the directions of the agent of the North American College of Health, and has taken various medicines which never effected a cure. It is now about three months since I commenced taking the Indian Purgative Pills; they have removed the costiveness, and I have found great relief by the Pills; and I have faith to believe that by a continuation in taking them they will effect a cure.

*Office and General Depot for the sale of the above PILLS in the New England States, No. 139 Tremont Street, near Court Street, Boston, where they can be had at wholesale and retail.

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills:—SMITH & EVER, Dedham, Agents for Norfolk County; B. E. & Co., Fall River; Joseph Marshall, Dorchester; Neponset Village; Joseph W. Plympton, Newton Upper Falls; Charles B. Wilder, Newton Lower Falls; Charles Marsh, Roxbury; BRIEGLER & CARTER, Quincy.

Boston, Nov. 24.

New York Mirror.

Seventeenth Volume.

NO volume of the New York Mirror was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. For the last few months our subscription list has increased with rapidity altogether unexampled in the history of this periodical. Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror one of the most interesting and valuable repositories of literature and the fine arts, shall be as unflagging as ever.

Our old correspondents will continue to furnish original papers on a great variety of subjects interesting to the general reader, and new writers have been engaged for special purposes. At home we have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, embracing most of the talent and genius of America, and we have established a permanent correspondence abroad. Mr. Co. will write from London, Mr. Fay from Berlin—and an American gentleman who holds a high rank in the estimation of his countryman as a graceful and easy writer, will furnish us with occasional sketches from Paris.

Nothing shall be left undone to render this work, in the course of the volume, fifty pieces of popular music will be published—selected by Messrs. Berklely, Horn, Russell, Knight, etc.

Six superb engravings will be given, engraved by Danforth, Barker, etc. from original designs and portraits by Weir, Immen, Chapman, etc. and will also be published in the present volume, engraved by Adams, Anderson, Johnson, etc. from original designs.

While we shall never forget that the New York Mirror is purely an American work, we shall not at that account, exclude interesting extracts from English works of merit—and shall also continue our translations from the French, German and other European languages.

Nothing shall be left undone to render this work, in its literary character, its engravings, its music and its typography, equal, if not superior, to any periodical of the day.

A number of literary novelties, curious historical legends, American reminiscences, and Indian traditions, are already in preparation. Indeed, every subject in the range of literature or the fine arts is embraced in its plan and it has received the commendation of the press throughout the United States and Great Britain, as a refined and elegant repository of belles lettres.

In catering for the general taste, we shall never omit to sit aside a due proportion of space for the special amusement and edification of the ladies of America, in the sunshine of whose favor the Mirror has so long flourished as a favorite journal.

All this—which together will form a volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, with splendid engravings and superb music, is furnished at the trifling expense of five dollars the year.

Subscriptions received at the Quincy Patriot office by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, July 13.

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the late Dr. J. C. Smith, of New-York. The Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomatine. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the impudent use of calomel both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends.

This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular disease, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, July 21.

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former stand to the chambers over Mr. Samuel Copeland, Jr.'s Provision Store, where he is prepared to accommodate his customers in a fashionable style, and as he has heretofore had a good acquaintance with the public, he hopes by close attention to business to merit its continuance.

ELISHA TURNER.
Quincy, April 27.

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.
Quincy, May 5.

Feathers.

LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he has taken over the shop where he has executed all his orders, and is prepared to execute all work in the TAILORING BUSINESS, in the most fashionable style and at the shortest notice. His work will be done in the neatest manner and all garments warranted to fit.

JOS. BROWNELL.
Quincy, Aug. 31.

James M. Beckford,

TAILOR.

TENDERS his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal encouragement heretofore given him, and respectfully informs them that he has re-opened business at the old stand.

He has just received the latest London and New-York fashions, and having several first-rate tailors, he flatters himself that he can execute all orders in his line with as much despatch and neatness as any of the trade in the town.

Particular attention paid to cutting, and all garments made by him warranted to fit.

Quincy, Aug. 24.

Notice.

THE subscriber, at his Sail Loft, on Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, has received a supply of Manila and Hemp CORDAGE, all sizes and the very best quality, suitable for the use of Quarmen and Vessels. Sales may be effected at as cheap a rate as in Boston or elsewhere.

ISAIAH G. WHITON.
Quincy, Feb. 23.

Oven Mouths, &c.

OVEN Mouths, Ash and Boiler Doors, of the most approved kinds. For sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, June 10.

POETRY.

THE FARMER.

A farmer's life is the life for me
I own I love it dearly;
And every season full of glee,
I take its labors cheerily—
To plough or sow,
To reap or mow,
Or in the barn to thrash, sir—
All's one to me,
I plainly see
'Twill bring me health and cash, sir.

The lawyer leads a harrass'd life,
Much like that of a hunted deer,
And 'twixt his own and other's strife,
He's always in hot water—
For foe or friend,
A cause defend,
However wrong must be, sir—
In reason's spite,
Maintain 'tis right—
And dearly earn his fee, sir.

The doctor's stv'd a gentleman,
But this I hold but humming;
For like a tavern waiting-man,
To every call "he's coming"—
Now here, now there,
Must he repair,
Or starve, sir, by denying;
Like death himself,
Unhappy elf,
He lives by other's dying.

A farmer's life, then, let me live,
Obtaining, while I lead it,
Enough for self, and some to give
To such poor souls as need it.
I'll drain and fence,
Nor grudge expense,
To give my land good dressing—
I'll plough and sow,
Or drill in row,
And hope from Heaven a blessing.

FORGIVE AND FORGET.

Forgive and forget! why the world would be lonely,
The garden a wilderness left to deform,
If the flowers but remembered the chilling winds only,
And the fields gave no verdure for fear of the storm!
Oh! still in thy loveliness, emblem the flower,
Give the fragrance of feeling to sweeten life's way;
And prolong not again the brief cloud of an hour,
With tears that but darken the rest of the day.

Forgive and forget! there's no breast so unfeeling
But some gentle thoughts of affection there live;
And the best of us all require something concealing—
Some heart that with smiles can forget and forgive!
Then away with the cloud from those beautiful eyes,
That brow was no home for such frowns to have met;
Oh! how could our spirits e'er hope for the skies,
If heaven refused to forgive and forget!

ANECDOTES.

"WAKING UP THE WRONG PASSENGER." An unsophisticated son of Erin, wishing to take the stage for a journey, put up at a tavern from whence it was to start, and he was put in a room with a colored man. He took a paring glass with him, and was put to bed somewhat mellow. As soon as he fell asleep, his jovial friends blacked his face all over, like the ace of clubs. Before day-light, he was called in a hurry, and took his seat in the stage without paying his morning respects to his mirror. In a couple of hours the stage arrived at the stopping place for breakfast, and Tom, on account of his color, was shown into a different room from the other passengers, and left there alone. In a few minutes he discovered his sooty pliz in the glass, and then the whole house was alarmed by his shouts. "What is the matter, man," exclaimed the people who came rushing into the room. "Murther is it? O murther—murther—they have woke the wrong passenger. It's the nigger they have woke, and not me; and there I am asleep at the tavern, when I ought to be half the way on my journey. Och honey—how much will it stand me to have the driver go back and get me?"

POLITENESS DEFINED. A certain lady was recently entertaining some friends at her house—during the conversation her daughter passed across the hearth before the guests, as they were seated around the fire—"you are polite," said the mother, ironically. The next day the little girl went to school. A class was reciting from the dictionary—"what is the meaning of the word 'polite'?" said the teacher. "No one could answer—at length the little girl hopped up in her seat and exclaimed, 'I know what it means!' 'Well, what does it mean?' said the teacher. 'It means to go before any body,' replied the young lexicographer.

TIGHT LACING. "I think the practice is a public benefit," said a gentleman. "A great public benefit," exclaimed a friend, "how can it be, do not you see that a great many of our young ladies are ruining their health, and losing their lives by it?" "Yes," returned the other, "but my dear fellow, do you not see that it kills off only the fools, and we shall have all wise ones by and by!"

AN APPLE PIE. An old lady in the country had an exquisite from the city to dine with her on a certain occasion. For the dessert there was an enormous apple pie. "La ma'am!" said the gentleman, how do you manage to handle such a pie. "Easy enough" was the quiet reply "we make the crust up in a wheel-barrow, wheel it into the kitchen, and then shake the fruit down into it."

SPECULATION. A young man in an adjoining town was mightily smitten with the beauty of a lady, whose father had a suite at law which must forever make or break him, and he "popped the question." She answered in the affirmative, and was expressing a desire for immediate marriage, when he thus interrupted her, "I can have the refusal of you for six months, can't I?"

HOW TO SHAKE IN A SMALL WAY. "I say, Dick, why don't you spend that levy?" said a small creature to another, who was rattling with a gratified leer on his countenance. "Cause this is specie; I'm bly the re goin to issue shinneys, and then I'll get fourteen cents for 'em."

NO FEAR OF CHANGE. When the Lord of Carnarvon was going to travel, and one bade him take heed the did not change his religion—"There's no fear of that," says he, "for by Jove, no man living will be so mad as to change religions with me."

POINTED. A lady once inquired the distinction between an attorney and a solicitor. "Madame," replied the wit, "exactly the same which exists between a crocodile and an alligator."

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

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VOLUME 3.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

[Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.]

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr.	Quincy Railway.
CHARLES BRECK.	Milton.
ORIN P. BACON.	Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY.	Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr.	East Weymouth.
WILLIAM HARRINGTON.	Braintree.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN.	Abington.
JOSEPH CLEVELY.	South Scituate.
HENRY A. TURNER.	Lynn.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR.	Salem.
N. B. OSBORNE.	New-York City.
TREEMAN HUNT.	

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TO THE ELECTORS OF QUINCY.

A correspondent of your paper, under the signature of A. B., affects much wisdom by the citation of the eighth article of the Constitution of Massachusetts, to show that no person holding any office under the authority of the United States, (Postmasters excepted,) shall, at the same time, hold the office of Governor, Lt. Governor, Councillor, or have a seat in the Senate or House of Representatives of this Commonwealth.

This article of the Constitution does not prohibit the electors from casting their votes for a person holding such an office, nor does it render such an exercise of their rights improper or inexpedient; because it does not declare such persons ineligible, but only forbids them when elected to either of said offices under the State government from holding that and any office under the authority of the United States at the same time.

It therefore merely renders the tenure of such an office under the authority of the United States incompatible with the holding any office before enumerated under the State governments at the same time.

Dr. Duggan was elected a representative of the General Court of last year while holding an office under the United States, unsolicited by him, which gave him the right to choose which office he would hold. He decided to accept a seat in the Legislature. How well he discharged the duties of that office and the singular fidelity and zeal to the honor and interests of his constituents, are daily appreciated by the citizens of Quincy, who have elected him Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, in which office he is deservedly popular, and respected by his townsmen for the courtesy of his demeanor, and the strict and unwearied attention to the interests committed to his charge. It is true, that he was re-appointed as an Inspector of the Customs in the ports of Boston and Charlestown after the duties of his office of representative of Quincy had expired, and there was no expectation of any further service to perform. But this appointment was unsolicited and unexpected, as a successor had been appointed and it was not until he resigned and it had become necessary to appoint a successor, that Dr. Duggan was re-appointed. It is confidently hoped that the Democrats of Quincy will not give heed to the mischievous tendency of your high correspondent A. B., whose only intention is to divide and distract the democratic party.

A DEMOCRAT.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TO THE RESCUE!

Democrats of Quincy to the polls on Monday next, for you will then be called upon to discharge a high duty, the selection of State officers for 1840. The candidates are before you for Governor, Lieut. Governor and Senators, all good men and true, and I believe there will be no division of opinion among us as to their merits. Old Norfolk expects that you will give them one hundred and fifty votes majority at least, over the whig ticket. You can do it if you will. The principles of democracy have been concisely set forth for some weeks past in the columns of the Quincy Patriot, not in a malignant spirit towards those who think differently from us, but by that only fair and true mode of newspaper warfare, argumentative reasoning. We have been met by whig writers with declamation rather than reasoning, with abuse, the "vildest of the vile," endeavoring to make us out infidels, hypocrites, levellers and in short any thing but honest men. If I mistake not many of these declamatory whig communications have disgusted not a few of their own party. It is painful to the opposition party to see that the re-election of Martin Van Buren (if he lives) is inevitable, and to realize that Marcus Morton is likely to be our next Governor; that Norfolk County will elect three democratic Senators on Monday next, and that all that is wanting in Quincy is harmony, to send three democrats to the next Legislature. What has wrought these changes, so sudden

and astounding, throughout our country? What has brought within a few short weeks some six or eight States of the Union into the democratic fold? What is revolutionizing Massachusetts with nearly all the newspaper press against us, with an annual whig patronage of over two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to the whig office holders in the State, being one to every sixty-two persons? What is bringing nearly all the young men to our side but the justice of our cause? The establishment of an Independent Treasury—reform in our State Banks—a revival of the Militia—economy in our public expenditures, so that they may be brought within the income of the State. No State loans to individuals or Corporations—equal and not partial legislation to all classes, that the greatest good may flow to the greatest number.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TO THE COMBAT.

An important period in our political history is fast approaching. As the election draws near, every whig in this Commonwealth is looking forward with throbbing hearts and straining nerves to the issue of that contest which is to decide the fate of another political year in Massachusetts. It is a fact, well ascertained, that in Norfolk County a majority of over six hundred votes can be polled by the democratic party. Of this fact the whigs are well aware and are now and have for sometime past been devising means to create a division in the democratic ranks. All the force of party spirit and private prejudice—all evils of a public character will be urged and all means, both fair and foul, will be resorted to, to draw us from the right track and insure the triumph of those principles which might be justly termed "the rich man's power, but the poor man's curse,"—those principles which have within the last three years, (during Governor Everett's administration) reduced our State Treasury from affluence to bankruptcy—annihilated our militia—denied our right to buy and sell, and now to cap the climax of their perfidy charge every obnoxious measure upon the democratic party! It becomes us then, as free and independent citizens, to use our best endeavors to prevent any from being led astray, either by force of private interest or the seduction of public flattery, by these political wolves in sheep's clothing. The tools are thickly set—the snares artfully laid, and it is union and union only, which can insure success. Let us then on the day of election come forward to the polls in solid columns—united—firm as the granite rocks of our everlasting hills, and 1840 will show to the world a revolution in Massachusetts that will cause the whig aristocracy to tremble in their high places—and the bright banner of democracy shall wave triumphant on the breeze of freedom.

PORTESQUE.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

STATE EXPENSES.

He who casts his eye over the list of wasteful and extravagant expenditures of the State government, wonders how the people have so long borne the burthens which have been imposed upon them. But had these expenditures been reimbursed by direct taxation and not indirectly raised by taxes upon banks, auction sales, etc., etc., complaints long and loud would have been uttered and sounded throughout the land by men of property, who would in this manner be obliged to have borne their equal share of these burthens. As it is, the poor mechanic pays almost as much as the rich nabob towards these enormous impositions, and so all is quiet and still and we hear no complaints about high salaries and wasteful expenditures. It is high time that the people should be disbursed of this great injury to their rights and that this legislative abuse should be remedied; for it undoubtedly tends to promote the wasteful extravagance and profusion of the present federal administration of the State Government, and is a favorite measure with them to continue it. Direct taxation would provide a salutary remedy by exposing to the view of the people, high salaries, wasteful expenditures, and prevent the creation of new offices to reward favorite partisans with large salaries. Let the people look to this at the coming election and give their votes for the democratic candidates, and all will be well.

TRUTH.

For the Quincy Patriot.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The annexed resolves were adopted by the late Democratic Convention which convened at Dedham for the selection of suitable persons to be supported by that party for Senators from this county. Through unavoidable neglect they have not been published before this time. The address adopted at the same meeting was altogether too lengthy for insertion in our columns.

Resolved, That in the general prosperity which crowns our land—in our freedom from foreign and from civil war—in the respect which every nation upon earth pays to our name, our laws and our flag, upon sea and land—in the successful tide of business, and in the many powers, privileges and blessings which we possess—may be traced the legitimate effects of measures wisely devised, faithfully adhered to, and courageously executed, by the late and present national administrations.

Resolved, That whatever commercial embarrassments or pecuniary distresses have at any time during the last ten years interrupted our national prosperity, are attributable to rash speculation, over-trading, and, ultimately, to over-banking; and those politicians who, for

selfish and party purposes, have endeavored to attach reproach on account of them to the national government, have practised a base imposition upon the people—of which, time has now convicted them, and which the people will remember at the ballot box.

Resolved, therefore, That we entirely approve of the course of Martin Van Buren, and that we will cordially sustain him in the approaching Presidential contest: that, as a true democrat, a friend to the people, and an inveterate enemy of all monopolies and exclusive privileges, we will make him our President, at the next election—while the whigs stand like a certain braying animal between three bundles of hay, hesitating not whom to choose, but whom to vote for.

Resolved, That our present State administration has been characterised by wasteful extravagance, by a reckless expenditure of the people's money in speculation, patronage, etc., which if persevered in will inevitably render the State bankrupt, or oppressed with a weight of taxes worse than any under which Ireland ever groaned: and that taking away the bounty of five dollars per annum from the members of the Independent Companies—the one, only attempt at economy which the Governor and whigs of the Legislature have displayed—has only served, as it were, to make "darkness visible," by its utter inefficiency to effect the proposed purpose, to say nothing of its injustice.

Resolved, That with him who loves his country, who reads the history of her struggles for freedom and venerates the agents by whom that freedom was achieved, the Militia, must ever be an object of pride and affection; and that we cannot support that man for Governor, nor that party for the Legislature, by whom this right arm of our nation's defence, once so useful, so honored, and so deserving of honor, has been systematically debased, year after year, until it has become a butt of ridicule and a disgrace to the State, and by whom the trifling stipend heretofore granted to the Independent Companies has been taken away without a cause assigned.

Resolved, That the "ardent attachment of Edward Everett to the Militia," spoken of in the sixth Resolution of the late Whig Convention, is only a love for their services in contributing to his pomp and pageantry, by escorting him from town to town, from an oration to the dinner table, and in saluting him with waving banners and presented arms upon the annual muster field.

Resolved, That in MARCUS MORTON we recognize a true republican and democratic statesman—a Judge of the most unswerving integrity and impartiality—a friend to equal rights and equal and liberal laws—a tried and faithful supporter of the principles we advocate and of the national administration—a prudent and economical Governor—and an honest man, and that we will go for him, heart and hand.

Resolved, That the Hon. NATHAN WILKINS meets our cordial approbation as the candidate of the party for the office of Lieutenant Governor; for we view him a man whose name is worthy to be associated with that of our beloved Morton—as pure, as upright, as faithful to his principles; and that we will accord to him our undivided support.

Resolved, That as sound democrats, striving solely for the good of the people, we will cast aside all minor considerations and individual preferences, and cordially unite upon the names of BENJ. P. WILLIAMS, BRADFORD L. WALES and LUCAS POND, for the office of Senators of Norfolk County, and use our utmost endeavors to promote their elections.

Resolved, That the thanks of the democratic party are due to Gen. Sumner and the President of the late Norfolk County Whig Convention, for their frank acknowledgment that the modern whig party is the genuine old federal party.

Resolved, That as it is a sentiment of the federal party, that "it is irreligious and unbecoming a Christian people to rejoice over the defeat of our country's enemies," so will they be highly indignant when they hear us, as we now do, raise one long and loud shout over the final explosion of the quasi United States Bank—the privileged monopoly—the old and inveterate enemy of our democratic government—the great dranger of the currency—the hot-bed, headquarters and home of federalism and aristocracy.

For the Quincy Patriot.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

At a meeting of the democratic electors of Quincy held at the West District School House, a Committee chosen for that purpose, reported the following resolves which were accepted and ordered to be published. The same resolutions were read at another meeting of democrats convened at the Centre School Room and accepted unanimously by them.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the principles of democracy as inculcated by Jefferson and Jackson and as practiced in the administration of Mr. Van Buren, President of the United States.

Resolved, That the complaint, so often made against the expenditures of the general government, comes with an ill grace from the present federal administration of this Commonwealth, as the waste of the public money under said administration has been vast.

Resolved, That we believe the democrats of Massachusetts can elect Marcus Morton Governor of this Commonwealth on Monday, Nov. 11th inst.; and that the democrats of Quincy can, and must, send three representatives from their ranks to the Legislature in 1840.

Resolved, That rotation in office is a fundamental principle of democracy.

Resolved, That we, one and all, pledge our sacred honors to use our influence in every possible way to prevent disunion, and unite the democratic party.

SUMMER'S GONE.

Jack Frost has been to work again among the forest leaves. Already his bold crimson and russet hues are peeping among the strange deep green of summer. And—like the first gray hairs which stray intrudingly upon our ear locks—the first shrunken leaves rustle past us with a sad foreboding story. They tell the melancholy tale of nature's fading loveliness. The time is near at hand when we must stoically bow to the behest of nature, and bid a short adieu to the green and sunny seasons of the year. To many this farewell will be the last—for the last time some of us now look out upon the green drapery of this beautiful earth, upon the structure of which the immaculate Creator has displayed so much of his power, his goodness, and inexhaustible benevolence. For the last time we watch the silver mountain streams leading from their unknown fastnesses, laving the mossy banks and swathing the long grass which dapples in their mimic eddies. The same stern hand, whose strange thrall shall lock up their energies in its icy manacles, may also lay upon us its cold and stilly ruin! To many there may be sorrow in this contemplation. But to him whose ethereal mind springs naturally from mundane glories, and sees in heaven's pure arch a pleasing hope of those pure hopes and joys immortal which are to grace his future history, these beautiful changes mark the welcome approach of that day "when this mortal shall put on immortality, and this corruptible shall put on incorruption." Oh, what bright perianth fount does bland philosophy open to those whose knowledge-yearning souls are ever ready to drink in its rich nectar. And Poesy too—the fairy offspring of the enchanted Nine—as she moves majestically over the earth, unseen by all but her worshippers, how can she swathe us with her heavenly spirit and immerse us in her care dispelling Lethe! Guided by her we look with new eyes upon the varied panorama of Creation, and see in every lineament of nature the peerless mechanism of a Power Supreme. With her twin sister Philosophy, she floats on aerial pinions, and touches with a magic wand the golden gates of pure and undefiled religion. The narrow path, which but a few may find, is lighted by her presence with a noon day glory, while the thousands who are debarr'd participation, are dazzled by the glowing splendor, until their eyes are even darkened by the unbroken light.

In the providential changing of the seasons, we have the most convincing proofs of the wisdom of that Great Original, from whose plastic hand worlds without number mount into their spheres, as sparks spring upward from a rustic fire. While myriads of stars shine in the azure depths, with brighter lustre than the golden tiles which whilom glistened on the walls of Solomon's vain-glorious temple. But there is an indefinable line which prescribes the limits of philosophy, and beyond which her step-by-step advances cannot delve. Here it is where man's own knowledge defines its ignorance, and where his wondrous lore makes the discovery of his imbecility and weakness. At this point his giant powers mount just high enough to peep from the confine-walls of their enclosure, beyond which all is inscrutable and dark. Man cannot know how mere a worm he is, until philosophy holds up to him the mirror of creation; and even then, the infinity of his littleness shrinks to a point which the immortal soul within him cannot descend to contemplate. Thus it is, the divinity within him tells plainly of that high source which he may boast. The mighty mover of this great machine,

"Whose body Nature is—and God the soul!"

Here it is where Philosophy loses herself in her own depths, and reclines her exhausted form upon the altars of the Great

—First—Last! pavilioned high, who sits
In darkness—from excessive splendor borne—
By gods unseen, unless through lustre lost!

THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR.

There are many circumstances of extraordinary interest connected with the description and history of this famous locality. The location itself is wholly peculiar. How solitary, yet how self-sufficient does it seem. It is, in fact, invincible and impregnable, and it shows by its very look, to all passers-by, that it is so. A correspondent of the Hartford Congregationalist, who has given the best account of it we have ever seen, states that, on the whole of the east side, it is precipitous, and equally so on the north, being on both these sides absolutely unapproachable—nature having here fortified it beyond the possibility of successful attack. On the south and west, he adds, art has rendered it almost as secure, though the descent to the water is more gradual. Immense batteries, pointing in every direction, have thoroughly commanded every inch of landing; so that an invading foe must be swept by thousands to inevitable destruction, while the inmates of the garrison are secure behind walls ten and even twenty feet thickness, and within excavated chambers of the rock, whose covering and sides are perfectly bomb and cannon proof.

Of what man has done for this fortress—in other words the mighty wealth of England—some notion may be formed from what we are told of the excavations, for it appears that, on the west and north sides, and to some extent on the east, chambers have been cut out of the solid rock. Each of these chambers is of suffi-

cient capacity to contain one or two large pieces of ordnance, and the requisite ammunition and men. They are wrought in the rock at about ten feet distance from the sides, and perhaps fifteen or twenty from the summit. They communicate with each other by an extended gallery, also cut out from the rock at almost incredible labor and expense. The height of these excavations, as well as the thickness of the walls, which of course are a part of the original Mt. Calpe itself, renders them perfectly secure from any conceivable mode of attack, while they can pour down a most destructive cannonading upon fleets and armies below. Of their number our authority took no note; but the length of the gallery is nine hundred and fifty yards, and it ends in a circular magnificent Hall, ninety-six feet in diameter, called St. George's Hall, in which the Governor of the garrison is wont, on public occasions, such as the king's birth day, etc, to give dinners and balls. "The floor of this Hall is the solid rock, and is as smooth as polished marble."

On the west side, again, is a specimen of nature's work—a huge cave one thousand one hundred feet above the sea, and full of stalactites. It is related that here a Spanish officer and party secreted themselves three days, having by some means found admittance to the garrison, and that their design was to have drawn up with ropes on the Mediterranean (or eastern) side their comrades, who were watching for the preconcerted signal. The design however was defeated by their being discovered. That they themselves considered it a desperate undertaking appears from the fact that they took the sacrament before engaging in the enterprise, and vowed to recover the rock or perish in the attempt.—Boston Times.

SALUTATIONS.

Frenchmen kiss each other when they meet. The Saxon race shake hands, and in the performance of this ceremony the various grades have been fully described from the pump handle shake down to the tiny touch of the thumb and forefinger. All these modes of shaking have been thought indicative of the real character of the shaker rather than of his feelings towards the shakee.

For instance, when a man has adopted the pump handle shake, which consists of one set, perpendicular motion, he uses it on all occasions and vouches for the unhappiest of men who attempts to counteract this sturdy mode of recognition. This perpendicular shake is usually indicative of your positive sort of minds which are never operated on by argument. When in the right none are more likely to keep so.

On shaking hands in any mode, from the extreme of violence to the extreme of gentleness, a question arises whether it is proper to take off the glove? We have seen people tug, and pull, and bite, to bare the right hand and qualify it for the expected shakes until the other party either gave up the idea of shaking, or in his impatience, seized hold of the hand, glove and all!

If we recollect rightly we were taught to put on our gloves, in a ball room, before we took a lady's hand to lead her down the mazy dance. Now if a lady will "excuse our glove," why not a gentleman, as a matter of course, and without asking. As to the French mode of salutation by kissing, we have nothing to say farther than this, that kissing through a glove or a veil is no kissing at all; but we can see no objection to a gentleman's being shaken with his glove as well as off!

Boxers it is true, strip before engaging, but their example need not be followed; and we heard a wit observe, the other day, there was as much propriety in pulling off your boot to kick a blockhead, as in pulling off your glove to shake him by the hand.

THE ALARM WATCH.

A lady who found it difficult to awaken so early as she desired in the morning, purchased an alarm-watch. This kind of watch is contrived so as to strike with a very loud whizzing noise at any time the owner pleased. The lady placed the watch at the head of the bed, and at the appointed time she found herself effectually roused by a loud rattling sound. She immediately obeyed the summons, and felt better all the day long for her early rising. This continued for several weeks. The alarm-watch faithfully performed its office, and was distinctly heard as long as it was promptly obeyed. But after a time the lady grew tired of early rising, and when awakened by the noisy monitor merely turned herself and slept again. In a few days the watch ceased to rouse her from her slumber. It spoke just as ever, but she did not hear it, because she had acquired a habit of disobeying it. Finding that she might just as well be without an alarm-watch she formed a wise resolution, that if she ever heard the sound again she would jump up instantly and she would never allow herself to disobey the warning.

Just so it is with conscience. If we obey its dictates, even to the most trifling particulars, we always hear its voice clear and strong. But if we allow ourselves to do what we fear is not quite right, we shall grow more and more sleepy until the voice of conscience has no longer any power to awaken us.

WATER PROOF CLOTH.

The water proof cloth of various quality and texture, manufactured by the Lowell Water Proof Company, is exciting much attention, and will no doubt prove a valuable invention. If a piece of it is extended over a glass vessel

New York Mirror.

Seventeenth Volume.

of the New York Mirror was ever begun with favorable auspices as the present. For months our subscription list has increased altogether unexampled in the history of the paper. Our friends are more numerous, our example, and our exertions to render the most interesting and valuable repository and the fine arts, shall be no unflag-

respondents will continue to furnish original and a great variety of subjects interesting to reader, and new writers have been enlisted purposes. At home we have a list of hundred contributors, embracing most of the genius of America, and we have established correspondence abroad. Mr. Cox in London, Mr. Fay from Berlin—and an American who holds a high rank in the countryman as a graceful and easy writer with us occasional sketches from Paris, of the volume, fifty pieces of popular published—selected by Messrs. Berkeley, H. Knight, etc.

engravings will be given, engraved by Baker, etc, from original designs and portraits of Luman, Chapman, etc.

of curious etchings on wood will also be the present volume, engraved by Adams, Johnson, etc, from original designs.

I shall never forget that the New York only an American work, we shall not on exclude interesting extracts from English and—shall also continue our translations of the French, German and other European

will be left undone to render this work, in literature, its engravings, its music, its equal, if not superior, to any periodical of literary novelties, curious historical

of literary novelties, curious historical literary reminiscences, and Indian traditions, in preparation. Indeed, every subject within literature or the fine arts is embraced and it has received the commendation of throughout the United States and Great Britain, and elegant repository of belles lettres.

for the general taste, we shall never omit due proportion of space for the special and education of the ladies of America, in of whose favor the Mirror has so long a favorite journal.

which together will form a volume of four sixteen imperial quarto pages, with splendor and superb music, is furnished at the use of five dollars the year.

sons received at the Quincy Patriot office by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

July 13.

Tomato Pills.

Extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great depend upon a new and hitherto unknown principle, which, was after laborious investigation and first used as a medicine by the from its being first obtained from the Te- us has demonstrated its efficacy. His at- first called to the subject in the summer of following circumstances.

of an inveterate disease of long standing (one tonic, the other scrofula, combined with the use of calomel) but considered hopeless, having been abandoned as incurable, were cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes. This, together with the incidental remarks finding physicians gave the first impulse to investigation and analysis of the plant which recovering and concentrating this new principle which its activity as a remedy depends, found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and diseases, to exert a most powerful and hence, far exceeding the most sanguine ex- Lower and more extended use and observation it is to be peculiarly applicable to all the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weak-

benefits of this remedy may be within the all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty 12 cents per box, with full directions, and of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in towns in the United States. Some without the written signature of G. R. Proprietor, Hartford, Ct. assigned has been regularly appointed Agent in and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN.

July 21.

Horing Establishment.

Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and public, that he has removed from his former chambers over Mr. Samuel Copeland, Jr.'s Store, where he is prepared to accommodate persons in a fashionable style, and as he has had a good share of the public patronage he has given attention to business to merit its continu-

ELISHA TURNER.

April 27.

Notice.

Subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of te Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PIC- CAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one purchase are invited to call and examine. WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

May 5.

Feathers.

FEEDS and COMMON FEATHERS, for by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Jan. 7.

Notice.

Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants Quincy and vicinity, that he has taken the store occupied by Frederic Price, who agreed to execute all work in the TAILOR- INESS, in the most fashionable style and at notice. His work will be done in the manner and all garments warranted to fit. JOHN BROWNELL.

Aug. 31.

James M. Beckford,

TAILOR.

ERS his thanks to his friends and the public the liberal encouragement heretofore given respectfully informs them that he has re-opened at the old stand, the public patronage he has received the latest London and New-York and having several first rate workmen, flatters out he can execute all orders in his line with dispatch and neatness as any of the trade in

ular attention paid to cutting, and all gar-

by him warranted to fit.

Aug. 24.

Notice.

Subscriber, at his Sail Loft, on Granite Wharf, ney Point, has received a supply of Manilla

CORDAGE, all sizes and the very best suitable for the use of Querrymen and Vessels. y is effected at a cheap rate as in Boston

here. ISAIAH G. WHITON.

Feb. 23.

Oven Mouths, &c.

N Mouths, Ash and Butler Doors, of the most proved kinds. For sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

June 10.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

and hot water poured over it—the steam will pass and be condensed on the vessel—but not a drop of water will pass through the cloth—showing that it is porous, and will admit the passage of air or steam. If a piece is placed beneath a trickling rill of water from a water cock all night the under side of the cloth will be found free from dampness. From this it would seem that cartridges prepared of this cloth, might be submerged a long time in water and then fired—and thus a magazine could be drowned in case of fire on ship board, without injuring the powder! With a pea jacket of this prepared cloth, no sailor need turn in wet and turn out smoking, as has often been the lot of poor Pilgrimage, in days gone by. Neither will moths trouble it—and as they are wont to do with other kinds of cloths, puncture holes in it in summer, to let in water in winter. As an article for the manufacture of caps it must prove of great value.

Such are a few of the advantages which the community will derive from this invention—and the water proof cloth can be furnished at a price but a little exceeding the price of cloth of similar texture and of the ordinary character. Many other important advantages will at once occur to the mind of the reader.

For the Quincy Patriot.

WHIG CONVENTION.

The subjoined address to the electors of Norfolk County was adopted at the Whig Young Men's Convention which convened at Dedham on Wednesday last.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF NORFOLK COUNTY, we have been called together under circumstances of peculiar interest and anxiety. At a moment of commercial distress, when every species of business is laboring under embarrassment, when present sufferings and expected evils oppress the mechanic, the farmer, the manufacturer, the tradesman—when every member of society, except a few rich men who are above the reach of disaster, is made to share in the general distress—at such a moment, we are called upon to exercise the elective franchise, and in pronouncing our verdict upon the authors of our sufferings, do what we may to obtain relief. At such a time it would seem that the people might be left to the influence of "sober, second thought." But it is not so. The citizens of this county are called upon to make up a false verdict—to pronounce false judgment. And by whom? By the office holders and office seekers of that very power that has brought upon us our sufferings!

The Custom House Influence. Fellow Citizens,—The time is past for discussion and argument. You have calmly reasoned out the political questions at issue. If left to herself, without sinister influence, Norfolk County would give two thousand majority against Martin Van Buren and his party. But men, sent among us by the Boston Custom House managers, men who are interested to delude and deceive, are doing all in their power, by threats and promises, by deceptive lectures and no less deceptive writings, to wheedle enough of the people to give them a majority. It is painful to see that there is danger of their success; it is sufficient to arouse not only the fears, but the indignation of every freeman in the County, with a spark of genuine independence in his bosom, that a foreign influence, an influence in its very nature selfish, mercenary and dangerous, is so near making this good old democratic County belie her honest citizens and disgrace her very name, by attaching herself to the despotic car of Martin Van Buren.

Freedom invaded! A Specimen. Fellow Citizens,—We beg you to look steadily at the fact that the freemen of this County are not left to exercise their own unbiased judgment! A foreign influence is among us; an influence which Jefferson feared and rebuked; which every independent mind ought to spurn—the influence of men whose very bread depends upon cheating and deceiving you. We beg you to look steadily at the fact, that one of the most active of these agents of Martin Van Buren—one who lives upon his promises—is now using all his arts of the quill and of the tongue, to make you believe what he once held to be falsehood! In February 1836 this individual made a report to the Senate of this State in which he charged Andrew Jackson with bringing about the most fearful commercial evils by the removal of the government Deposites. He then pronounced an eulogium upon a National Bank, and declared it to be peculiarly favorable to the interests of the laboring classes. Such were his views as expressed under the sanction of an oath. Now, under the expectation of an office from Martin Van Buren, he renounces all he then said—and day and night labors to persuade the citizens of this County, that what he said under oath was false, and what he now says for office is true! Though he has been the most strenuous, among the advocates of the late National Bank, and has received more money for supporting it than any other politician in New England, he is now the champion of hard money and the sub treasury! Such is the political character of the chief loco foco operator in this County! Can such a man be sincere? Can any who follow him be other than the cat's paw of a political schemer?

The Authors of our Calamities. Fellow Citizens,—Within the last four years we have had three successive earthquake shocks, in our commercial affairs. These have pervaded the whole country, and every individual, except the office holders, have shared in the common distress. The first shock immediately followed the removal of the deposits, in 1835; the next was in 1837, when all our banking institutions suspended specie payments; the last is now upon us. These things have all occurred under Jackson and Van Buren management. These immediately followed their avowed endeavors to regulate the currency. Jackson and Van Buren were therefore

the authors of all these calamities. The thunder is not more wedded to the lightning, than these commercial evils to Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren. He who denies this must shut his eyes to truth, clear as the lightning and loud as the thunder.

What good has been done by Loco Foco Experiments?

Effects of the Sub Treasury. And now, fellow citizens, who have been benefited by these disastrous experiments? Perhaps a few slave-holders at the South may have thrived—but let us look at home and see the effect. Have not many of the laborers in Norfolk County Factories, been thrice turned out of employment by these experiments? Have not the shoemakers of Randolph, Wrentham, Stoughton, &c. been thrice reduced to half work, or rendered wholly without the means of obtaining subsistence? Have not the straw manufacturers of Foxboro' and Franklin, been thrice reduced to extremity? In short has not every interest been paralyzed or injured by the constant state of fluctuation and vicissitude, created by the mad and wicked financial experiments of our Chief Magistrate? And remember too that all this has proceeded from those who promised us a better currency—those who promised to benefit the laborer! And what is the prospect of the laborer now? What is the prospect of the industrious workers of the Quincy and Milton granite quarries? the hard working artisans of Randolph, Braintree, Wrentham, Foxboro', Medway, and Dedham? What is the prospect of these, who have all been promised benefits by the Jackson and Van Buren experiments? Alas! they must share in the same evils which beset the farmer, the merchant and the man of fortune. It would seem that the bitter cup of past sufferings was enough—but no—the Sub Treasury must be tried! We are now feeling its first effects. It is now in operation, though without the sanction of Congress. That wicked and dangerous scheme, like a strangling cord is now around the neck of the people, and the spasms of society are a pretty good test of its nature and effects. If it is carried into complete operation, the rich will flourish, but the poorer and middling classes will be ground in the dust. The hard money men, when credit and credit institutions are annihilated, will do the business of the country, and all others must be their dependents. The young and enterprising must then be hewers of wood and drawers of water to hard money kings. The laborer's wages must sink to the standard of Turkey and Spain, and the day when the poor and the children of the poor could hope to be rich, through their own free efforts, will be passed away forever!

The State of the Case. It is under a deep conviction of these solemn truths, fellow citizens, that we have assembled, and that we now address you. We would address all of every party, but we particularly appeal to the Young Men of this County. You, Young Men, more than others, are interested. You depend upon your own exertions for success in life. To you it is particularly important that the mad experiments of our rulers, should be rebuked and put to rest, and that the good old times of safe, sure and steady business should return. You more than others are interested in the defeat of the Sub Treasury scheme! Remember that even a large portion of the Van Buren party considers this a dangerous and fatal plan! Remember that the people of the United States have repeatedly pronounced judgment against it. Remember that experienced men, who are not of our rulers, should be rebuked and put to rest, and that the good old times of safe, sure and steady business should return. You more than others are interested in the defeat of the Sub Treasury scheme! Remember that even a large portion of the Van Buren party considers this a dangerous and fatal plan! Remember that the people of the United States have repeatedly pronounced judgment against it. Remember that experienced men, who are not of our rulers, should be rebuked and put to rest, and that the good old times of safe, sure and steady business should return.

Our Danger. One thing more: Remember old Norfolk County! Remember old Massachusetts! Let not the old Bay State become a prey to the spoiler. Listen not to those who would ask Massachusetts to descend from a position which commands the respect of the world, to follow in the loco foco wake of New Hampshire and Maine. Let not our state, which under whig auspices and under a whig flag, has taken the lead in Education; in institutions for the alleviation of misfortunes; in internal improvements, in all that makes property secure, and society a blessing, home a paradise and life a benefit—let her not become a prey to the hawks, owls, and eagles of a party who look upon office, as spoils and government a game. Is there any one so poor of understanding among us—so debased in moral taste—as to desire that the spirit which sways Maine, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania, should reign over Massachusetts? We could hope that there is not one—but, fellow citizens, look to it well, or the ballot box of November 11th will be made by the office holders—the Custom House jugglers, to say that Norfolk County has bowed down to Gesler's cap!

Union and Action. Let us rally to the rescue then! Let no minor topics divide us. We fight for the freedom of Norfolk County—for independence for the free unshackled voice of the people—we fight against Custom House agents, inspectors, orators, lecturers, squibbers and emissaries. We fight against foreign influence. We go for the people against office bought partisans. Let us go together, then, one and all: farmers and merchants and manufacturers and artisans and laborers, shoulder to shoulder, as did our father at Bunker's Hill and Lexington. Let Roxbury speak as with the voice of Warren; still hovering around her heights. Let Quincy stand as firm by the Old Bay State as her hills of granite. Let the old independent Democracy of Milton, Braintree, Randolph and Wrentham, say whether they are willing to be-

come the dependents of the Boston Custom House. Let Dedham vindicate that spirit which burned in the breast of Fisher Ames in 1787—S and 9. Let every town in the County come to the rescue. One and all to the polls on the eleventh! We may be defeated, but let us at least TRY for success. Let us rebuke tyranny, and the agents and dupes of tyranny, by a triumphant vote on the side of Freedom. Let the young men work, the day of talk is passed, and deeds alone will answer now. Let every whig in every town, be brought to the polls. Young men of Norfolk, see to this matter!!

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

LECTURE IN BRAINTREE.

I take a few moments to give you my thoughts and feelings after attending a lecture upon the bank and sub treasury, by the Hon. Alexander H. Everett. You may say I am prejudiced, because I am a Whig. But, Sir, I can say truly, that I went expecting to hear an able argument in favor of the sub treasury and against a bank. I can also say, truly, that I was never more disappointed in my life. I did not believe that argument could do much to be sure, because it has ever failed to establish the principles that he advocated. But, Sir, I thought that eloquence, soul inspiring eloquence, would do something. But I was seriously disappointed in the man, and much more so in the discourse. It was in my opinion, not worth the trouble and cost.

He began by saying that the state government called upon the people to make "another effort to upset the national government." He called the whigs the old fashioned federalists, and "they have been growling, grumbling, and snarling for forty years." Let us, says he, look at the character of the national government, the President, &c. Under the head of foreign relations, he called our attention to the North Eastern boundary question, which he said was likely to be settled peaceably, through the instrumentality of the "firm, prudent, and sagacious President," while Webster would have drawn the country into a war with England—(Query? Was Jackson in favor of a war with France?)

While speaking of Webster, the honorable gentleman alluded to a speech of his in the Senate of the United States upon the sub treasury bill, which occupied two days. Here he commented severely, and seemed determined that the dear people of Braintree should know that Webster was not very talented, especially that he was not able to raise any serious objections to the bill.

The first day, says he, was occupied in settling personal difficulties, in attacking Mr. Calhoun, &c. The second day in delivering what he had heard a year before from the same gentleman in the Boston Lyceum—a lecture upon political economy. So, says the lecturer, he hardly touched upon the question, and the "sound, sensible, argumentative speech of Sir Wm. Wright, of an hour and a half long, was unanswered and probably never will be, or can be!"

"This I believe, Sir, was something new. Mr. Webster aloof from the subject! I believe that all who read the said speech know better. But allowing that he did keep aloof and not touch the subject, I could not help thinking how much alike Mr. Webster and the Hon. Alexander H. Everett were. The latter gentleman came out to Braintree to lecture upon the currency and the sub treasury—and what did we hear? Why, that Mr. Webster was for a war with England and that the country was saved by the "firm, prudent, and sagacious Mr. Van Buren"—that the speeches of Webster, Clay, and some others were mere vague declamations—that Mr. Everett and "our neighbor, Peter Parley," were not on the most friendly terms, (as we should judge from the manner that the learned gentlemen spoke of him.)—that some gentlemen, not a thousand miles from the metropolis, were sometimes in favor of a bank and sometimes against it—sometimes in favor of it. Instead, Sir, of hearing the merits of the sub treasury bill, we heard that the present whig party were in fact the old fashioned federalists—the Tories of the revolution—the Hartford Conventionists of 1814, (wonder what some of the speaker's political friends, who sat round about him, who were at that time in favor of the Hartford Convention, thought of the Hartford Convention this evening.)—and that the present democratic party, are the pure descendants of the old revolutionary heroes and republicans. I say, in getting off from their subject, the Hon. Mr. Webster and the Hon. Mr. Everett were very much alike.

In confirmation of this, I will add that some of the democrats themselves were dissatisfied. One or two conspicuous ones said, "he touched upon subjects that we did not want him to, and did not stick close enough to the main questions." It made me think of Balak saying to Balaam, "I got thee to curse Israel, and behold thou hast altogether blessed them."

The lecturer furthermore said, "In consequence of the non-adoption of the sub treasury bill, Swartwout, &c. were enabled to defalcate, and the opposers of the bill ought to be held responsible for it." This is new doctrine, and originated I suppose with the learned gentleman.

Some few things more have come into my mind, but enough. The Hon. Alexander H. Everett has come and gone, and we are all safe, and I, who almost trembled for myself before he came, lest I also should believe on him, am yet

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TO THE ELECTORS OF QUINCY.

I take the liberty to address you through the Quincy Patriot on the subject of the approaching election; a subject that I am sensible is far beyond my feeble ability to treat upon and throw open the light that is necessary, to bring

you out, one and all, to the polls on the 11th instant, but I am prompted to this task, (which would be a very pleasing one were I in any degree qualified for the duty,) through fear that no one else would make the attempt;—thus you have my apology.

The time is near at hand, when it will be your privilege to go to the ballot box, and there deposit your vote for a Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth and for other important officers for the ensuing year. It is not for me to say who you should give your vote for, but I do believe it is a part of the duty I owe my country, and particularly my native State, the County wherein I reside, and the town of which I am one, or claim to be one, of her citizens, to encourage every individual who is a legal voter, to turn out on this important occasion and deposit his vote for the whole whig ticket. Young men of Quincy, consider the subject well before you act. I am confident that if you do, your decision will be favorable to the whig cause, and that you can never see reason to regret the transaction. It requires but little foresight at the present time to see what will be your destinies; if the party who claim to be democratic obtain the reins of our government—I mean the administration, Jackson, Van Buren party—let them have the rule in this State and instead of remaining here, native citizens in the enjoyment of peace and plenty on the soil so dearly purchased by the blood of our forefathers and those who fought the good fight on Bunker's height, you will find yourselves marching on to the far west, perhaps to Texas, (for she has already thrown open her arms to receive) there to drag out a life of toil and trouble in a wilderness, separated far from your friends and relatives and every thing that is now most dear to you. I say to you, young men, mechanics, those of you who have spent seven years apprenticeship to acquire a trade, these are startling facts. You are already within the grasp and I have no doubt you have begun to feel the effects of the schemes that are laid to entrap you. I would admonish you to reflect, deliberate well before you act—do not lend a hand to hone the razor to cut your own throat. Go I say to the polls next Monday and deposit your vote for the pure democratic whig ticket. "Act well your part there all the honor lies"—and let every voter throughout the Union do the same and all will be well.

Again, fellow citizens, I would say, on that day, you are privileged to elect two or three persons to represent you in the next General Court. This is another all important subject connected with interesting topics in which you are concerned. Do not suffer the opportunity to pass unimproved wherein you can, if you will, show to the world that you can support in the town of Quincy, three good, sound and unpledged whig representatives, men in whom you can place confidence without any pledges. We have such among us, let us nominate them at the caucus this evening, and choose them on the 11th; without doubt we can do it if united, consider that the character of the town is at stake and let questions of minor importance have no influence with you. We do not want any representative, if we cannot have those who will not play the in and out game—not do we want those for representatives who will trifle with our rights for thirty pieces of silver, or descend from the pulpit to the District School House, on Saturday evening or any other, there to stimulate the transient voters of this town to pass resolves that are inconsistent with the sacred rights of the people.

Fellow citizens—again I say, act well your part—it is for you to determine whether our representation in the next General Court shall be men of good standing in society and possessed of sound whig principles in whom you can confide in safety. Go to the polls with a determination to support men of sound judgment—and see that no minors or foreigners who have not been naturalized are suffered to vote as was the case last year. The vote of a minor determined the election of one of our representatives.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TO THE ELECTORS OF NORFOLK.

Monday next will determine the political character of the Old Bay State for the ensuing year. Upon it depends questions of the highest moment to the people; an impartial administration of the law, equal and exact justice to all, and a freedom from high salaries and extravagant expenditures. The prevalence of democratic principles is a sure guarantee against the existence of the long-standing abuses to which you have been subjected by whig rulers. No creation of new offices with high salaries to reward clamorous partisans, but a reasonable curtailment of the high salaries of those already in existence may be expected, upon the ascendancy of the democratic party. Economy will then be the order of the day, and the wasteful and extravagant expenditures of former years be repaired by the careful and prudent administration of public affairs.

These are considerations of the most vital importance to the well being and security of the people's rights, and to obtain them affords the strongest assurance for the prosperity of our free institutions which can be given, and cannot fail to stimulate every lover of his country to attend the polls, and use his utmost exertions to forward so desirable a result. All eyes, from the South and West, were turned upon Massachusetts, with the most delightful sensations, in anticipation of beholding her emancipated from the thralldom of unequal laws and unjust taxation imposed upon her by whig misrule. Goto the polls, then, and cast your votes for the democratic candidates, and the victory is sure. The cause in which you are engaged is the cause of our common country and the perpetuity of her free institutions, and must prevail. He, who proves unworthy to his high trust at the present time, is unworthy of the name of a freeman, and deserves to be

a slave. Go to the polls, and the victory is sure. A CITIZEN.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

QUINCY LYCEUM.

I wish to know why our Lyceum commences operations before the hour of adjournment? I believe in punctuality—but to commence before the time is not punctuality, but theft. It is stealing from those who have purchased tickets a portion of their privileges. By such purchase they are entitled to all the advantages of the Lyceum. The man of business has not time to spare to be lounging there half an hour before the time of adjournment. If he calculates to be punctual and arrives at the time, and the lecture has commenced, he has not the opportunity of knowing what the commencement of the lecture was; and not knowing this, he will be apt to know but little about the other parts of it. If there has been an error heretofore in delaying operations beyond the proper time, it is a poor way of amending such error to leap as far into an opposite one. A word to the wise is sufficient. Let us be punctual, but as it respects this point, let us not be righteously overmuch. A MEMBER.

ART OF BEING HAPPY.

The happiness of families—consequently by a regular gradation, the happiness of the world, depends much upon woman. Woman ought, therefore, to consider this life as a short passage to another, which is both permanent, happy and glorious.

Let a husband be the partner of your joys, and be you the share of his troubles. Consult him, and confide in him. Upon all occasions do him honor. Treat him with kindness and tenderness. By softened dignity, united with a delicacy, endeavor to keep alive in his breast a pure, a fervent affection; and use the power which this conduct will give you over his heart, to draw him to the sense and practice of that duty, which will not only render indissoluble, but will likewise perpetuate your union through ages of increasing bliss. To your children—to your friends—to your servants—to your neighbors—to the world—be affectionate—be faithful—be kind—be useful—be exemplary. Then shall you be happy, here and forever.—De Acton's Art of being Happy.

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION.

A clergyman in a country church had been, in the course of his sermon, expounding on the nature of miracles. No sooner had the service ended than one of his congregation, a bluff farmer approached him, and begged to thank him for much that he had learned in attending to his discourse; but hoped that his reverence would pardon his asking for some further elucidation of the meaning of a miracle? nothing that he had then heard having tended to enlighten his ignorance of the nature of such an occurrence. The divine immediately assented, requesting the farmer to wait in the porch till the congregation had dispersed. In the porch accordingly did Giles station himself, happy in the hope of a solution of such a mystery, and was sedulously watching the departure of the last loiterers in the church yard, when he was literally "taken all aback," by a tremendous salute in the rear from the well directed and vigorously applied foot of the pastor, who in reply to the mingled expressions of pain and wonder which burst from his disciple, mildly inquired, "whether what he had then received caused him any pain?" "Hurt me! hurt me most wondrously," rejoined the farmer. "Then," said the clergyman, in his most significant manner, "all I can tell you is, that it would have been a miracle if it had not!"

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, NOV. 9, 1839.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.
MARCUS MORTON of Taunton.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
NATHAN WILLIS of Pittsfield.
Senators for Norfolk County.
BENJAMIN P. WILLIAMS of Roxbury.
BRADFORD L. WALES of Randolph.
LUCAS POND of Wrentham.

Whig Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.
EDWARD EVERETT, Boston.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
GEORGE HULL, Lenox.
Senators for Norfolk County.
JOSEPH L. RICHARDSON of Medway.
JAMES M. ROBBINS of Milton, and
APPLETON HOWE of Weymouth.

THE COUNTY TAX.

To the editor of the Patriot:

Sir,—An anonymous article, dated at Quincy, Nov. 4th, 1839, appeared in the columns of the Boston Atlas, on Tuesday morning last, having personal reference to me as Collector of Taxes for the town of Quincy, in 1837. The design of the writer was evidently to operate on the approaching election, and to injure my reputation as a man and citizen. As a Collector of Taxes for the town in 1837, (and that is the only year I ever held that office,) I am not indebted to the Town or County Treasurer one cent. I have each of their receipts in my possession, in full of all demands. Neither do I owe (to my knowledge,) any town, county, or state in the universe, one mill.

Respectfully yours,
Wm. B. DUGGAN.

LYCEUM LECTURE. The fifth of the series of lectures before the Quincy Lyceum this season was delivered last Wednesday evening by William M. Cornell, on the importance of general intelligence among the people. He briefly elucidated the subject by the common events of life and reference to history, interspersed with amusing and interesting anecdotes. It was marked throughout by that force of style and argumentative logic which is characteristic of the gifted lecturer. If the wholesome truths inculcated by this discourse be observed, much of the false and anachronical rhetoric of the present day will give way to correct sentiments and enlarged and liberal views of the general tendency and nature of things in political economy, science, etc.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS. The City of New York has given a democratic majority of nearly two thousand votes, thus electing thirteen members of the Assembly which were last year whigs. No definite information from other sections of the State.

NOTICES.

Hon. J. Q. Adams of Quincy will deliver the sixth lecture before the Quincy Lyceum the present season, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, (Nov. 13th,) commencing at seven o'clock precisely.

By a vote of the Lyceum none can be admitted to the lectures without season tickets. The Secretary will be in attendance at the door to furnish persons with tickets who may wish to become members, on the above evening. Members will show their ticket to the door-keeper as they enter.

JOHN C. EDWARDS, Secretary.

The democratic electors of Quincy, one and all, are invited to meet at the Town Hall, on SUNDAY EVENING, (Nov. 10th,) at half past six o'clock precisely, to select candidates to be supported on the following Monday for Representatives in the General Court and to adopt such preparatory measures relative to the ensuing election as may be deemed expedient. Every democrat, as he values the immaculate principles of his creed—as he regards the important interests of his country—as he esteems free discussion and equal rights, is earnestly desired to be at his post and thus encourage and forward the triumphant success of the good cause.

By order of the Democratic Town Committee.

The whig citizens of Quincy are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 9th of November instant, at half past six o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Representatives to the next General Court of this Commonwealth, and to adopt such preparatory measures for the elections which are to take place on Monday the 11th inst. as may be deemed necessary.

Per order of the Town Committee.

A meeting of the Quincy Point Debating Society takes place on MONDAY EVENING, the 11th inst., at half past six o'clock, at the Braintree Neck School House.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION.

Can the present License Law be enforced in this State?
A general invitation is given for persons to attend the meetings of this society.

L. RICHARDS, Secretary.

The democratic citizens of Weymouth are reminded that their meeting stands adjourned to SUNDAY EVENING, 10th inst. at half past six o'clock, at Asa B. Wales' Hotel, for the purpose of designating suitable candidates to be supported by the democratic party for Representatives for the ensuing political year and for the purpose of choosing a Town Committee and for any other purpose they may think proper to act on.

Per order of the Committee.

LEONARD TIRRELL, Chairman.
The Selectmen of Quincy would inform their fellow-citizens, that they will hold a weekly meeting of the Board, at the Hancock House, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, from two to seven o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

MARRIED.

In Boston, by Rev. Mr. Greenwood, George Tyler Bigelow, Esq., to Miss Anna S. daughter of Edward Miller, Esq., of this town.

DIED.

In this town, on the 3d inst., Mr. Samuel Copeland, aged 79 years.
Mr. C. was one of his paternal ancestors of six generations, was born, lived and died in this ancient and venerable town, a humble cultivator of its soil, and now rests side by side with its illustrious dead. While they were laboring in the expansiveness of their philanthropy and patriotism for the promotion of their country's good, commanding "the applause of listening Senates," reading their names in a nation's eyes, traversing the broad Atlantic, and reaping the meek of fame in both hemispheres, he was content to "drive his team a-field," and cause his harrow to "break the stubborn globe" in his own native town, very seldom treading its boundaries; not less useful perhaps in his appropriate station than they in theirs.

"Let not ambition mock the useful toil,
The homely joys and destiny obscure,
Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile
The short and simple annals"

of such men as Samuel Copeland. If he is a benefactor of the human family by whose care one blade of grass is protected in its growth, much more he by whose persevering, patient labor and industry, many loads of grass, many ears of corn and sheaves of wheat are helped to spring up and grow, and are gathered into barns for the sustenance of man and beast. He, who for a long course of years "keeps the noiseful tenor of his way" in the humble sphere, the cool, sequestered vale of rural life, following the path of honest labor and frugality, disturbing the piece of no one, and suffering no one to disturb his discharging, according to his ability, the several duties of citizen, neighbor, friend, husband and father, deserves honorable mention and honorable memory, and we trust shall be had in favorable remembrance by our heavenly father. Such an one was the subject of this notice. He has left a widow with whom he has lived fifty-three years, and seven children, who, with many of his grandchildren followed him to the house appointed for all living. May the hand which wounds but to heal, "bind up the broken hearted" among 35.

In Boston, Mr. Richard L. Smith, aged 35.

Notice.

E. HAYDEN offers for sale at No. 3 Washington Street, a new and large assortment of Hosiery, &c.
Ladies Yarn, Worsted, Mohair, Merino and Cashmere Hosiery, black, white and colored, ribbed, plain and embroidered.
Gentlemen's large size black Worsted and Yarn Hose, Yarn and Cotton Half Hose.
Children's Cotton Worsted and Yarn Socks, Grosgrain Boots.
Ladies' Silk and Raw Silk Hosiery—black, white, ribbed, embroidered and plain. White and Colored Cotton and Lisle Thread, ribbed, plain and embroidered. Colored Cotton and Lisle Thread, ribbed and plain.
Mens and Children's of various kinds.
Silk and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at lowest prices.
Quincy, Nov. 9.

Go to the polls, and the victory is
A CITIZEN.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

QUINCY LYCEUM.

To know why our Lyceum commemo-
rations before the hour of adjournment?
In punctuality—but to commence be-
time is not punctuality, but theft. It is
from those who have purchased tickets
of their privileges. By such pur-
chase are entitled to all the advantages of
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tofore, let us amend it. Let us amend the
proper way of amending such error
far into an opposite one. A word to
be sufficient. Let us be punctual, but
not to this point, let us not be righteous.
A MEMBER.

OF BEING HAPPY.

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t, to draw him to the sense and prac-
tice that duty, which will not only render
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—to your neighbors—to the world—
ionate—be faithful—be kind—be use-
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your pleasure is life—then shall you be
here and forever.—De Acton's Art of
happy.

ETICAL ILLUSTRATION.

gymnast in a country church had been,
urse of his sermon, expounding on the
miracles. No sooner had the service
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reached him, and begged to thank him
that he had learned in attending to
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of the meaning of a miracle; nothing
had then heard having tended to en-
his ignorance of the nature of such an
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the farmer to wait in the porch till
gregation had dispersed. In the porch
did Giles station himself, happy in
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obviously watching the departure of the
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if it had not?"

QUINCY PATRIOT.

TURSDAY, NOV. 9, 1839.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.

ALFRED MORTON of Taunton.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

THOMAS WILLIS of Pittsfield.

Senators for Norfolk County.

AMIN P. WILLIAMS of Roxbury.

FORD L. WALES of Randolph.

S. POND of Wrentham.

Whig Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.

WARD EVERETT, Boston.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE HULL, Lenox.

Senators for Norfolk County.

H. L. RICHARDSON of Medway.

M. ROBBINS of Milton.

T. M. HOWE of Weymouth.

THE COUNTY TAX.

An anonymous article, dated at Quin-
cy, 4th, 1839, appeared in the columns of
the Patriot, on Tuesday morning last,
personal reference to me as Collector of
the town of Quincy, in 1837. The
writer was evidently to operate
approaching election, and to injure my
reputation as a man and citizen. As a Col-
lector for the town in 1837, (and that is
year I ever held that office,) I am not
to the Town or County Treasurer one
have each of their receipts in my pos-
session full of all demands. Neither do I
my knowledge,) any town, county, or
of the universe, one mill.

Respectfully yours,

Wm. B. DUGGAN.

LYCEUM LECTURE. The fifth of the series of lec-
tures before the Quincy Lyceum this season was de-
livered last Wednesday evening by William M. Cor-
nell, on the importance of general intelligence among
the people. He briefly elucidated the subject by the
common events of life and reference to history, inter-
spersed with amusing and interesting anecdotes. It
was marked throughout by that force of style and ar-
gumentative logic which is characteristic of the gift-
ed lecturer. If the wholesome truths inculcated by
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to correct sentiments and enlarged and liberal views
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lecture before the Quincy Lyceum the present season,
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mencing at seven o'clock precisely.

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evening. Members will show their ticket to the door-
keeper as they enter.

JOHN C. EDWARDS, Secretary.

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invited to meet at the Town Hall, on SUNDAY EVE-
NING, (Nov. 10th), at half past six o'clock precisely,
to select candidates to be supported on the following
Monday for Representatives to the General Court and
to adopt such preparatory measures relative to the en-
suing election as may be deemed expedient. Every
democrat, as he values the immaculate principles of
his creed—as he regards the important interests of his
country—as he esteems free discussion and equal rights,
is earnestly desired to be at his post and thus encour-
age and forward the triumphant success of the good
cause.

By order of the Democratic Town Committee.

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at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, the
9th of November instant, at half past six o'clock, for
the purpose of nominating candidates for Representatives
to the next General Court of this Commonwealth, and
to adopt such preparatory measures for the elections
which are to take place on Monday the 11th inst.
as may be deemed necessary.

Per order of the Town Committee.

A meeting of the Quincy Patriot Debating Society
takes place on MONDAY EVENING, the 11th inst.,
at half past six o'clock, at the Brintree Neck School
House.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

Can the present License Law be enforced in this
State?

A general invitation is given for persons to attend
the meetings of this society.

L. RICHARDS, Secretary.

The democratic citizens of Weymouth are reminded
that their meeting stands adjourned to SUNDAY
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B. Wales' Hotel, for the purpose of designating suit-
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for Representatives for the ensuing political year and
for the purpose of choosing a Town Committee and
for any other purpose they may think proper to act on.

Per order of the Committee.

LEONARD TIRRELL, Chairman.

The Selectmen of Quincy would inform their fellow-
citizens, that they will hold a weekly meeting of the
Board, at the Hancock House, every SATURDAY
AFTERNOON, until further notice, from two to seven
o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may
come before them.

MARRIED.

In Boston, by Rev. Mr. Greenwood, George Tyler
Bigelow, Esq., to Miss Anna S. daughter of Edward
Miller, Esq., of this town.

DIED.

In this town, on the 3d inst., Mr. Samuel Copeland,
aged 79 years.

Mr. C. was the paternal ancestor of six genera-
tions, was born, lived and died in this ancient and ven-
erable town, a humble cultivator of its soil, and now
rests side by side with its illustrious dead. While
they were laboring in the expansiveness of their phi-
lanthropy and patriotism for the promotion of their
country's good, commanding "the applause of listen-
ing Senators," reading their history in a nation's eyes,
travelling the broad Atlantic, and reaching the need-
same in both hemispheres, he was content to "drive
himself a field," and cause his harvest to "break the
stubborn glebe" in his own native town, very seldom
crossing its boundaries; not less useful perhaps in his
appropriate station than they in theirs.

"Let not ambition mock the useful toil,
The homely joys and destiny obscure,
Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile
The short and simple annals"

of such men as Samuel Copeland. If he is a benefactor
of the human family by whose care one blade of
grass is protected in its growth, much more he by
whose persevering, patient labor and industry, many
loads of grass, many ears of corn and sheaves of wheat
are helped to spring up and grow, and are gathered
into barns for the sustenance of man and beast. He,
who for a long course of years "keeps the noiseless
tenor of his way" in the humble sphere, "the cool, se-
questered vale of rural life," following the path of
honest labor and frugality, disturbing the piece of no
one, and suffering no one to disturb his, discharging,
according to his ability, the several duties of citizen,
neighbor, friend, husband and father, deserves hono-
rable mention and honorable memory, and we trust shall
be had in favorable remembrance by our heavenly
Father. Such an one was the subject of this notice.
He has left a widow with whom he has lived fifty-six
years, and seven children, who, with many of his
grandchildren followed him to the house appointed for
all living. May the hand which wounds but to heal,
"bind up the broken hearted" among them!

In Boston, Mr. Richard L. Smith, aged 35.

Notice.

E. HAYDEN offers for sale at No. 3 Washington
Street, a new and large assortment of Hosiery,
etc.

Ladies Yarn, Worsted, Mohair, Merino and Cash-
mere Hosiery, black, white and colored, ribbed, plain
and embroidered.
Gentlemen's large size black Worsted and Yarn
Hosiery, Yarn and Cotton Half Hose.

Children's Cotton Worsted and Yarn Socks, Gre-
cian Boots.

Ladies' Silk and Raw Silk Hosiery—black, white,
ribbed, embroidered and plain. White and Unbleach-
ed Cotton and Lisle Thread, ribbed, plain and embro-
idered. Colored Cotton and Lisle Thread, ribbed and
plain.

Misses and Children's of various kinds.

Silk and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at lowest
prices.

Quincy, Nov. 2.

Just Call and See.

E. PACKARD & Co. invite the attention of the
public to their fresh assortment of DRY
GOODS, such as Broadcloths of Blue, Black, Green
and Brown colors; Pilot and Beaver Cloths; also
Water Proof Cloth; Blue, Brown, Drab, Fancy Mixed
and Water Proof Cassimeres and Sattinets; Blue and
Black Silk Velvets; Cut and Figured Velvets; Valen-
cia and Figured Satin Vestings; English Merinos of
superb colors; Printed Saxones; Mouslin de Laines;
English, French and American Prints; Copperplates;
Gro de Orleans, Gro de Naples and Gro de Swiss Silk;
also Synchron and Florence Silk; Black and Green
Fine Alpines; Linens; Gloves and Hose; Flannels of
various colors; Frocking; Colored Cambrics; Bash-
ops Lawn; Book Muslin and Lace; Black Lace
Veils; Linen Cambrics; Edinboro and Plaid Shawls,
and a variety of other articles, together with a good
assortment of TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS, all of
which will be sold low for cash or short credit.
Quincy, Nov. 9.

Notice.

ALL persons having Meal Bags belonging to the
subscribers are requested to return them, on or
before the twentieth of the present month, if not they
will be collected immediately after.

CURTIS, WHITE & Co.

Quincy, Nov. 9.

Winter Sperm Oil.

FOR sale by CURTIS, WHITE & Co., the pure
Sperm Oil.

Quincy, Nov. 9.

Town Meeting.

Norfolk ss. To either of the Constables of the
Town of Quincy, Greeting:

L. S. YOU are hereby required, in the name of the
Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify
and warn the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy,
qualified to vote in Town Affairs, to meet at the
Town Hall, in said Quincy, on WEDNESDAY, the
thirtieth day of November instant, at three o'clock
in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz:

1. To choose a Moderator.
2. To hear and act on the petition of the Town of
Brintree, Quincy and Randolph relative to the Town
of Brintree.

Hereof fail not and make return of this warrant with
your doings thereon, unto the Town Clerk, on or be-
fore the time appointed for said meeting.

Given under our hands and seals, at Quincy, this
fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord eight-
een hundred and thirty-nine.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Selectmen of Quincy.

JAMES NEWCOMB, Selectmen of Quincy.

CHARLES A. BROWN, Selectmen of Quincy.

Quincy, Nov. 4th, 1839.

NORFOLK ss. By virtue of the above warrant, I
herby notify the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy,
who are qualified as therein expressed, to meet at the
place, time, and for the purposes therein named.

A true copy. Attest,

GEORGE BAXTER, Constable.

Quincy, Nov. 9.

Notice.

WHEREAS, Elizabeth Hallowell, my wife, hav-
ing deserted my bed and board without any
cause therefor, I do hereby caution all persons from
harboring or trusting her upon my account, as I shall
pay no debts for her contracting.

BENJAMIN HALLOWELL.

Weymouth, Nov. 9.

Grammar School.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to those who
wish to attend his school, that the school
will be at his School Room on FRIDAY EVE-
NING next, (15th inst.) at half past six o'clock.
The terms are three dollars for twenty-four evenings,
and there will be no extra charge for fuel, lights or room.
The class will be composed of both males and females,
and any who wish to attend are invited to meet at that
time and place.

WILLIAM M. CORNELL.

Quincy, Nov. 9.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the sheds of the subscribers, near
the Stone Quarries in Quincy, on the night of
the 31st of October last, one Patent Bus Hammer with
the initials "B. B." on the handle, one Hand Hammer,
and numerous Small Tools, such as used in dress-
ing Granite, marked O. T. R. and one Single Jack.
The above reward will be paid for such information
as will lead to the conviction of thief or thieves and
recovery of the property, or Twenty Dollars for con-
fessing the thieves and Ten Dollars for the recovery
of the property.

O. T. ROGERS & Co.

Quincy, Nov. 9.

Wood at Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction, on THURS-
DAY, the 9th inst., at one o'clock in the afternoon,
a number of lots of WOOD standing on land of Capt.
Josiah Bass, situated on Copeland Street, (so called),
leading to Willard's Ledge.

Sale to commence near the house of Mr. Richard
Fisher, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Conditions made known at the sale.

Quincy, Nov. 9.

Wood at Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY,
Nov. 29th, at one o'clock in the afternoon,
about one hundred and fifty cords of WOOD, consist-
ing of Oak, Walnut, Ash, Chestnut and Maple, and sit-
uated in that part of Milton called "Scotch Woods,"
and opposite the house of the late Capt. Nathaniel
Tucker. It is easy of access, being on high land and
near the main road.

The above is of fine growth and considered the best
lot of wood that has been offered in that vicinity for
several years. It will be divided into lots to suit pur-
chasers.

Terms—Twenty-five per cent. on the day of sale
and the remainder in satisfactory endorsed notes at
three months.

Also—at the same time and place, a lot of Chestnut
fencing stuff.

Quincy, Nov. 2.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE Store of John Whitney, Esq., at Quincy
Point, in the Town of Quincy, was destroyed
by fire, with its valuable contents of goods, amounting
to over four thousand dollars, early on Saturday morn-
ing last. From an examination into all the circum-
stances connected with this calamity, no doubt can rest
upon the public mind of its being the fell work of the
incendiary, for the purpose of plunder and robbery.

An outrage, so malignant in its character, and so seri-
ous in its results, is a just cause of alarm for the safety
of the lives and property of the citizens of Quincy.
To the end that public justice may be more fully
aroused, the undersigned, Selectmen of the Town of
Quincy, deem it their duty to call upon all good citi-
zens to use their utmost exertions, by diligent search
and inquiry, to bring to speedy detection such high-
handed villainy; and the above reward of one hundred
dollars will be paid by the Town of Quincy for such
discovery as will lead to a conviction of the perpetrator
or perpetrators of this dastardly crime.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Selectmen of Quincy.

JAMES NEWCOMB, Selectmen of Quincy.

CHARLES A. BROWN, Selectmen of Quincy.

Quincy, Oct. 17.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Town Meetings.

Norfolk ss. To either of the Constables of the
Town of Quincy, Greeting:

[L. S.] YOU are hereby required, in the name of the
Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify
and warn the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy,
qualified to vote in Town Affairs, to meet at the
Town Hall, in said Quincy, on MONDAY, the eleventh
day of November next, at nine o'clock in the fore-
noon, (it being the second Monday of said month);
and also to notify and warn the inhabitants of said
Town, qualified to vote in Elections, to meet at eleven
o'clock on said day, at said place, to act on the follow-
ing articles.

FIRST MEETING.

1. To choose a Moderator.

2. To see if the Town will take any measures for
the preservation of the eastern portion of Squantum
road from the sea.

3. To hear and act on the report of the Selectmen
relative to the petition of Solomon Willard and others
for a road commencing nearly opposite the store of
Justin Spear, on Copeland Street, (so called) and thence
running south westerly about fifty-seven rods through
lands of S. Copeland, Jr., Elisha Crane, Thomas Adams
and Daniel M. C. Knox to the new County road near
the house of said Knox.

SECOND MEETING.

1. To give in their votes to the Selectmen for Gov-
ernor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators and Councilors,
agreeably to the Constitution and laws of this Common-
wealth.

2. To determine the number of Representatives the
Town will elect for the ensuing political year.

3. To choose such number of Representatives to rep-
resent this Town in the next General Court.

The poll for the choice of Governor, Lieutenant Gov-
ernor, Senators and Representatives will be opened
precisely at eleven o'clock, A. M.

Hereof fail not and make return of this warrant, with
your doings thereon, unto the Town Clerk, on or be-
fore the time appointed for said meetings.

Given under our hands and seals, at Quincy, this
twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord
eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Selectmen of Quincy.

JAMES NEWCOMB, Selectmen of Quincy.

CHARLES A. BROWN, Selectmen of Quincy.

Quincy, October 26th, 1839.

NORFOLK ss. By virtue of the above warrant, I
herby notify the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy,
who are qualified as therein expressed, to meet at the
place, time, and for the purposes therein named.

A true copy. Attest,

LEWIS BASS, Constable.

Quincy, Oct. 26.

A Valuable Medicine.

THE Indian Purgative Pills possess two very re-
markable properties. One is, they cannot possibly do
injury or harm; and the other is, they are always sure
to do good.

This may appear strange to some; but when we re-
flect, that they cure disease upon Nature's own plan,
viz: Purifying the blood of all corrupt humors, it will
not appear wonderful that they are perfectly innocent,
and at the same time all powerful in the cure of disease.

More than five thousand persons in New England,
have been cured of Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous,
Inflammatory and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Erysipelas,
and small Pox; Indurations of the Brain, of the Throat,
of the Lungs, of the Liver, of the Intestines, the Kid-
neys, and the Bladder; Rheumatism, both Acute and
Chronic; Spitting and Vomiting of blood, Diarrhoea and
Dysentery; Syncope, Apoplexy and Paralysis; Dys-
pepsia and Hypochondriasis; Tetanus; Epilepsy;
Whooping Cough, Asthma and palpitation of the Heart;
Incipient Consumption, and Marasmus; Dropsy of the
Head, the Chest, the Abdomen, and the Limbs; Scru-
fula, Scirrhus and Syphilis; Bronchocoele and Cancer
Cervical and Mammary; LOSS OF Appetite, Costiveness,
Sick Head-ache, flatulency, Pains in the stomach, Pain
in the Back and Side, and other complaints of the Kid-
neys and Liver, Ulcers and sores of every description;
Hysterics, Weak Nerves and lowness of spirits, as
well as Lencorrhoea, Menorrhoea, Suppression and other
delicate female complaints, solely by the use of the
Indian Purgative Pills.

And direct reference can be
given to persons of the highest respectability, who have
been restored to health and usefulness, by the above
valuable medicine, and in many instances after they
had been pronounced by Doctors incurable. Shall
not these facts coming as they do from the people who
have been benefited, and proved by the living testi-
mony of thousands, have some effect in convincing the
invalid, who perhaps may have suffered for years,
with some painful disease, that he too, by the use of the
Indian Purgative Pills, may also be freed from
pain, and once more taste the sweets of Health. It
surely will, and we trust the day is not far distant when
Purgation, the only sure and certain method of curing
disease, will be universally acknowledged, and DIS-
EASE WHOLLY DRIVEN FROM OUR LAND.

BRIEGLER & CARTER, Agents.

Quincy, July 13.

Patent Metallic Powders.

W. T. ANDERSON, the Patentee of the above
article, which has been introduced
into almost every State in the Union, and for the value
of which he has certificates from the first Jewellers,
etc. in this country, informs the citizens of this town
and vicinity, that Messrs. BRIEGLER & CARTER
have accepted an Agency for the sale of this Powder,
where it will be only kept for sale in this place.

As the article has been counterfeited, the public to
obtain the genuine must purchase of the Agents.

The following recommendations are extracted from
a numerous list, in the possession of the Patentee, tes-
tifying to its unrivalled merits.

Boston, April 20th, 1839. I have tried Ander-
son's Silver Wash and Plate Powder and find it good.

FREDERICK POOL.

Boston, May 3d, 1839. This certifies that I have
used Mr. Anderson's Plate Powder and believe it a bet-
ter article for cleaning silver than I have any knowl-
edge of.

LUCIUS DOOLITTLE.

Boston, June 8th, 1839. We have made trial of
Mr. Anderson's Polishing Powder and believe that it
effectually answers the purpose for which it is de-
signed.

JOHN BIGELOW & Co.

Boston, August 7th, 1839. We have seen Mr.
Anderson's Powder tried and consider it better than
any thing we have yet seen for the purpose for which
it is intended.

FAIRBANKS, LORING & Co.

Quincy, Aug. 24.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership lately existing under the firm
of Ebenezer Bent & Co. is this day, (Sept. 20th)
dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to
make payment to Ebenezer Bent and all demands
against it will be settled by him.

EBENEZER BENT.

WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.

Quincy, Sept. 28.

House Lots for Sale.

A NUMBER of House Lots in Brintree, eligibly
situated, from one to six acres as purchasers may
want. Inquire of Mr. Morrison at the Paper Factory
or of Mr. Atherton at the Lyceum Building, where the
plan may be seen and all terms made known.

Brintree, Oct. 12.

Almanacks for 1840.

POETRY.

GOD'S CARE FOR HIS CREATURES.

O! righteous God and holy!
Adored be thy name;
We would confess the solely,
And idol gods disclaim.
Thou rulest worlds celestial,
According to thy will,
Creatures and things terrestrial,
Thy counsels do fulfil.
Although thou art exalted,
Above created things;
And though we have revolted,
From thee the king of kings—
Yet thou dost look with favor,
Upon our fallen race—
Hast sent thy son a Savior,
And given a day of grace.

The men of humblest stations,
Enjoy thy guardian care;
As well as kings of nations,
Who wealth and honors share.
For not a sparrow falleth,
But by thy wise decree;
The meanest worm that crawleth
Is noticed, Lord! by thee.
And since the beasts that perish,
Thy Maker's kindness proves;
We hope of mercy cherish,
From whom we live and move.
Made but a little lower,
Than angels of the skies—
Though fallen we would soar
Above the beast that dies.

Great God! do not forsake us,
Nor visit with a rod;
Out of deep waters take us,
Or we shall perish, Lord!
Dispel our gloom and sorrow,
Restore our wonted bliss;
And let us see to-morrow,
A brighter day than this.

THE MEN.

When I was a little slip of a girl,
Too artless and young for a prude,
The men, as I passed, would exclaim, "Pretty dear!"
Which, I must say, I thought rather rude,
Rather rude, so I did,
Which, I must say, I thought rather rude.
Flower, said I, when I'm once in my teens,
They'll cease to worry me then;
But as I grew the older, so they grew the bolder—
Such impudent things are the men,
Are the men,
Such impudent things are the men.

But of all the bold things I could ever suppose,
(Yet how could I take it amiss?)
Was that of my impudent cousin last night,
When he actually gave me a kiss!
Ay, a kiss, so he did,
When he actually gave me a kiss!
I quickly reproved him, but ah! in such tones,
That, ere we were half through the glen,
My anger to smother, he gave me another—
Such strange, coaxing things are the men,
Are the men,
Such strange, coaxing things are the men.

ANECDOTES.

CHARLOTTE AND WERTER. A lady once took her daughter to a boarding school for the purpose of education, when after the first salutations were over, the mother fixed her eyes on some worked picture subjects in the parlor, and pointing out one more attractive than the rest, asked, "What is that?" "That," replied the lady of the school, "is Charlotte at the tomb of Werter." "Well, I now," replied the cockney, "it is Charlotte at a tub of Vatel."

A SEVERE CUT. An odd sort of a genius, having stopped in a mill, was looking with apparent astonishment at the rotary movements of the machinery, when the miller thinking to quiz him, asked him if he had heard the news? "Not as I know on," said Jonathan. "What is it?" "Why," replied the miller, "they say the devil is dead." "By jings!" he exclaimed, "is he? who tends the mill?"

THE PRODIGAL HUSBAND. A young wife remonstrated with her husband, a dissipated spendthrift, on his conduct. "My love," said he, "I am only like the prodigal son. I shall reform by-and-by, and I will be like the prodigal son too," she replied, "for I will arise and go to my father, and accordingly off she went."

A COMMON TUNE. A lady who had made some progress on the piano, and whose vanity prompted her to display her proficiency on every possible occasion, asked another who was sitting by her, if she knew what she was playing? "I do," answered her friend, "you play it very often." "But what is it called?" "The fool," replied the other.

DEFINITION OF A HE-RT. It is said that there is not much heart in the intercourse of the higher orders, and that truth and feeling are only to be found unobscured in the walks of retired and humble life. A fashionable man being told that he had no heart, replied: "Heart! what's that? Oh a thing servant maids have and break for John the footman."

PRETTY GOOD. A gentleman, whose house was repairing, went one day to see how the job was getting on, and observing a quantity of nails lying about, said to the carpenter, "why don't you take care of those nails? they'll certainly be lost." "No," replied the carpenter, "you'll find them in the bill."

EDUCATION. A fellow who wrote a wretched hand, and made almost as bad a flat at spelling and grammar, gave as an excuse for the deficiencies of his education, that "he never went to school but one afternoon, and then the master wasn't there!"

A SINGER'S EXCUSE. A famous musician, who had made his fortune by marriage, being requested to sing in company, "permit me," said he, "to imitate the nightingale who never sings after he has made his nest."

DEFINITION. A young lady at an examination in grammar was asked why the noun *bachelor* was singular? She replied immediately, and with much netteté "because it is very singular that they don't get married."

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Artificial Flowers.

S. S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, having just received the most recent patterns for MILLINERY and the most desirable articles for the present and coming season, will be happy to wait on all who will please favour her with their patronage. She has now on hand Linen Cambric and Long Lawn, Linen Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, Imitation Handkerchiefs, Elegant Wrought Muslin and Cambric Edgings and Insertions, Black Brussels Edging, Black and White Blot Quilling and Edgings, Fancy Silks and Satins of almost every colour, Changeable Gro de Algers for Bonnets, and an entire new style of Ribbons, French Artificial Flowers, Silk Velvets, Alpines and good Black Silk, and will continue to keep ready made Mourning and Fancy Bonnets, Caps, Capes, Collars, etc.

Florence and Oriental Straw Bonnets, English and American Bonnets.

Now selling some of her old stock of Bonnets and Ribbons very cheap.

Quincy, Oct. 19.

Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of

HINCKLEY, NEWCOMB & Co.

has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, a limited co-partnership having been formed between them.

BENJAMIN HINCKLEY, JR.

GEORGE NEWCOMB,

LEWIS NEWCOMB.

Quincy, Oct. 11, 1839.

Limited Copartnership.

THIS certifies that a limited copartnership has been entered into pursuant to the provisions of the thirty-fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, between Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., and George Newcomb, both of Quincy, and Lewis Newcomb of Braintree, all in said Commonwealth. The general nature of the business to be transacted by said copartnership is the purchase and sale of Coal, Wood, Flour, Grain, Ship Chandlery, West India Goods and Groceries, which is to be transacted in said town of Quincy. The said Lewis Newcomb is the special partner and has contributed to the common stock the sum of six hundred dollars in cash; the said Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., and George Newcomb are the general partners and the said business is to be conducted under their names.

HINCKLEY & NEWCOMB.

Said copartnership is to commence on the day of the date hereof and to expire on the eleventh day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and forty.

Witness our hands, this eleventh day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

BENJAMIN HINCKLEY, JR.

GEORGE NEWCOMB,

LEWIS NEWCOMB.

Attest,

JOHN WHITNEY.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK COUNTY SS. On this eleventh day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, personally appeared the above named Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., George Newcomb and Lewis Newcomb and acknowledged the above written instrument by them subscribed to be their act.

Before me,

JOHN WHITNEY, Justice of the Peace.

Quincy, Oct. 19.

New Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. would inform their customers and the public generally that they are now receiving an extensive assortment of rich and fashionable goods adapted to the season, consisting in part of French and English Merinos some of which are of the best quality and beautiful colors.

Black and Blue Black Italian and Gro de Swiss Silks.

Superfine Black and Blue Black Alpines.

Elegant French and English Prints.

Edinburgh Shawls of drab, green and other grounds.

Fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs.

Hosiery and Gloves of the best quality, with a great variety of other desirable goods for the present season, all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms.

Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment.

Quincy, Oct. 26.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine

AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

THIS periodical is devoted exclusively to the inter-

est and wants of the business community; and in this respect differs in its character, we believe, from any Magazine either in this country or in Europe. Its contents embrace every subject connected with commerce and political economy; Essays from ablest pens on Banking, Mercantile Law, Navigation, Manufactures, Insurance, &c. form the substance of each number. The Merchants' Magazine is also a repository for authentic statistical information of Trade, Commerce, Banking, and the staple products of the country and the world, collected from official sources, embodied and classified in tables, valuable for present and future reference.

Published every month by FREEMAN HUNT, 142

Fulton street, New York, at five dollars a year, payable in all cases in advance.

New York, Oct. 26.

Nathan Matthews,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER.

No. 10, Broad Street, Boston.

An assortment of Curried Leather constantly on hand.

Boston, Sept. 28.

Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership under the firm of

ELISHA PACKARD & Co.

as dealers in Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, together with a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

ELISHA PACKARD,

A. M. BURRELL,

Quincy, Oct. 12.

Auction Business.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Auctioneer, respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he is ready to wait upon those who may require his services in the disposal of property.

THOMPSON BAXTER.

Quincy, May 18.

Cotton Flannels.

JUST received, one case Cotton Flannels of prime quality and for sale low by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 26.

Great Sale of Wood.

TO be sold by auction, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, in parcels, that well known lot of excellent Oak and Walnut WOOD and TIMBER, of very large growth, being very easy of access, being between the houses of Henry Hardwick and Job Paxon and belonging to Hon. John Q. Adams. To people who wish to purchase some of the best of wood this is a rare chance and such an one as has rarely been offered on Quincy for many years. Conditions made known at sale.

Quincy, Oct. 26.

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invincible efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful is the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the per dose of any good medicine which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not to destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the *unvisited* opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq. of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR:—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your 'Life Pills,' and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that 'flesh is heir to.' I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a *costive* system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co's Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bills of Lading, Note and Bill Books, Policies of Insurance, Constitutions of Societies, Notifications, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, May 5.

Agency for Periodicals.

THE subscriber is agent and will take subscriptions for and deliver the numbers, at the subscription price, at the Quincy Bookstore, of all the popular periodicals, among which are—

North American Review, \$5.

Boston Quarterly Review, edited by Rev. O. A. Johnson, \$5.

Democratic Review, \$5.

Christian Examiner, \$4.

Family Magazine, \$1.50.

Walden's Select Circulating Library, \$5.

Nichols' Magazine, \$5.

Mechanics Register of New Inventions, etc., \$1.

Religious Magazine, edited by Messrs. Abbotts, \$2.

Lady's Magazine, \$3.

American Philological Journal, \$2.

Parley's Magazine, \$1. A subscription to this work is one of the best New Year's Presents which can be made to children.

Persons entering their names for the above, among other periodicals, with the subscriber will receive their numbers promptly and free of expense for transportation.

Quincy, Dec. 29.

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRESSER & TAILOR.

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

Quincy, July 7.

Blacksmithing.

MATHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with fidelity and dispatch, all orders in his line.

By the satisfaction he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits.

Quincy, Sept. 15.

Notice.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.

Quincy, Sept. 22.

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received and office quality.

Quincy, March 16.

Indian Purgative Pills.

THIS universal vegetable medicine of the North American College of Health, established in Washington, (D. C.) January 8th, 1835, is remarkable for the CURE OF ALL DISEASES.

The beautiful and simple theory of ONE DISEASE AND ONE REMEDY, as practised by our native Indians, and advocated by the North American College of Health, is beginning now to be generally understood. Thousands who have heretofore maintained the necessity of a peculiar medicine for every particular disease, now as strenuously contend, that as all our maladies proceed from one cause, so one medicine capable of removing that cause, will cure every disease incident to man.

If disease of the head, or the feet, or the lungs, liver, &c., each require a peculiar kind of medicine to heal them, would not those parts each require a particular kind of food for their nourishment? But as we know that good, wholesome food nourishes all parts of the system alike, it is manifest therefore, that a good and proper vegetable medicine will, by purifying the blood, search out and remove the disease from every part of the body.

According to the Natural or Indian theory, all our complaints owe their origin to one cause, viz: the shutting up of those outlets, (the Skin, Kidneys and Bowels) through which nature has intended, that all corrupt and useless matter shall be carried from the body. When these become closed, it is like the shutting up of a water-course; either the accumulated waters find a new outlet, or the country becomes inundated; just so the humors of the body find a new outlet, or the system becomes closed, the humors accumulate in the system, and either find vent in the form of various diseases, such as Fevers, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Gout, &c., or Apoplexy, and death ensues the scene. The only safe method, therefore, of preventing and curing disease, is to keep the bowels continually purged of the useless and corrupt humors; and for this purpose no medicine will be found so effectual, as the Indian Purgative, because, it is the ONLY one whose power extends to the opening of ALL THE NATURAL drains of the body. Whilst under the influence of this singular medicine, the body will be kept in a gentle, but effectual perspiration; a proper discharge of urine will be experienced; the stomach and bowels will be thoroughly cleansed; and the blood will be stimulated to purify itself.

One very common objection urged by those who but partially understand the principle of curing disease by purgation, as promulgated by the North American College of Health, is the although reiterated purging will cure disease; yet, that the repeated exercising of those organs will injure or destroy their tone. Those who raise objections, appear to forget, that purging is as natural to the bowels, as walking is to the feet or labor to the hands; and like every other function must be duly exercised in order to retain their energies.

What man has his senses so weak, that he deprecates his children of exercise, in order that they might be strengthened by activity? And yet this absurdity is no greater, than the infatuation of those, who imagine the bowels can be injured by performing their NATURAL functions; or that disease can be cured by any other medicine than such as will remove the CAUSE of the body.

Nature is constantly giving us examples of the salutary effects of purging. We find her perseveringly employed, not only in carrying off the residuum of the natural food, by the daily evacuations of the bowels; but we frequently see her by a natural diarrhoea, cure some of our most obstinate complaints.

Nature, by always adopting this one plan in the cure of disease, points most emphatically to the course she would have us pursue. Should we come to say in the most inviting manner, come, follow my example; cease using those mineral medicines, which serve only to clog the wheels of life; and in their stead use VEGETABLE PURGATIVES, which being nature to our constitutions, ARE, IN TRUTH, THE MEDICINE OF LIFE AND HEALTH.

How persons can comprehend the action of vegetable purgatives, by what mysterious process the blood is by them stimulated to deposit its impurities into the bowels; or how those organs are excited to evacuate the corrupt humors from the body; all can understand when they experience relief. The gentleman who compose the North American College of Health would therefore earnestly invite all who are suffering from disease, to make a trial of the Indian Vegetable Pill. They had better leave to assure the American public, that said Indian Pill is a purgative medicine, so justly balanced, that they may be taken at all times, and under all circumstances with perfect safety, and no dose, however small, but will afford some relief; and no quantity however large, (if it be such as is required to open the bowels) can possibly injure.

ASSISTING NATURE should be our chief study, and for this purpose, the Indian Purgative will be found the most effectual medicine ever offered to the public. Its power being always directed to the opening of those drains, through which nature carries out all impurities from the body; it affords precisely the amount of assistance she requires, to enable her to cure every variety of disease. It being a vegetable preparation, and acting in harmony with our constitution, it is always the most natural medicine to be administered. A single dose will in most cases afford relief, and, if persevered with, will always effect a cure.

In using the Indian Purgative, (or dunnell Vegetable Pills) no care is necessary, except in taking such as are obtained freely on the bowels. If this effect is obtained, every other function will be duly performed. The skin and kidneys will each be stimulated to discharge their portion of impurities; and the energy imparted by this extraordinary medicine to the blood, will enable the blood to disengage and deposit its impure particles into the bowels, from whence they will be carried off by the regular action of those organs.

One great advantage, possessed by the Indian Pills over every other medicine, is, that, as they cure disease upon natural principles and suit all complaints, and are always the most natural medicine to be administered, that consequently, can never be taken improperly; therefore, no time should be lost in listening to contradictory advice; the only inquiry should be, is the person sick? if so, the sooner he uses the Indian Pills, the sooner he will be restored to health and usefulness.

Extract of a letter from the Agent in Portland, January 17th, 1839.

"We do not know of a solitary instance where they have been tried but with complete satisfaction, and with such proofs we think the sale will be very extensive."

Extract of a letter from the Post Master, at Bridge-water, Mass., January 31st, 1839.

"They are ALTOGETHER PREFERABLE to Brandreth's Pills. The purgatives have the preference in this vicinity. I have used some of the Pills and think they are the best I ever used."

Certificate from Isaac Collier, Boston, Oct. 20th, 1838.

"This may certify that the subscriber has been afflicted with the Piles and Costiveness about thirty years."

"I have used the Indian Purgative Pills, which have effected a cure. It is now about three months since I commenced taking the Indian Purgative Pills; they have removed the costiveness, and I have found great relief by the Pills; and I have faith to believe that by a continuation in taking them they will effect a cure."

* Office and General Depot for the sale of the above PILLS in the North American States, No. 198 Tremont Street, near Court Street, Boston, where they can be had at wholesale and retail.

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills:

SMITH & EWER, Dedham, Agents for Norfolk County; **B. Earle & Co.** Fall River; **Joseph Marshall**, Dorchester, Neponset; **Charles R. Wilder**, Newbury Lower Falls; **Charles Marshall**, Roxbury; **BRIEHLER & CARTER**, Quincy.

Boston, Nov. 24.

New York Mirror.

NO volume of the New York Mirror was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. For the last few months our subscription list has increased with rapidity altogether unexampled in the history of this periodical. Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror one of the most interesting and valuable repositories of literature and the fine arts, shall be as unflagging as ever.

Our old correspondents will continue to furnish original papers on a great variety of subjects interesting to the general reader, and new writers have been engaged for special purposes. At home we have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, embracing most of the talent and genius of America, and we have established a permanent correspondence abroad. Mr. Cox will write from London, Mr. Fay from Berlin—and an American gentleman who holds a high rank in the estimation of his countryman as a graceful and easy writer, will furnish us with occasional sketches from Paris.

In the course of the volume, fifty pieces of popular music will be published—selected by Messrs. Berkeley, Hinckley, Russell, Knight, &c. Six super engraving will be given, engraved by Danforth, Barker, etc. from original designs and portraits by Weir, Inman, Chapman, etc.

A number of curious etchings on wood will also be published in the present volume, engraved by Adams, Anderson, Johnson, etc. from original designs. While we shall never forget that the New York Mirror is a paper for Americans, we shall not neglect to account, exclude interesting extracts from English works of merit—and shall also continue our translations from the French, German and other European languages.

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engravings will be given, engraved by the artist, from original designs and portraits, Chapman, etc.

of the present volume, engraved by Adams, etc., from original designs.

shall never forget that the New York Mirror is an American work, we shall not omit to include interesting extracts from English and French, German and other European.

all be left undone to render this work, in character, its engravings, its music and its equal, if not superior, to any periodical of literary novelties, curious historical lessons, and Indian traditions, and preparation. Indeed, every subject which literature or the fine arts is embraced and it has received the commendation of the United States and Great Britain.

and elegant repository of belles lettres, for the general taste, we shall never omit a proportion of space for the especial and education of the ladies of America, in which whose favor the Mirror has so long a favorite journal.

which together will form a volume of four sixteen imperial quarto pages, with splendor and superb music, is furnished at the price of five dollars the year.

received at the Quincey Patriot office by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Tomato Pills.

Ordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great depend upon a new and hitherto unknown principle, which was, after laborious investigation, first used as a medicine by the French in its being first obtained from the Tomato, has demonstrated its Tomatine. His first called to the subject in the summer of following circumstances.

of inveterate disease of long standing (one on the other scrofula, combined with the use of calomel) both considered hopeless, being long abandoned as incurable, were cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes.

his, together with the incidental remarks of physicians gave the first impulse to the study and analysis of the plant which revealing and concentrating this new principle, which its activity as a remedy depends, and upon trial in some cases of scrofula and diseases, to exert a most powerful and, hence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations and more extended use and observation it to be peculiarly applicable to all the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness.

benefits of this remedy may be within the reach of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills per box, with full directions, and of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in New York in the United States.

the without the written signature of G. R. Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

signed has been regularly appointed Agent and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN.

oring Establishment.

tribler respectfully informs his friends and lie, that he has removed from his former quarters over Mr. Samuel Copeland, Jr.'s store, where he is prepared to accommodate as in a fashionable style, and as he has a good share of the public patronage he is attention to business to merit its continuance. ELISHA TURNER.

April 27. if

Notice.

tribler has on hand at his Shop, head of Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURES and FANCY BOXES. Any one release are invited to call and examine. WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

May 5. if

Feathers.

ESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

May 7. if

Notice.

tribler respectfully informs the inhabitants of the vicinity, that he has taken the store occupied by Frederic Price, where he is engaged in the work of the TAILOR-ESS, in the most fashionable style and at notice. His work will be done in the and all garments warranted to fit. JOHN BROWNELL.

May 31. if

James M. Beckford,

TAILOR.

his thanks to his friends and the public liberal encouragement heretofore given to the old stand.

received the latest London and New-York having several first rate workmen, flatters he can execute all orders in his line with quick and neatness as any of the trade in the city.

for attention paid to cutting, and all garments warranted to fit.

May 23. if

Notice.

tribler, at his Sail Loft, on Granite Wharf, Point, has received a supply of MANILLA CORDAGE, all sizes and the very best for the use of Quaysmen and Vessels. collected at as cheap a rate as in Boston. ISAIAH G. WHITON.

May 23. if

Even Months, &c.

tribler, Ash and Boiler Doors, of the most kinds. For sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

May 10. if

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

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JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive and requested to procure subscriptions.

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VARIETY.

AN AERIAL CHASE. It is seldom that the denizens of a city have an opportunity of seeing as interesting a sight as was witnessed by several gentlemen from Ferry Bar, in Baltimore. A large bald eagle was seen skimming the air and floating up the river on a foraging expedition for the replenishment of its royalarder; but, apparently finding no quarry worthy a stoop, he soared away, and was soon lost to the sight in the clouds. A short time after, a fish-hawk appeared, and squinting with a knowing glance across the broad sheet of water, pounced upon a fine fat fish, and, mounting, prepared to return to his nest up the south branch. He had not flown far before he put about, and, steering in the wind's eye, sailed down towards the bay with all the swiftness his powers could compass. Presently a dark speck was seen a mile or two in his wake, and soon the royal bird was discovered darting after his prey, his tail stuck a-peak, and his wings compressed, flapping with a rapidity that sent him along with the swiftness of an arrow from the bow of bold Robin Hood. The hawk knew his pursuer, and practised a ruse by darting upwards when about a mile this side of the fort. The eagle darted under him, and rising apparently perpendicular, a few feet above the hawk, gave him a flap with one of his wings, which caused him to drop the fish, and the royal pirate, dropping from his airy height, caught the fish before he reached the water, and skimmed off triumphant, leaving the poor hawk to seek his breakfast where he best might find it. —Baltimore Sun.

REMOVAL OF THE UPPER-JAW. This very formidable operation was lately performed by Dr. Warren of Boston, for the first time in the United States. The unfortunate patient was a gentleman belonging to Newburyport, about sixty years of age, who for some time had been affected with a fungoid disease in the antrum, of a dreadfully painful kind, which must soon have proved fatal. The tumor was of a sugar loaf form, occupying the right side of the face, and had forced its way through the cavities pertaining to the maxillary bone. The right eye was compressed and inflamed, and the cavities of the nostril partly filled by the tumor. Of course, the support of the right eye and the right side of the right nostril and palate bones was removed—thus opening the nostril, mouth, and orbit into one common cavity. The patient supported this trying operation without a groan, and at its termination said that he would willingly submit again, were it merely to get relief from the intolerable sufferings which he had experienced from the presence of the tumor. He rose from the chair, at the conclusion, and undressed himself before retiring to bed. The wound was closed by the twisted suture, and united by the first intention. In a fortnight he was well enough to leave the chamber and amuse himself with a spy-glass—using the organ which had been partly dissected from the socket in the operation he so lately passed through. —Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN. It is stated that there is now remaining, the property of the United States, ceded by the Atlantic States, or purchased out of the common property of the whole Union, about nine hundred millions of acres; worth a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of ten wars such as we waged against Great Britain in 1811—14; and exceeding in amount the whole of the gold and silver coin, hoarded or in circulation, throughout the whole extent of all the States, Kingdoms, and Empires, in North and South America and Europe.

A RUNAWAY CAR. Many of the villagers of a town in New York were aroused from their slumbers, about midnight, by the swift passing of a passenger car on the railroad just completed through the village. A high wind had sprung up in the night, and started the car from the turnout, and it ran more than two miles, probably at a very swift rate, and breaking through two small farm gates.

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR. In the evening, an aged widow and pensioner, residing in Yarmouth, went out to fasten the front gate, and as she came in she saw an animal pass her which she mistook for a cat. It followed her to her bedroom, and after the light was extinguished, it crawled on to the bed. Not desiring company, she put out her hand to drive it away; but the animal showed fight and bit her fingers. Her cries aroused the family, who came with a light to her assistance. On opening the door, they discovered standing by the bed, as fine a looking and as gentlemanly a skunk as ever walked on four legs. He had no idea of being driven from so comfortable quarters, and resisted all attempts at forcible expulsion. At last they set the light on the entry floor, and Mr. skunk marched up to it. The light was then removed to the parlor, and the skunk followed, and in this manner he was galled through the parlor, sitting room and washroom, and as it was thought out of doors. They then retired, believing they should hear no more of their unwelcome guest. Not so with Mr. Skunk, he held possession of the washroom, and was determined not to get the bag. Hearing him again, they got up, and conducting him fairly out bade him good night, and better success to his future amours.

HORRID STATE OF FEELING. A savage feeling seems to have been created by the desperate degree of misery to which Mobile is reduced. Lynch law is now added to the catalogue of other crimes, and burning at the stake, it is presumed, will be the finishing touch. A young bar-keeper having lost his wallet of money, which he was accustomed to place at night under his pillow, some time ago, threw out a hint, after the hotel was burnt, that a Dutch servant girl in the house had probably taken it. A Dutchman present remarked, that a thing more probable was, that he himself had burnt the hotel. Five persons, including the Dutchman, and, disgraceful to relate, a highly respectable magistrate, and one or two other citizens of good standing, decoyed the bar-keeper in the night time to go in a carriage with them. They tied him to a bush, gave him fifty stripes, and then agreed, in council, to burn him to ashes! The Rifle Company fortunately came up—and, as the city is under the martial law, arrested the offenders and carried them before the Committee of Safety, by whom they were committed to jail in default of five thousand dollars bail each. By last accounts, great excitement was produced, and the mob threatened summary execution.

BE CAREFUL. A distressing death, an account of which we have not seen in any of the papers, occurred recently in Queen's County, near New York. An Englishman, on a shooting excursion in that quarter, with his fowling piece in his hand heavily charged, was listening to the instructions of a young blacksmith where to find game, when the gun went off, passed through the blacksmith's thigh, above the knee, shattering the bone to pieces, and severing the large arteries. After bleeding profusely he was put into a wagon, where convulsive spasms ensued from extreme agony, and in a few moments after reaching a house, was dead—having doubtless died partly from exhaustion and partly from extreme irritation on the nervous system by the splintered extremities of the bone.

A FAIR EXCHANGE. Two ladies in a carriage, stopped at one of the Philadelphia Alms Houses, the other day, and the younger informed the keeper that her companion, whom she called her mother, was anxious to obtain an infant to adopt as her own, she having lately lost one. Having selected one, she took it to the carriage to show it to her mother, saying that if it pleased her, they would obtain an order and call for it in a day or two. After keeping it a few minutes, the young lady returned, placed the child in its cradle, and said they would call and take it the next day. They then departed, and nothing more was thought of the affair, until the child required some attendance, when it was discovered that the child taken to the carriage had been carried off, and a black one left in its place.

BANKING STATISTICS. At the declaration of war in June, 1812, there were in Pennsylvania four banks. At the peace in 1815, the number was forty-two. Created during the war, thirty-eight. At the commencement of the internal improvement system in 1825, the number of banks was twenty-six. Broken and wound up during the period of repose between 1815 and 1825, sixteen banks. State debt in 1825, \$1,650,000. In 1830, the number of banks was thirty-three, and the State debt \$10,000,000. In 1835, the banks were forty-four, and the State debt \$27,000,000. In 1839, the banks numbered fifty-one, and the State debt about 30,000,000 dollars.

TOAD EMBEDDED IN A ROCK. The Sackett's Harbor Journal gives an account of a wonderful instance of a live toad being found embedded in a rock. In quarrying limestone for a new pier, at that place, the workmen discovered a live toad embedded in the rock, at least five feet from the surface of the rock! He was somewhat flattened, but soon straightened up, and hopped off. His bed in the rock, where he had napped so long, has been seen by many of the villagers, and there is no doubt but that he squatted there before the five feet of lime rock over him was formed.

MANAGEMENT BETTER THAN BEATING. A truckman in Boston, who had a refractory horse that would not move forward, beat him unmercifully. A gentleman came along, who told him that he must not beat him any more. 'What shall I do?' said the man, 'my horse has stood here these two hours. Shall I stand here all day?' Oh no! the horse must go, but you must not beat him any more. Get me a rope twice as long as the horse. The rope was brought, tied to his tail and then passed between his legs forwards; then he gave a pull upon the rope; the horse was frightened, and showed signs of kicking; he continued to pull; the horse suddenly started and went off without any more beating. The gentleman had seen that method tried on jackasses in South America, with full success. If you doubt it, try for yourself.

IMPORTANT TO TEA DRINKERS. In consequence of the late opium disturbances in China, an entire prohibition has been put upon all trade with that country, except upon such terms as it is thought no nation will attempt its renewal. The consequence will undoubtedly be, an immediate and exorbitant advance in the price of tea. Therefore, take warning all ye old women and inveterate drinkers of tea, and prepare in season a good stock of Hyson and Boheas. The men feel an especial interest in this matter; inasmuch as the moment some folks are out of tea, the broomstick is made to ply about the head and ears of some other folks, with a velocity which is a caution to sham lighting, and a force as irresistible as the power of a well-fed steam engine.

A KEEN EYE TO BUSINESS. It is stated in the Pennsylvania, that when five dollar notes were paid in specie by one of the Philadelphia Banks, some curiosity being felt to see how the money was disposed of, as the same faces were continually appearing and re-appearing at the counter, one individual, a woman, was noted and her movements observed. She came fifteen times to the Bank, and in each instance received five dollars for a note. As soon as she had pocketed the specie, she went to a neighboring broker and sold it, thus doing a very pretty business in the course of the day. This was probably but one instance out of a thousand.

MISCELLANY.

MY PRETTY COUSIN.

My pretty cousin is not like other cousins. She is the queen of cousins, being at once the most agreeable, cruel and unmanageable of all; the prettiest and most dangerous; the liveliest and most witty; and is, besides such a conceited little prude as never lived before whose fanciful, mischief-loving disposition has intimidated and subdued the country beaux, for miles around. She is, moreover, a capricious tyrant, wilful and obstinate and sways the sceptre of her power with an unsparing hand. Her admirers—slaves, I would say—though their ribs have ached and smarted with the thumps of more than one of Cupid's shafts—though their hearts, bristling with his barbed arrows have been pierced and riddled in every direction—still flatter round the light that scorches them, attracted, enchained by the eyes that melt with gazing, and fire you with their fire.

See, how fond the saucy elf is of teasing with such show of mellow lips, that hang like golden fruit to be plucked by the first bold hand; putting to you temptingly; wooing, inviting; and when you would haste to press them to your own, they arrest you with such an air of offended delicacy that you dare go no further lest the puritan box your ears.

All cousins are not so. While they hang their heads in delicious confusion, and suffer one to do what he will with their lips, she will be tugging at your whiskers, or what is more to be dreaded, will with one fell swoop, smash the spotless, unwrinkled bosom, that is so snugly arrayed behind the vest that gives it protection. None of that devoted train yet had sufficient audacity to steal a kiss. Poor souls! Was it that they feared they might disarrange the hair that they had spent so much time in brushing into sleekness? Or, were they content to plod along in the same every day employment of sighing for paradise, and, though they gazed on it through their eyes, dared not reach forth a hand and enter with the real upon her lips?

So stood the besieged and besieging, when a city cousin arrived; and thus found Harry Hosmer, the petty kingdom, my pretty cousin had founded. He came, and she saw one more victim to swell the tide of her triumphs. He was worth winning: he was a fine appearing fellow; could dance, ride, sing and make love sonnets to admiration; and was, all in all, what a handsome young lady of eighteen would love to see set at her feet. Will we be justified in saying that the same motive that influenced her actions towards others, moved her to the concentration of all her art, cunning and powers to better the heart of the city cousin?

No. There was a more powerful inducement here. It was not love, but something very akin to it—for what country belle can see such as Harry, one so superior to the rest of the throng that surrounds her, and not feel a greater emotion, a more than common flutter, when he approached her?

Her plans were laid. His heart was mined, assaulted and attacked in every possible shape.

He remained firm, unconquered; nor did any subsequent movement dislodge him from his situation. His deportment was always the same; and not all her skill at man-subjection could draw from him more than that familiar, gentlemanly carriage, which acquainted her with freedom of his heart and the failure of her plans. She was piqued. 'What a cold, senseless thing this cousin is! Pshaw! I won't trouble myself more with the ill-mannered bear. He isn't worth the pains one takes to make him like people.'

She did not, however, adhere to this very wise conclusion. The next day another attack, a general assault, was directed against the citadel, and she endeavored to carry all before her by storm; but he who had so long been impregnable to so many city warfares, led on, too, by the brightest eyes that flashed in our land, was still the same cousin Harry Hosmer from the city. And, the only foil he used, and that which he played with surprising advantage was the name of another city cousin—a defence that surprised, while it was a counter attack that disconcerted her.

My pretty cousin had failed. In her endeavors to subdue the heart of her cousin, she had forgotten to guard her own, nor did she know that it was already in the possession of another. She was cross. She could hardly bear that he should be in her presence, and was unhappy when he was out of sight. If he was pleasant, or laughed, he was ridiculing her unhappiness, and rejoicing over her discomfiture. If he was sad and sober, he was thinking of the hated cousin he left behind in the city.

'My dear cousin, you cannot imagine what feelings of pleasure I shall present your beautiful cousin to you. She is such a divine creature,'—exclaimed he, one day, after dwelling unusually long upon her beauty and learning. 'She is perfection!'

Clara pouted, and picked the leaves of a rose he had just picked for her, and crushed them with her foot.

'You will be delighted to see her, she is so kind and gentle. It will be impossible to be near her and not like her.'

'And do you like, cousin Harry?' asked she in a low, hesitating voice, as if afraid to ask what might be unpleasant to her.

'Like her!—we love her—every body does. The rose was suddenly dashed to the floor, her indignant foot stamped upon it, and she arose and hastily walked to the window.

'Why, coz, what ails thee?' said Henry, without rising as he swung a chair carelessly round on one leg, while he commenced whistling a lively air.

She was leaning against the side of the window, with her forehead pressed against the glass. She did not answer. Nothing is more galling to a woman than to hear the praises of a rival from the lips of one she loves. Clara was piqued; she was offended, angry. She could hardly bear her feelings, for she pictured her happy cousin basking in the sunshine of his love, and then she thought of herself, neglected and unloved, and her breast heaved with feelings she felt could bear.

'Is my cousin unwell?' She was silent.

'Bless me! you have not forgot the use of that tongue that used to wag so gaily?' No answer.

Harry rose and walked to the window. He gently pulled the hand that supported her head from her face. She was weeping.

The day after he departed for New York. His horse was at the door, and he had thrice bid 'good bye' to his friends, but he lingered, for there ought to be another among them. He scanned their faces, he watched every window; she was not there. Once more he took leave and stopped again to see if Clara was there. He turned, disappointed, and laid his hand upon his saddle. A hand touched his shoulder, and a low voice whispered, 'Cousin Harry, good bye!'

He turned and met the gaze of Clara. She was pale. She held her hand to him, and he drew her to him and pressed his lips to hers. There was perhaps too much warmth in that kiss, that mingled its fire with the pallor of her cheek. Or, was it that his hand held hers too closely locked?

'Good bye, my sweet cousin, said he, gaily, as he vaulted into the saddle. Remember my promise of coming again this fall with your cousin Julia, whom I intend you shall be so delighted with that you will not care to part with her. And I give you warning—take care lest you are taken by surprise; she carries all before her.'

'I will not promise to like her, Harry,' said she. We will not say what image was ever present to Clara's mind until he returned, because the reader already knows. Neither do we love to speculate upon the state of Harry's heart. We don't know much about this city cousin yet, farther than it appears that he is very fond of talking about her; but that is not proof positive that he is in love with her. People do not talk most of those they love. My pretty cousin's beauty certainly had struck him at first; he was pleased with her lively humor and wit; but he was determined to curb that proud spirit that marred all her better qualities and exterminate her petty passion for coquetry. She had failed once in her long career of warring against hearts. It was a signal defeat. Was it her fault? Was she growing old? 'The thought paled her cheek. She flew to the glass. No!—this face is fresh as ever; these eyes are as bright; this neck as white; this

bust as full and rounded; this waist as taper; and this form has lost none of its fullness.

'She—who is she?—this Phoenix, this divinity. Some city Miss, with enough gold to make a dash and dazzle his eyes; crooked, perhaps—yes, crooked, and well padded too; tall and lean—lame and deceitful. 'Tis strange, 'tis very strange,' said she, as she stood and surveyed herself before the faithful mirror.

Fall came, and with it Harry and the city cousin. They arrived late one Saturday evening, and stopped at the village hotel. It was too late to see their friends that night—added to which, the inhabitants still adhered to that good old custom of keeping Saturday night.

Next day, arm in arm, they went to church, and sat in a pew where Clara could see them. She was pretty; Clara confessed it to herself. Indeed she might be called beautiful, but that she was too pale. How tall! how majestic she is! How confidently she bears upon his arm! Would that be right for cousins? She forgot how often she had leaned just so. They sing out of the same book, their hands touch, and their breath does mingle. How tenderly she folds the shawl around her neck! The jade! she smiles on him! No wonder he should be so fond of her, when she can smile so sweetly. Poor Clara! she sought her bed that night with an aching head, and dreamed of daggers the whole night long.

If she had been engaged with her outward clothing, how much more was she with her inward qualities. Though she looked upon Julia as a rival, it was impossible to approach her and not feel interested. Her sweet disposition, and her engaging manners, secured the attention and respect, but not the love of Clara. She was a successful rival; Clara could not brook that. Where rivalry exists, there is no love.

One evening Harry was alone with her. Julia had just been with them. Clara sat pensive and thoughtful.

'I think Clara's thoughts, like her heart, is with some favored lover, whom adverse fortune has parted from his 'lady love,' and cast into other lands. Or perhaps the little plaintive song Julia has just sung, awakes sad feelings. How is it, Clara?'

'I think, if you remember any thing till you die, it will be the name of Julia. You are forever talking about her and her singing—such divine music! Pshaw!'

'And why not? Who can listen to such an angelic being, and not break into raptures with her heavenly music?'

'Surely, I have heard better,' said she, pettishly.

'And to think of her sweetness of disposition, her kindness, her benevolence, her beauty—'

Clara sat uneasy. —her sparkling wit, her learning—all these joined in one person, in Julia, she whom all love—'

She hitched away her chair and looked hard, very hard at the well-post through the window. What could be so very attractive in that old rickety piece of wood?

—She whom we adore.'

He stopped. He heard a sob.

'Clara, cousin Clara!' said he, going to her and seating himself by her.

'Stand off, sir!' exclaimed she, suddenly rising and stepping into the middle of the room. Her eyes, though wet with tears, flashed with excitement. Her bosom heaved and swelled with offended pride.

'You are a cold, heartless man. You ask others to sing, but me, never; you walk, and laugh, and ride with that Julia, but never ask me; you dance all night with her, while I sit alone in a corner; you sing with her, go to church with her, and I am left at home. You may go back to New York with your beautiful cousin—I'll never speak to you again—you are no cousin of mine, you are a senseless, rude, good-for-nothing brute. You are the worst, the ugliest, the most hated—ugh! you beast.'

She flew out of the room, leaving Harry transfixed with a serious face.

The next afternoon Clara sat in a rustic bower in her father's garden. She was pale and unhappy. She did not observe two persons walking that way until they entered where she was. Harry advanced, leading the smiling Julia by the hand.

'You know this lady only as your cousin. I come now to acquaint you with the relation she bears to me. In Julia Hosmer, you see your cousin, and my sister.'

'Your sister!' cried she, eagerly springing forward.

'Your cousin and my sister, sweet coz.'

'You won't go back to-morrow, will you?' asked she, slipping an arm around Julia.

'Ask my brother,' replied she, smiling. Clara paused a moment. Then, with a crimson cheek and faltering step, she approached Harry, and passing her arm around his neck, looked up into his face with those melting eyes that flashed so sure of victory.

'Cousin!' said she. 'You will not go so soon?'

We are informed by his sister, that Harry hung long over her, looking into her deep eyes as though he would fill his soul with their beaming glances of love and confidence, and did not offer to disturb the arm that rested on his neck, for fear those glowing lips beneath his own should be removed.

'Clara, you have conquered, I should indeed be a senseless piece of mortality to go, when such eyes as yours coax me to stay and taste such tempting fruit as this.'

He did stay and long. When next he left the village, Julia was not the only one that went with him, nor Harry all that called her sister.

SHOCKING MURDER.

The City of Louisville, (Ky.) has recently been the seat of a most diabolical tragedy. It appears that one of the Coroners of that city was informed that a negro man had been brutally murdered by his owner, and that a hasty and secret interment of the body had been made before daylight. The Coroner instantly proceeded to the place of interment and had the body raised. It presented a horrible spectacle of inhuman treatment: the shoulders, breast, back, loins, and lower parts, being horribly scored, and the head and face bruised and mashed, so that the brains oozed through a broken part of the skull, just above the nose. The Coroner summoned a jury upon view of the body, and from what testimony could be procured, it appeared that the owner of the slave, for some reason not in evidence stated, ordered him into the stable to be flogged. When there, he tied the negro's hands together and proceeded to flog him. After some time, he was seen beating the slave inhumanly with a leather strap, then with a halter rope, knotted at the end, and finally, with a barrel stave; inflicting blows of the heaviest and severest kind upon his head, face, shoulders, breast, back, loins, etc., continuing without intermission this inhuman treatment—some of the bystanders leaving the scene with horror. At length, it appeared, he used his clinched fists to beat the negro about the head and face till he knocked him down, when the despairing creature, being tied, and helpless from this savage usage, begged in the most piteous supplications—but for him there was no mercy in this world. His owner, in reply to his supplications, jumped on the prostrate wretch, burying the heels of his boots or shoes, in the negro's face, and breaking in his skull between the eyes, so that the brains oozed out; and he then jumped on his breast, when the unfortunate victim became senseless. He died early that evening; and the owner proceeded to have a grave prepared, and the next morning, before day, conveyed the body to the grave, and interred it; immediately after which he rode off.

The Coroner's jury found a verdict of 'murder' against this brute of a creature, and a warrant for his apprehension was issued, but he has as yet escaped from outraged justice.

The slave had been purchased some months ago for one thousand dollars and the owner could have had fifteen hundred dollars for him had he offered him for sale, as he was considered a very fine, clever negro. He was scarcely thirty years of age. The rumor of the neighborhood is, that the master was jealous of the negro's attention to a black woman whom he had lately bought, and with whom he himself had formed an intimacy. It is also stated that the evening before, the colored man had asked leave to walk out with the black woman, which was granted, but he did not return till the next morning, when the savage master told him he would 'pay him' after breakfast. It is further alleged that after breakfast, he took a white man, whom he had hired, into the stable, and with his help, nailed up all the loose boards, so as to prevent the view from the outside; and having made the arrangements for the intended flogging, went back to the house of the slave, and brought him to the stable, where he and his friend tied his hands behind his back, to a cross stick; so as to render him utterly helpless. It is also asserted that he then took a wagoner's cowhide and flogged the negro with it till it was worn out, and then he snatched the belly band of a set of harness, and beat the unfortunate slave with the buckle end of it on the shoulders, back, and breast; when the leathern belt gave way he took a barrel stave and beat him with it severely on the head, shoulders, and breast; and concluded the tragedy as described on the inquisition.

This is one of the most appalling cases of inhumanity to a slave on record. If the city authorities do not offer a reward adequate to secure, if possible, the guilty wretch who committed the crime, then will the indifference of the people in the slave-holding sections of the country, make all the non-slave-holding States one wide field of undisguised abolitionism.

HORRID AFFAIR.

One of the most diabolical acts ever perpetrated recently occurred in Illinois. The particulars, as we find them, appear to be that a Frenchman, who had resided with his wife for two years past, and with whom he was known to have had several matrimonial quarrels, threatened her so severely as to cause her to determine to leave his roof the first opportunity. The husband having, after breakfast, repaired to his work, as was usual, at a tan-yard in the suburbs, his wife obtained a horse, and set out for the house of her brother, intending to claim his protection. On her way she was compelled to pass the tan-yard, and was seen by her husband. He instantly returned to his house, took two pistols which he had purchased, went in pursuit of his wife, and overtook her a mile from town. Seizing her with the fury of a fiend, he dragged her from the horse to the ground, deliberately drew a pistol and shot her in the head. At that moment a young man approached on horseback, when the unfeeling husband drew the other pistol and fired another ball into the head of his victim. He then proceeded to load his pistols again, as he walked from the body, out on the prairie. All this was done while the young man was in sight, and who passed sufficiently near the sufferer to hear a groan, which he supposed was her last. He hastened onward and the next moment heard another discharge from the pistol.

As soon as he could make the horrid circumstance known, several citizens repaired to the place, and found the murderer weltering in his

blood, with the upper part of his face blown off by the contents of the pistol, which he had himself discharged in his mouth. But his wife was not there! Incredible as it may appear, she had survived the two pistol shots, had risen from the ground, and ran to the nearest house, a quarter of a mile distant. She remembered and related distinctly all that passed until the first pistol was fired, but knew nothing more until she found herself at the house spoken of. Surgical aid being had, it was ascertained that the first ball did not pass through the skull, but was found in the hair, flattened by the resistance it had met with. The second ball had penetrated the skull, and was found just within it, split in two. The pieces were extracted with some difficulty; in a few days the wound was healed; and she, raised as it were from the grave, is now in perfect health.

Jealousy is said to have led the wretched man to the perpetration of this act of revenge, which through the mysterious agency of Divine Providence, has resulted in his own death and escape of his intended victim.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTEMPT.

One of the New York papers states that a man in the night time ascended through some stores then erecting and proceeded from the top of them to an adjoining store. In the scuffle of the latter he cut a hole and descended into the lower part of the building in search of plunder. The occupant and his clerk were fortunately still at work, and hearing the noise he made, pursued him, and gave the alarm, when he was secured. On his person were found a bowie knife, and a handsome London made pistol, loaded with ball, a large number of keys, a bill of lading for goods shipped to Philadelphia, and an agreement with a landlord for the hire of a house. To this house the watchmen next proceeded, and their appearance there caused a man to fly from it, who was afterwards arrested. On him was found a pistol, the fellow of one found on the robber, also loaded—and in the house one leather travelling trunk and two hair trunks, full of valuable clothing, fur caps, etc., all apparently stolen.

THE WAY TO DO BUSINESS.

The greatest revolution in American society for the last fifteen years seems to be connected mainly with the business men of the country. In "the good old Colony times," every thing was done in a manner totally unlike the present. The age was different—the people were different—manners and customs were different, and every thing socially, morally, and almost every other way different. Ten thousand dollars was then a handsome fortune—twenty thousand and thirty thousand dollars were great and immense fortunes, and men were content, happy, satisfied with them. Now ten thousand dollars is no more than a drop in the ocean, and a man is considered but little better off if he is not worth his forty and fifty thousand. John Jacob Astor is reported to have said that a man in the possession of half a millions of dollars is as well off as though he were rich, and his sublime notions of a fortune are but little more extravagant than those of the hundred thousand in almost every state in the Union. All this is wrong and the best way to go forward is to go back to the good old days of common sense, common honesty and common industry. There is no royal road to wealth, and the fortunes gained by any of the illegitimate means of getting wealth nowadays, are often a curse than a blessing to their possessors. Speculation we need not say is one of the uncertain and disastrous events which has done much to injure states, cities, towns and people. It matters but little what kind of speculation a man engages in, whether it be in lands or in houses—in public or private works—upon the ocean or upon terra firma. All business is uncertain and every result doubtful in which man wants either time or means to devote to that business. His head, heart and conscience must be engaged in it. He must have his own eyes upon it, and with ordinary sagacity and judgment he can hardly fail in his undertaking. This we believe was the way business was usually done in the older times, and the way we are sure in which it ought to be transacted. It was the way with many who could name who grew rich gradually but certainly—who acquired their fortunes not by parsimony but by economy—by attending to their own business rather than by attending to the business of their neighbors—by industry rather than by direct idleness or half-way attention—by a personal supervision of their affairs rather than by entrusting their interests with agents, who, however honest or otherwise capable, cannot in the nature of things do as well for the employer as the employer can do for himself. Your man who gets rich in a hurry in four cases out of five will grow poor in a hurry. As his wealth cost him labor he values it. As it is easily obtained most generally he is indifferent to it, and the result of this indifference is not merely an inattention to save his money but the worse result of making expenditures which not only empty the purse but what is worse provide the ways and means for bad habits, idleness, intemperance, etc. Again fortunes acquired in a hurry are not only often spent in a hurry but they afford but little substantial happiness to their possessors. Money thus possessed is considered a windfall—something which costs nothing and which is not therefore valued. It gives to the possessor none of those enviable feelings which the poor man has who earns his bread by the sweat of his face, or which the man in moderate circumstances has, who has acquired a competence by patient toil and good habits. Our advice is the prayer of August—"neither poverty nor riches"—enough to ensure the comforts of life but not enough to tempt one to fare sumptuously and spend their days in riotous living. Reader, never make haste to get rich if you do ten to one you die a beggar.

GREAT MEN.

One of the chief characteristics of a truly great man is, his refusal to be entirely moulded into the form of society in which he lives, and his striking out bold and original paths of his own. He stamps his own mind on the age in which he lives. He often fights with and controls circumstances; rises in spite of the dead weight pressing him down. Indeed, it would seem that when the Almighty intrusted great faculties to any man, he placed him in adverse circumstances, in order that the majesty and might of those powers might be better exhibited by their fierce struggles with outward force. A great man, it is true, must express, to a certain extent, the idea or spirit of his age, but he guides even when he obeys it. Genius sets up the standard of revolt against old opinions, and thousands who were before vacillating, then flock to it. Great minds perceive with clearness those ideas of progress which common minds perceive indistinctly. Hence, the enthusiasm common to many great men. They feel so perfectly assured of the truth of their opinions, that they go right onward in their course, sustained by an unwavering faith, and with none of those doubts and fears common to indistinct perception. Your truly great man, too, is energetic; he uses his own will, and is not to be shaken from his purpose. Luther's vast physical energy, united to moderate intellectual ability, enabled him to assert and defend his views with a power that shook thrones. He almost literally thundered against old abuses. To use Voltaire's remark concerning Helvetius, 'he told the secret of the world to itself.'—N. Y. Dispatch.

For the Quincy Patriot.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

At the adjourned annual meeting (Oct. 16th.) of the Weymouth Anti-Slavery Society, for the choice of officers, the following gentlemen were chosen: Elias Richards, President; Asa Dyer, Jr. and B. F. White, Vice Presidents; E. G. Hunt, Recording Secretary; Jacob Loud, Corresponding Secretary; Ezra Pratt, Treasurer; Silas Binney, Auditor.

Mr. Phineas N. Pratt presented the following resolutions, which were adopted at the adjourned meeting, Oct. 22d.

Resolved, That we rely with entire confidence on the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society and its highly respectable Board of Managers; and that we pledge them our hearty support and co-operation in carrying forward the anti-slavery cause in this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we have had ample experience of the integrity and ability of William Lloyd Garrison as an editor; that we hail the Liberator as the pioneer in the sacred cause of human rights, and recommend it to the countenance and support of all those genuine friends of freedom, who wish the whole human family to participate in the same civil and religious privileges which they themselves enjoy.

Resolved, That any attempts to divide our ranks on sectarian grounds, shall meet with our unqualified disapprobation.

Resolved, That we will not vote for any man for any office, under the State or National Government, who is not in favor of the immediate abolition of American slavery.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Boston Liberator and other papers in this vicinity friendly to human rights.

For the Quincy Patriot.

ON SCHOOL DAYS.

A composition read at the last examination of the Quincy Centre School, relating principally to the death of Josiah Adams, the 3d.

When I look around this circle, I find several are absent who were here last year. Four young men have become clerks in Boston; three have gone to trades. Some of the girls have gone out of town; and others have finished their education. Thus schools, like communities and nations, are subjected to fleeting and fluctuating vicissitudes and changes. The most affecting loss from this school is that of one who addressed us on this occasion last year; and is now withdrawn from the sphere of all sublunary education, and consigned to one of the many mansions in the heavens, beyond our present action and pursuit. Naturally skilled in mechanic arts, he was of so great assistance to his father that he did not attend school as constantly as most scholars; but for memory and original thought, he was not excelled. He was both ingenious and eloquent. The swing in our playground, his desk, the pump, and the mill, were no ordinary works of skill for one of our school-mates; but I am told that the powers of his mechanical investigation were astonishing, and showed deep inventive abilities. His eloquence we remember to have heard on the evening of our last exhibition in the Town Hall. How well in dress, in manners, in gesture, and in voice, he personified the South American Indian; nor did we think while he acted so nobly the fall of Peruvian Rolla, that he should weep over his own premature death. Amiable in his disposition, generous in his manners, polite to strangers, obedient to his teachers, constant at church on the Sabbath, his exit was deeply bewailed by those kind-hearted scholars who followed Josiah to the tomb; strewing their pathway thither with their tears.

There is a pleasing satisfaction to the mind in reflecting upon scholars of good morals and merits, and I think it must have been a grateful idea to those who were admitted as clerks in Boston, that they left the school accomplished scholars. Our school-mates who perform their hundred sums in a day, and other corresponding lessons, will be industrious citizens hereafter, and be fitted for public purposes and social life. The tribute of respect is paid to a good scholar in after life, as well as in school days; and the changes and vicissitudes of maturer years, as well as those of the school.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, NOV. 16, 1839.

THE ELECTION.

We annex the result of the two ballots for Representatives in this town on Tuesday last. The vote given for Governor and Senators in this place will also be found subjoined in the table of votes for Norfolk County.

First trial for Representatives.

Whole number of votes.	469
Necessary to a choice.	235
Democratic Ticket.	
Nathaniel White, (elected.)	243
Ebenezer Bent,	231
George Baxter, (elected.)	272
Whig Ticket.	
Charles A. Brown,	178
Lewis Bass,	161
Ebenezer Jewett,	196

Scattering.

William M. Cornell, 7; Charles A. Cummings, 38; James Newcomb, 12; Harvey French, 5; Jacob Hersey, 6; William B. Duggan, 6; James Newcomb, Jr., 4; Frederic Hardwick, Jr., 2; John Whitney, 2; George Nightingale, 1; Samuel White, 1; Lemuel Brackett, 1; Glus Bass, 1; Urbane Cudworth, 1; Thompson Baxter, 1; Justin Spear, 1; John Southur, 1; Thomas Newcomb, 1; Luel Bass, 1; Jonathan Marsh, 1.

Second trial for a Representative.

Whole number of votes.	404
Necessary to a choice.	203
Democratic Candidate.	
Ebenezer Bent, (elected.)	220
Whig Candidates.	
Charles A. Brown,	95
Ebenezer Jewett,	69

Scattering.

Charles A. Cummings, 1; Harvey French, 2; William M. Cornell, 4; Lewis Bass, 1; William B. Duggan, 2; John Whitney, 1; James Newcomb, 9.

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

	Morton.	Willis.	Everett.	Hull.
Dorchester,	275	275	354	354
Quincy,	326	326	231	233
Roxbury,	517	517	541	541
Milton,	159	159	109	109
Brookline,	54	54	78	78
Randolph,	343	343	242	241
Braintree,	210	210	199	199
Wrentham,	240	240	212	212
Canton,	165	165	90	90
Weymouth,	357	357	193	193
Foxboro',	82	82	121	121
Medfield,	102	102	73	73
Medway,	172	172	155	155
Dover,	33	33	42	42
Sharon,	100	100	84	84
Cohasset,	84	84	121	121
Dedham,	288	288	294	294
Stoughton,	221	221	144	144
Walpole,	101	101	119	119
Bellingham,	119	119	48	48
Needham,	152	152	83	83
Franklin,	141	141	134	134
	4211	4211	3671	3671

VOTES FOR SENATORS.

	Democratic.	Whig.
	Williams. Wales. Pond. Richard. Robbins. Howe.	
Dorchester,	279 283 284	350 346 350
Quincy,	324 323 323	235 233 234
Roxbury,	524 515 520	538 539 538
Milton,	161 159 160	110 109 109
Brookline,	55 54 51	76 77 75
Randolph,	342 330 335	241 241 243
Braintree,	210 191 210	199 199 199
Wrentham,	225 229 219	216 220 220
Canton,	167 167 167	90 90 90
Weymouth,	353 348 347	195 195 192
Foxboro',	84 83 82	122 122 121
Medfield,	99 96 98	81 76 80
Medway,	172 171 169	159 159 161
Dover,	33 33 33	42 42 43
Sharon,	101 101 101	88 88 88
Cohasset,	84 84 84	120 120 120
Dedham,	284 283 284	295 294 296
Stoughton,	217 216 216	146 145 147
Walpole,	100 101 101	119 121 122
Bellingham,	108 105 105	62 59 60
Needham,	151 152 151	81 83 83
Franklin,	137 133 134	140 140 140
	4210 4157 4171	3705 3701 3710

The contest for Governor has been very close. Morton, it is said, leads Gov. Everett over five hundred votes—three or four towns to be received. It is supposed that Morton is elected, scattering votes, however, may prevent his election.

With regard to the political complexion of the House of Representatives, it is impossible to form an opinion.

The Senate is equally divided, so far as returns have been received. Eight vacancies occur, the people having failed to make a choice.

GREAT YIELD. An individual in the State of New Hampshire has this year raised three hundred and fifty-two potatoes of the Rohan species, from a planting of only four of the seed.

QUITE HANDY. There's a gentleman in New York whose face has become so wrinkled by his constant exposure that his wife uses it to grate nutmegs on.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The favor of "Justice" is under consideration. Several other communications will soon appear which have been heretofore excluded by the press of political articles.

MR. PIERPONT'S SECOND LETTER.

Mr. Pierpont's second letter is directed to James Boyd and Edmund Jackson, a minority of the committee chosen by the proprietors of the Hollis Street Church, who preferred several charges against the said Pierpont. Said Boyd and Jackson were in favor of Mr. Pierpont. The charges preferred by the majority of the committee are taken up *seriatim*, and we should

judge thoroughly canvassed and fully answered. As to the manner in which he was made acquainted with the report of the committee, Mr. Pierpont says:

"You speak of this Report, gentlemen, as a 'rather extraordinary document.' It seems to me no more extraordinary than any other of the kind. It is not less extraordinary. To say nothing of a defendant's rights, in civil and criminal cases—even in courts martial, where merely the life of the accused is in question, the party in peril is always officially furnished with a specification of the charges against him; and he is allowed time to respond to them. But in this case, where not the life of a man may be taken by rifle or rope, but his reputation is to be shot at in a volley from a platoon of three, while all the world are to be lookers on and hearers of the 'Report,' he is not officially made acquainted with the nature of the charge before it is let off. Neither do the proprietors instruct their Clerk to communicate to the proprietors the bill of indictment before they endorse it as a 'true bill,' nor have the committee the courtesy or the grace to communicate with him at all, before their 'bill of particulars' against him is given to the world, through the columns of a 'Communist Gazette.'

The several charges are for his engaging in the following business and speaking on the following topics. The making of books, imprisonment for debt, the manufacture of stoves, screens and razor straps. Mr. Pierpont numbers the charges and replies to them in order.

No. 1. 'Books.' I have made some books, principally school-books, for the use of my own children, and those of my parishioners, and fellow countrymen generally. To this charge I plead guilty. The ownership of any office, in this behalf, is enrolled in the capitol, where the records of the copy rights repose. Let my brethren in the christian ministry take warning! Let them make no books, for the rising generation or the risen; lest, peradventure, that there be such a 'Battle of the Books' around them that their pulpits shall tremble under them with the shock! As a token of my own penitence for this sin, let me inform the public through you, gentlemen, that I have sold all my books, are all of them, published by Mr. D. H. Williams, No. 6, Water street, where 'the trade' may be supplied on reasonable terms.

No. 2. 'Stoves.' Not Guilty! To this I plead, in abatement, what, in law, is termed a *misnomer*. I have made no stoves; not even a stove, nor have I procured any to be made. A fire place I devise some ten or a dozen years ago, and do say that he was warmed by means of my fire-place; and it seems to me rather unkind in him, after thus being accessory to my 'felony' after the fact, to arraign me thus for committing it. I would ask him if it be not worthy of an essay in the moral department of the Evening Gazette, to demonstrate how much less culpable, in a moral point of view, it is, in him, to buy and use that which it was wrong in me to make, than it would be, in an individual of his, to buy that which it is unlawful to sell, and then complain of and prosecute the seller for having sold it. And, while he is doing this sum in moral arithmetic, I will go on.

We omit the screws to notice the razor straps, as we feel more interest in them.

No. 4. 'RAZOR-STRAPS,' in capitals! Guilty, in part, and in part, not guilty. Not guilty of manufacturing Razor-Straps, in the plural, but guilty—singularly guilty—of helping make one Razor-Strap.

Some 'fourteen years ago,' with the help of an ingenious book-binder of this city, Mr. Charles A. Wells, and of a cunning workman at the lathe, whose Russian name has dropped out of the meshes of my memory, whose unfaithfulness to some of its terms is not forgotten by the majority of your Committee, I succeeded in constructing a Razor-Strap for my own use. It was my only offence, in this behalf. It happened, however, to approve itself in the eyes of a clever artisan or two, who have constructed others after the similitude thereof; to the great comfort, no doubt, of sundry worthy citizens who choose to trim their own beards, rather than entrust that critical operation to a barber's hands; till now, peradventure, the article has increased, and is multiplied; yea, and in different forms and qualities, hath replenished the land. But, gentlemen, how could I help that? I could not find it in my heart to go forth upon a crusade against all my fellow creatures who wish to shave as comfortably as myself. And now, forsooth, the evil has become inveterate, and has grown into a matter of importment in the eyes, and the hands, of a Committee of Hollis Street Society. May their own beards be taken off by the aid of something more to their satisfaction, than the razor-strap that, in an evil hour, I helped make, for the comfort of my own toilet!

Mr. P. closes by saying—

Gentlemen!—In my last letter to you, I said, 'The enterprise of displacing you by my pulpit is yours.' I now say—in that enterprise you are doing your best to save yourselves from the disgrace of failure. I shall continue to do my best, to save you from the still deeper disgrace of success.

Mr. P. in this letter has shown a tact at sarcasm which but few possess. It is true, he had every facility for it that any one could wish. The sword was not only provided, furnished and brightened, but drawn from its scabbard by his opponents, and the Rev. gentleman had nothing to do but to take it into his hand and wield it. This he has done most dexterously. And if they have not felt the keenness of its edge and do not writhe under its wounds, we imagine their feeling faculties are less susceptible of emotion now, than they have been for some years past under the so numerous exciting subjects that have burst upon their ears from the eloquent and talented preacher of Hollis Street Church.

This effort of anti-temperance to displace from the sacred altar, for his faithfulness, one who has shown himself highly qualified for so responsible and weighty a sphere, will weave a wreath of laurels and bind them around his brow, which the all conquering hand of time will not wither. If his opponents succeed in displacing him from the pulpit, where he has so zealously labored in every good word and work, it will be to his honor and their reproach. We pity the majority of Hollis Street Society. We would remind them of the sage counsel of the wise man—'Leave off contention before it be meddled with.' We see no way for them but to retreat as peaceably as they can and leave Mr. P. and his quiet worshippers (of whom it seems he has a majority of the whole worshipping in the church) to themselves; this is the counsel we should give them, and if they can reap any benefit from his various specimens of invention—if they can share the easier, or clement of invention—if they can share cheaper than formerly, or oppose the rights of the slave or the march of temperance without the goods of conscience, after their withdrawal, to all that we have no objection. We trust, if they should be in circumstances to need, either the exercise of his inventive powers, or the practice of his medical or theological skill,

or any other aid, we trust he will willingly lend them his aid.

P. S. Since writing the above article, which was prepared for our last week's paper, we learn, that at the adjourned meeting of Hollis-Street Society, a majority was obtained in favor of Mr. Pierpont, and the report of the committee, adverse to him, was of course rejected. He will probably now resume his clerical duties.

GEORGIA. The friends of the administration, or the Union party, have succeeded over the State Rights party, or the whigs. The defeat of the latter has been by some attributed to the temperance controversy. The temperance reformation has been fraught with blessings. It may in its triumphant progress have been the occasion of evils. Whether the breaking up of political parties—or the destruction of one and the building up of another—is to be considered an evil, we do not undertake to say.

The amendments to the constitution of the State, proposed by the late Convention, have been rejected by the people.

A MILD OCTOBER. It is stated that the past October, with the exception of a few hours has been one of uncommon mildness and beauty. The Newburyport Herald mentions some remarkable effects produced by this succession of warm weather. The trees in the neighborhood of a spot where a fire occurred last summer in that town, were for several days well filled with blossoms; and a branch of an apple tree was left at the office of the Herald, filled with fresh leaves, buds and blossoms, as well developed as those of June. A dwarf pear tree, belonging to an individual of that town, had at its second crop of pears for the season, which attained a considerable size.

EPISCOPAL STATISTICS. Bishop Griswold of the Episcopal Churches has been about twenty-eight years in office, and in that period has admitted one hundred and forty-eight gentlemen to the order of Deacons, one hundred and eleven to the order of Priests, and has administered the rite of confirmation to nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-three persons. In the same time he has travelled about seventy thousand miles.

THE AMISTAD AGAIN. Another of the Amistad negroes have died at New Haven, making the twelfth death among them since their imprisonment. A narrative of their history, prepared from communications made by them through the interpreters belonging to the British brig Buzzard, will shortly be published. The statements have been compiled by several gentlemen belonging to Yale College, under whose supervision the work is going through the press.

DEATH OF THEODORE SEDGWICK. This eminent individual, who was the democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of this Commonwealth last year, closed his earthly career at Stockbridge in this State a few days since. He had just made a speech at a democratic caucus when he was seized with an apoplectic fit and expired. It is admitted that he was one of the most talented sons of the Commonwealth. In private life, no man was more highly esteemed and beloved.

EMIGRATION TO TEXAS. The emigration from England to Texas is represented as on the increase. A British barque had been fitted, on an extensive scale, to carry out two hundred persons, under the auspices of the Texan Congress. They were mostly laboring people, but several scientific gentlemen would accompany them on a 'voyage of discovery.'

A CAUTION TO NON-AGREEING JURORS. At a recent Court of Common Pleas in the State of Ohio, the jury in a case of slander, agreed, eleven to one, 'to disagree,' sealed their verdict, and brought it into court the next morning. After reading it, the judge reprehended them for the contempt, and sentenced them to two hours' confinement in the county jail.

THE LATE SEIZURES. Chancellor Kent of New York City has given his opinion against the legality of all the Custom House seizures recently made in New York and other cities. So, the golden prospects of certain collectors and other United States officers from this source will hardly be realized.

CROPS IN THE FAR WEST. The Chicago American states that winter wheat of the first quality is now selling at Chicago at seventy-five cents. The quantity of wheat coming in from the country exceeds all expectations.

THE SLAVE CASE. The New Haven Record states that one of the Africans of the Amistad has been discovered to be the son of a Mohammedan priest. He is able to read a portion of an Arabic prayer, and

POETRY.

PASSING AWAY.—A DREAM.

BY REV. JOHN PERPONT.

Was it the chime of a tiny bell,
That came so sweet to my dreaming ear—
Like the silvery tones of a fairy's shell
That he winds on the beach, so mellow and clear,
When the winds and the waves lie together asleep,
And the Moon and the Fairy are watching the deep,
She dispensing her silvery light
And his notes are silvery quite,
Whilst the boatman listens and ships his oar,
To catch the music that comes from the shore?
Hark! the notes, on my ear that play,
Arise to words—as they float they say,
“Passing away! passing away!”

But no; it was not a Fairy's shell,
Blown on the beach so mellow and clear;
Nor was it the tongue of a silver bell,
Striking the hour, that filled my ear,
As I lay in my dream; yet was it a chime
That told of the flow of the stream of time:
For a beautiful clock from the ceiling hung,
And a plump little girl for a pendulum swung,
(As you have sometimes seen in a little ring
That hangs in his cage, a Canary bird swing.)
And she held her bosom a budding bouquet,
And, as she enjoyed it, she seemed to say,
“Passing away! passing away!”

O how bright were the wheels, that told
Of the lapse of time as they moved round slow!
And the hands as they swept o'er the dial of gold,
Seemed to point to the girl below.
And lo! she had changed—in a few short hours
Her bouquet had become a garland of flowers,
That she held in her outstretched hands and flung
The way and that, as she, dancing, swung
In the fulness of grace and of womanly pride,
That told me she soon was to be a bride;
Yet, then when expecting her happiest day,
In the same sweet voice I heard her say,
“Passing away! passing away!”

THE DEATH OF A BLACKSMITH.

With the nerve of a Sampson this son of the sledge,
By the anvil his livelihood got;
With the skill of old Vulcan could temper an edge,
And struck while his iron was hot.

By forging he liv'd, yet never was tried,
Or condemn'd by the laws of the land;
But still it is certain and can't be denied,
He often was burnt in the hand.

With the sons of St. Crispin no kindred he claim'd,
With the last he has nothing to do;
He handled no awl, and yet in his time
Made many an excellent shoe.

He blew up no coals of sedition, but still
His bellows were always in blast;
And I will acknowledge, (deny it who will)
That one vice, and but one he possess'd.

No actor was he, or concern'd with the stage;
No audience to awe him appeared;
Yet, often his shop (like a crowd in a rage)
The voice of a hissing was heard.

Though stealing of axes was part of his cares,
In thieving he never was found,
And though he was constantly beating on bars,
No vessel he e'er run aground.

Alas and slack! and what more can I can say
Of Vulcan's unfortunate son?
The priest and the sexton have borne him away,
And the sound of his hammer is done!

ANECDOTES.

A SMART SAILOR. A boy in a seaport of Maine conceived a strong desire to go to sea. His father, in the hope of curing him of his conceit, (for he was constantly teasing him) let him try his luck in a craft called a “Pinky,” which are generally cruising off and on about six or eight weeks for a fare of fish. Upon the return of the “Pinky,” the father, who happened to be on the wharf at the time, stepped on board to see his son. Finding him upon deck, he held his hand to him, with the usual “How d'ye do?” The boy looked up to him with a stare expressive of impudence and assumed doubt, at the same time rolling a quid of tobacco in his mouth in true sailor-like style, remarking in the same manner: “You've the upper hands of me, what may I call your name old fellow?” “What do you pretend not to know your father?” said the parent, hardly crediting his son's answer at such a display of precocious blackguardism on the part of the sailor returned from an eight-week cruise in a fishing smack. “Blast my eyes! (roared the would-be-mariner) is it you old dad? shiver my timbers, if I had not forgot you! give us your fat my hearty!” And he did give it to him, doubled up and applied it to the side of his head so heartily as to send the graceless young rascal reeling to the side of the Pinky. The boy never forgot to remember his father again, we dare say, though it did not cure him of his salt rheum.

THE BARBER'S STRATAGEM. The philosopher tells an amusing anecdote of his former master, who some years ago hit upon a rare expedient to secure his breakfast and a customer at one and the same time. Sir Lather, being for a moment asleep, he got his grinders to work, a sailor came in, and was requested to sit down. Jack did so, and him of the white apron plastered on the latter some six inches thick, and, leaving Jack in that agreeable fix, he resumed his breakfast, and finished at. He then returned to Jack and mowed his beard according to rule. Jack uttered not a word of complaint, but asked to have his hair cut and frizzled. This request made Sir Lather think that he had a customer that would open his eyes, and dressed him in a superb style. Jack eyed himself in the glass with a self-approving glance, adjusted his sailor's knot, gave his turban a devil-may-care slant, and, turning to Sir Lather, said—“I say mossmate, I'll call again to-morrow after you've stowed away your grub in your bread-bank!” Jack then wended his way, leaving Sir Lather to vent his spleen in profane and half-smothered ejaculations.—*Boston Post.*

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS. “What do you ask for this sketch?” said Sir Joshua to a picture dealer, whose portfolio he was looking over. “Twenty guineas, your honor.” “Twenty pence, I suppose you mean.” “No, sir; it is true I would have taken twenty pence for it this morning, but if you think it worth looking at, all the world will think it worth buying.”

WHAT A BULL! A farmer lately wrote to a committee of one of the Maine agricultural societies, thus: “Gentlemen, have the goodness to enter me on your list of cattle for a bull.”

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Artificial Flowers.

S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, having just received the most recent patterns for MILLINERY and the most desirable articles for the present and coming season, will be happy to wait on all who will please favor her with their patronage. She has now on hand Linen Cambric and Long Lawn, Linen Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, Imitation Hangerchiefs, Elegant Wrought Muslin and Cambric Edgings and Insertions, Black Brussels Edging, Black and White Black Quilling and Edgings, Fancy Silks and Satins of almost every color, Changeable Gro de Algers for Bonnets, and an entire new style of Ribbons, French Artificial Flowers, Silk Vets, Alpines and good Black Silk, and will continue to keep ready made Mourning and Fancy Bonnets, Caps, Capes, Collars, etc.

Florence and Oriental Straw Bonnets, English and American Bonnets.

Now selling some of her old stock of Bonnets and Ribbons very cheap.

Quincy, Oct. 19.

Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of **PINCKLEY, NEWCOMB & Co.** has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, a limited co-partnership having been formed between the said **BENJAMIN PINCKLEY, JR., GEORGE NEWCOMB, and LEWIS NEWCOMB.**

Quincy, Oct. 11, 1839.

Limited Copartnership.

THIS certifies that a limited copartnership has been entered into pursuant to the provisions of the thirty-fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, between Benjamin Pinckley, Jr., and George Newcomb, both of Quincy, and Lewis Newcomb of Braintree, all in said Commonwealth. The general nature of the business to be transacted by said copartnership is the purchase and sale of Coal, Wood, Grain, Ship Chandlery, West India Goods and Groceries, which is to be transacted in said town of Quincy. The said Lewis Newcomb is the special partner and has contributed to the common stock the sum of six hundred dollars in cash; the said Benjamin Pinckley, Jr., and George Newcomb are the general partners and the said business is to be conducted under their names.

PINCKLEY & NEWCOMB.

Said copartnership is to commence on the day of the date hereof and to expire on the eleventh day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and forty.

Witness our hands, this eleventh day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

BENJAMIN PINCKLEY, JR., GEORGE NEWCOMB, LEWIS NEWCOMB.

Attest, **JOHN WHITNEY.**

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NOTICE. On the eleventh day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, personally appeared the above named Benjamin Pinckley, Jr., George Newcomb and Lewis Newcomb and acknowledged the above written instrument by them subscribed to be their act.

JOHN WHITNEY, Justice of the Peace.

Quincy, Oct. 19.

New Goods.

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. would inform their customers and the public generally that they are now receiving an extensive assortment of rich and fashionable goods adapted to the season, consisting in part of French and English Merinos some of which are of the best quality and beautiful colors.

Black and Blue Black Italian and Gro de Swiss Silks.

Superfine Black and Blue Black Alpines.

Elegant French and English Prints.

Edinburgh Shawls of drab, green and other grounds.

Fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs.

Hosiery and Gloves of the best quality, with a great variety of other desirable goods for the present season, all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms.

Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment.

Quincy, Oct. 26.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine and Commercial Review.

THIS periodical is devoted exclusively to the interests and wants of the business community; and in this respect differs in its character, we believe, from any Magazine either in this country or in Europe. It is intended to be literally and truly a useful work. Its contents embrace every subject connected with commerce and political economy; Essays from ablest pens on Banking, Mercantile Law, Navigation, Manufactures, Insurance, etc. form part of the contents of each number. The Merchants' Magazine is also a repository for authentic statistical information of Trade, Commerce, Banking, and the staple products of the country and the world, collected from official sources, embodied and classified in tables, valuable for present and future reference.

Published every month by **FREEMAN HUNT**, 142 Fulton street, New York, at five dollars a year, payable in all cases in advance.

New York, Oct. 26.

Nathan Matthews,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER.

No. 10, Broad Street, Boston.

An assortment of Curried Leather constantly on hand.

Boston, Sept. 28.

Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership under the firm of

ELISHA PACKARD & Co.

as dealers in Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, together with a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

ELISHA PACKARD, A. M. BURRELL.

Quincy, Oct. 12.

Auction Business.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Auctioneer, respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he is ready to wait upon those who may require his services in the disposal of property.

THOMPSON BAXTER.

Quincy, May 18.

Cotton Flannels.

JUST received, one case Cotton Flannels of prime quality and for sale low by

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 26.

House Lots for Sale.

A NUMBER of House Lots in Braintree, eligibly situated, from one to six acres as purchasers may want. Inquire of Mr. Morrison at the Paper Factory or of Mr. Atherton at the Lyceum Building, where the plan may be seen and terms made known.

Braintree, Oct. 12.

Almanacks for 1840.

THOMAS Old Farmer's and other Almanacks for 1840 for sale, wholesale and retail, at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Oct. 19.

Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

THIS high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, levers and agues, obstinate headach, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they create they first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the *unbiased* opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR:—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. From two to four pills is an inordinate quantity, and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, without success. I have, however, found relief from your Life Pills, and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

SAMUEL BOWLES.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phenix Bitters. I do this from a conviction that their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that flesh is heir to. I have also given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a *costive system* is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

FREEMAN HUNT.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who is now receiving an extensive assortment of rich and fashionable goods adapted to the season, consisting in part of French and English Merinos some of which are of the best quality and beautiful colors.

Black and Blue Black Italian and Gro de Swiss Silks.

Superfine Black and Blue Black Alpines.

Elegant French and English Prints.

Edinburgh Shawls of drab, green and other grounds.

Fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs.

Hosiery and Gloves of the best quality, with a great variety of other desirable goods for the present season, all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms.

Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, Note and Bill Books, Policies of Insurance, Pamphlets, Constitutions of Societies, Labels, Handbills, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, May 5.

Agency for Periodicals.

THE subscriber is agent and will take subscriptions for and deliver the numbers, at the subscription price, at the Quincy Bookstore, of all the popular periodicals, among which are—

North American Review, \$5.

Boston Quarterly Review, edited by Rev. O. A. Brownson, \$3.

Democrat, \$5.

Christian Examiner, \$1.50.

Family Magazine, \$1.50.

Walden's Select Circulating Library, \$5.

Knickerbocker Magazine, \$5.

Mechanics Register of New Inventions, etc., \$1.

Religious Magazine, edited by Messrs. Abbotts, \$2.

Lady's Book, \$3.

American Philosophical Journal, \$2.

Annals of Education, \$3.

Parley's Magazine, \$1. A subscription to this work is one of the best New Year's Presents which can be made to children.

Persons entering their names for the above, among other periodicals, with the subscriber will receive their numbers promptly and free of expense for transportation.

CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, Dec. 29.

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPEY & TAILOR.

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

Quincy, July 7.

Blacksmithing.

MATHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with fidelity and despatch, all orders in his line.

By the satisfaction he has previously given, he expects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits.

Quincy, Sept. 15.

Notice.

CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him.

Quincy, Sept. 22.

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received and offer for sale, one hundred Casks Powder of prime quality.

Quincy, March 16.

Indian Purgative Pills.

THIS universal vegetable medicine of the North American College of Health, established in Washington, (D. C.) January 8th, 1835, is remarkable for the CURE OF ALL DISEASES.

The beautiful and simple theory of ONE DISEASE AND ONE REMEDY, as practised by our native Indians, and advocated by the North American College of Health, is beginning now to be generally understood. Thousands who have heretofore maintained the necessity of a peculiar medicine for every particular disease, now as strenuously contend, that as all our maladies proceed from one cause, so one medicine capable of removing that cause, will cure every disease incident to man.

If disease of the head, or the feet, or the lungs, liver, &c., each require a peculiar kind of medicine to heal them, would not those parts each require a particular kind of food for their nourishment? But as we know that good wholesome food nourishes all parts of the system alike, it is manifest therefore, that a good and proper vegetable medicine will, by purifying the blood, search out and remove the disease from every part of the body.

According to the Natural or Indian theory, all our complaints owe their origin to one cause, viz: the shutting up of those outlets, (the Skin, Kidneys and Bowels) through which nature has intended, that all corrupt and useless matter shall be carried from the body. When these become closed, the blood is shut up in a water-course; either the accumulated waters find a new outlet, or the country becomes inundated; just so with the human body; if the natural drains become closed, the blood accumulates in the system, and the first result is in the form of various diseases, such as Fevers, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Gout, &c., or Apoplexy, and death ends the scene. The only sensible method, therefore, of preventing and curing disease, is to keep the body, constantly purged of all the useless and corrupt humors; and for this purpose no medicine will be found so effectual, as the Indian Purgative, because, it is the only one whose power extends to the opening of ALL THE NATURAL drains of the body.

When the bowels are constantly purged of all the corrupt humors, the body will be kept in a gentle but effectual perspiration; a proper discharge of urine will be experienced; the stomach and bowels will be thoroughly cleansed; and the blood will be stimulated to purify itself from all the corrupt humors.

One very common objection urged by those who but partially understand the principle of curing disease by purgation, as promulgated by the North American College of Health, is that although reiterated purging will cleanse the blood, it will also exhaust the system, and organs will injure or destroy their tone. Those who raise objections, appear to forget, that purging is as natural to the bowels, as walking is to the feet or labor to the hands; and like every other function must be duly sustained in order to their energies.

What man in his senses would think of depriving his children of exercise, in order that they might be strengthened by activity? And yet this absurdity is no greater, than the infatuation of those who imagine the bowels can be injured by performing their natural functions; or that disease can be cured by any other medicine than such as will remove the CAUSE of the disease.

Nature is constantly giving us examples of the salutary effects of purging. We find her perseveringly employed, not only in carrying off the residuum of the natural food, by the daily evacuations of the bowels; but we frequently see her by a natural diarrhoea, cure some of the most violent diseases.

Nature, by always adopting this one plan in the cure of disease, points most emphatically to the course she would have us pursue. She seems to say in the most inviting manner, come, follow my example; cease the attending misery which serves only to impede the wheels of life; and in their stead use **VEGETABLE PURGATIVES**, which being nature to their constitutions, ARE, IN TRUTH, THE MEDICINE OF LIFE AND HEALTH.

How can we comprehend the action of vegetable purgatives; by what mysterious process the blood is by them stimulated to deposit its impurities into the bowels; or how those organs are excited to evacuate the corrupt humors from the body; all can understand, when they experience relief. The gentlemen who compose the North American College of Health would therefore earnestly invite all who are suffering from disease of any kind, to make a trial of the Indian Vegetable Pill. They beg leave to assure the American public, that the use of this purgative medicine, is so justly balanced, that they may be taken at all times, and under all circumstances with perfect safety, and no dose, however small, but will afford some relief; and no quantity however large, (if it be such as is required to open the bowels) can possibly injure the system.

ASSISTING NATURE to be our chief study, and for this purpose, the Indian Purgative will be found the most effectual medicine ever offered to the public. Its power being always directed to the opening of those drains, through which nature carries out all impurities from the body; it affords precisely the amount of assistance required to enable her to cure every variety of disease. It being a vegetable preparation, and acting in harmony with our constitution, it is always the most medicine to be administered. A single dose will in most cases afford relief, and if persevered with, will always effect a cure.

In using the Indian Purgative, (or Natural Vegetable Pill) no care is necessary, except in taking such as shall be directed by the directions. If this effect is obtained, every other function will be duly performed. The skin and kidneys will each be stimulated to discharge their portion of impurities; and the energy imparted by this extraordinary medicine to the blood, will enable that fluid to disengage and deposit its impurities into the bowels; from whence they will be carried off by the regular action of those organs.

One great advantage, possessed by the Indian Pills over every other medicine, is, that as they cure disease upon natural principles and suit all complaints, and are always the most medicine to be administered, that consequently, can never be taken improperly; therefore, no time should be lost in listening to contradictory advice; the only inquiry should be, is the person sick? if so, the sooner a few doses of the Indian Pills are administered, the sooner will the patient be restored to health and usefulness.

Extract of a letter from the Agent in Portland, January 17th, 1839.

“We do not know of a solitary instance where they have been tried but with complete satisfaction, and with such proofs we think the sale will be very extensive.”

Extract of a letter from the Post Master, at Bridgeport, Mass., January 31st, 1839.

“They are **ALTOGETHER PREFERABLE** to Brandreth's Pills. The purgatives have the preference in this vicinity. I have used some of the Pills and think they are the best I ever used.”

Certificate from Isaac Collier, Boston, Oct. 20th, 1838.

This may certify that the subscriber has been afflicted with the Piles and Costiveness about thirty years, and has taken various medicines which never effected a cure. It is now about three months since I commenced taking the Indian Purgative Pills; they have removed the costiveness, and I have found great relief by the Pills; and I have faith to believe that by a continuation in taking them they will effect a cure.

Office and General Depot for the sale of the above PILLS in the New England States, No. 198 Tremont Street, near Court Street, Boston, where they can be had at wholesale and retail.

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills: **SMITH, L. E. B. Esq.,** Dedham; **Agents for Norfolk County: B. E. Esq.,** Fall River; **Joseph W. Marshall,** Dorchester; **Neponset Village: Joseph W**

QUINCY PATRIOT.

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QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1839.

VOLUME 3.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

INTERESTING WORK.

Now that the political contest is over and the mind of the community has become settled, from the strifes and agitations of political warfare, in its accustomed train of thought and reflection, an opportunity is presented of recommending to the notice of your readers a volume, which had it been done a month since, would have passed unread; but which has now the prospect of a passing notice, which it is hoped will lead to a purchase of the book, and thus as a consequence to the satisfaction which will be derived from it to the lover of antiquarian lore.

A new work, written by Joshua Toulmin Smith, entitled *The Northmen in New England or America, in the tenth century*. Published by Hiliard & Gray.

This is an interesting volume, not only because written in the interesting style of a dramatic dialogue, but because it contains facts in connection with local circumstances, which render it to the New Englander a volume of uncommon interest.

What? says an inquirer, the Northmen in New England in the tenth century? I had supposed Columbus to be the first discoverer of this continent; and so had I, Mr. Editor, until facts, which by many adverse circumstances have been long kept from the common mind, have convinced me to the contrary—facts, the authenticity of which is as capable of demonstration from external and internal evidence as the nature of the case will admit of—which are now brought to the view of all readers, and in a style which will secure the interest of the reader to the end.

The Northmen were originally from Norway, a bold and fearless race of navigators,—who, without the aid of the Mariner's Compass, (which directed Columbus through his trackless path across the ocean,) discovered Iceland in the ninth century, and in the succeeding century discovered and settled Greenland, thus in their discoveries approaching nearly to the continent, and thus affording a strong presumptive evidence to the truth of the facts contained in this book.

Nearly five centuries before Columbus visited our continent, the coast of New England was described, visited, and a settlement effected upon it in the vicinity of Newport, R. I., and sustained for several years at least.

There exists many curious inscriptions upon rocks in that vicinity, and one building or tower, thirty feet high, built in a substantial manner and of curious architecture, which was certainly not the work of our English ancestors, and as certainly was not the work of the Indians or aborigines. By whom, then, was this monument erected and these inscriptions traced. It can never with absolute certainty be known, yet the actual residence of these men in this vicinity, in connection with inscriptions and monuments now existing in the South of Greenland, render it more than probable *where* the authors.

ANTIQUITY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

A WRONG IMPRESSION.

The subjoined anonymous communication, dated "Amherst, (Mass.) Nov. 9th, 1839," was received at too late a period for insertion last week. If the writer has farther occasion for our columns, he must send us his name, as we are not disposed to become the sponsor of articles for any individual.

Aware of the extensive circulation which your paper has in the vicinity of Boston, permit me through you to correct some errors which have become quite too current. It has been stated by some correspondent to the Massachusetts Abolitionist, so called, that, when two-thirds of the members of Amherst College signed a petition, praying that a certain minister of the gospel, formerly a slave-holder, might not be permitted to preach in the chapel pulpit, the faculty would not even lend an ear to them. Now it can be palpably proved that the number of petitioners did not exceed forty, thereby showing that the general opinion was wholly averse to the measures pursued. And furthermore, sir, it is the declaration of the faculty themselves that they bestowed all due regard to the petition possible. That correspondent then proceeds to make it manifest that the 'right of petition' has been most shamefully trampled upon. Now, sir, there is an obvious difference between the 'right of petition' and the 'justice of petition.' In the case above alluded to, doubtless there is not a member of the faculty, but would readily concur with the opinion of the petitioners respecting the 'right of petition.' But, sir, there is not one in that body but would and did strongly object to the propriety of the petition. When the faculty had sent an invitation to a minister to supply their pulpit, was it proper, yea more, sir, was it just, that forty students should oppose themselves to a far more judicious body and thus attempt to render subservient to their own opinions those of four-fifths of the college? I know very well, sir, the tenor of their arguments. Say they—Shall man not have the courage to speak out the rich thoughts the Divinity sends him? To tell, without apology or misgiving, what occurs to him? Shall man bend to popular prejudice? Shall he be false to his own soul? When a manly nature, reason, and the social faculties, linking man to man by ties as sweet as heaven, are the richest blessings man enjoys, shall he be false to the trust committed to him?

Thus say they. But, sir, I would ask if it is the part of a manly nature that some thirty or forty should deprive a body of one hundred and sixty of their peculiar religious privileges, merely for the sake of fostering some political, some comparatively trivial prejudice? Would not reason itself teach us the contrary? 'Right,' abstractedly considered—who pretends to deny the right of the American government to transmit a petition to the members of the Parliament of England for the freedom of Ireland? But, sir, where the propriety of such a petition? where the justice? But it is useless to cite instances. My object is merely to clear up some errors abroad in the community respecting the 'right of petition' as touching the case cited above, while being allowed to express a wish that the circumstances may be duly considered by every ONE.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.
We extract the following notice of our distinguished townsman from an interesting correspondence in the Boston Evening Gazette.

The public labors of Ex President Adams give the public some idea of the variety of his pursuits and studies—but a visit to his residence only, can show how the venerable Ex President spends his leisure. Leisure, one might at first thought fancy, he could know nothing of—but those accustomed to a systematic devotion of all their time to different pursuits, are alone aware how such a man can find time to accomplish. Mr. Adams's nursery and grounds in Quincy would be deemed by many gentlemen sufficient source of employment, without politics, authorship lectures, or poetry. While in the Presidential chair, he carried his taste with him, and imported a number of young trees to adorn the grounds around the White House. Among these were some, valuable for their novelty if for nothing else—being specimens of the Cork tree.

The nursery of young trees at Quincy, is contained in a strip of land fenced off from the orchard, about a thousand feet in length, and forty or fifty wide. It contains an immense variety of young and thrifty trees, some raised from seed, and we believe all were planted by the proprietor himself.

Varieties innumerable have been produced by grafting and budding. Among them are many varieties of English and American oaks and forest trees—fruit trees of all possible descriptions, rose bushes, currants, walnuts, filberts, and a great variety of other shrubs and plants. All are in a thrifty state, which argues a rare knowledge of arboriculture, included within the encyclopedia of the proprietor's attainments and precepts.

The orchard proper and garden, contains some descriptions of fruit no where else to be found in the country. Pear trees over a hundred years, are still prolific. New descriptions of apples, pears, etc., have been introduced by grafting as soon as known in this country—that is, such as were worth the culture. In the garden there is a large and handsome walnut tree, which is thirty years old, beautifully formed, and in a vigorous state of growth, which was raised from the seed planted by the President's own hand.

The possessor of such a homestead, with the taste and information to enjoy it; a library to retreat to within doors; a correspondence wider than that of any other man in the country in office or out; and an active mind with thousands of reminiscences of the past, incessant employment in the present, and shrewd perception of the future, afford the means of enjoyment, which no political changes can take away.

THE MILLER'S MAID.

There is a lonely mill close beside the little hamlet of Udorf, near the Rhine shore, between the villages of Hersel and Ursel, on the left bank below Boon. This mill is said to have been the scene of the following story.

It was on a Sunday morning, 'ages long ago,' that the miller of this mill and his whole family, went forth to hear the holy mass at the nearest church, in the village of Hersel. The mill, which was also his residence, was left in charge of a servant girl named Hannechen, or Jenny, a stout-hearted lass, who had long lived with him in that capacity. An infant child of an age unfit for church was left in her charge likewise.

The girl was busily employed in preparing dinner for the return of her master and his family, when who should enter all of a sudden but an old sweetheart of hers, named Heinrich Bottelot. He was an idle, graceless fellow, whom the miller had forbidden his house, but whom Jenny, with the amiable perversity peculiar to her sex, only liked perhaps all the better because others gave him no countenance. She was glad to see him, and she told him so too; and although in the midst of her work, she not only got him something to eat at once but also found time to sit down with him and have a gossip, while he despatched the food set before him. As he ate, however, he let fall his knife.

'Pick that up, my lass,' said he in a joking way to the good-natured girl.

'Nay, Heinrich,' she replied, 'your back should be more supple than mine, for you have less work to make it stiff. I labor all day long, and you do nothing. But never mind! 'twould go hard with me an I refused to do more than that for you, had though you be.'

This was spoken half sportively, and half in good earnest; for, kind-hearted as the girl was, and much as she liked the scapegrace,

she was too honest and industrious herself to encourage and approve of idleness, and a suspicious course of life in any one else, however dear to her. She stooped down, accordingly, to pick up the knife. As she was in the act of rising, however, the treacherous villain drew a dagger from under his coat, and caught her by the nape of the neck, gripping her throat firmly with his fingers to prevent her screaming the while.

'Now, lass,' he said, swearing out a bad oath at the same time, 'where is your master's money? I'll have that or your life; so take your choice.'

The terrified girl would fain have parleyed with the ruffian, but he would hear nothing she could say.

'Master's money or your life, lass!' was all the answer he vouchsafed to her entreaties and adjurations. 'Choose at once,' was the only alternative he offered her; 'the grave or the gold!'

She saw that there was no hope of mercy at his hands; and, as she saw it, her native resolution awoke in her bosom. Like the generosity of her gentle sex, she was timid at trifles; a scratch was a subject of fear to her; a drop of blood caused her to faint; an unwanted sound filled her soul with fear in the night. But when her energies were aroused by any adequate cause, she proved, as her sex have ever done, that in courage, in endurance, in presence of mind, and in resources of emergency, she far surpassed the bravest and coolest men.

'Well, well, Heinrich!' she said, resignedly, 'what is to be, must be. But if you take the money, I shall even go along with ye. This will be no home for me any more. But ease your gripe of my neck a little—don't squeeze so hard; I can't move you hug me so tight; and if I can't stir, you cannot get the money—that's clear you know. Besides time presses; and if it be done at all, it must be done quickly, as the family will shortly be back from Hersel.'

The ruffian relaxed his gripe, and finally let go his hold. Her reasons were all cogent with his cupidity.

'Come,' she said; 'quick, quick!—no delay; the money is in master's bedroom.'

She tripped up stairs, nimbly as a lark; he followed closely at her heels. She led the way into her master's bedroom, and pointed out the coffer in which his money was secured.

'Here,' she said, reaching him an axe which lay in a corner of the room, 'this will wrench it open at once; and while you are tying it up, I shall just step up stairs to my own apartment and get a few things ready for our flight, as well as my own little savings for the last five years.'

The ruffian was thrown off his guard by her openness and apparent anxiety to accompany him. Like all egotists, he deceived himself, when self-deceit was most certain to be his destruction.

'Go, lass,' was all he said; 'but be not long. This job will be done in a twinkling.'

She disappeared at the words. He immediately broke open the chest, and was soon engaged in rummaging its contents.

As he was thus employed, however, absorbed in the contemplation of his prey, and eagerly occupied in securing it on his person, the brave-hearted girl stole down the stairs on tiptoe. Creeping softly along the passages, she speedily gained the door of the chamber unseen by him, and likewise unheard. It was but the work of a moment for her to turn the key in the wards and lock him in. This done, she rushed forth to the outer door of the mill, and gave the alarm.

'Fly, fly!' she shrieked to the child, her master's little boy, an infant five years, the only being within sight or sound of her, 'fly, fly to thy father! fly on your life! Tell him we shall all be murdered an he haste not back. Fly, fly!'

The child, who was at play before the door, at once obeyed the brave girl, and sped as fast as his tiny legs could carry him on the road by which he knew his parents would return from church. Hannechen cheered him onward, and inspired his little heart as he ran.

'Bless thee, boy—bless thee!' she exclaimed in the gladness of her heart; 'an master arrives in time, I will offer up a taper on the altar of our blessed lady of Kreutzberg, by Boon.'

She sat down on the stone bench by the mill door to ease her over excited spirit; and she wept, as she sat, at the thought of her happy deliverance.

'Thank God!' she ejaculated, 'thank God for this escape. Oh the deadly villain!—and I so fond of him, too!'

A shrill whistle from the grated window of the chamber in which she had shut up the ruffian Heinrich, caught her ear, and made her start at once to her feet.

'Diether! Diether!' she heard him shout, 'catch the child and come hither! I am fast. Come hither! Bring the boy here, and kill the girl!'

She glanced hastily up at the casement from which the imprisoned villain's hand beckoned to some one in the distance, and then looked anxiously after her infant emissary. The little messenger held on his way unharmed, however; and she thought to herself that the alarm was a false one, raised to excite her fear, and overcome her resolution. Just, however, as the child reached a hollow spot in the next field—the channel of a natural drain, then dry with the heats of summer—she saw another ruffian start up from the bed of the drain and catching him in his arms, hasten towards the mill, in accordance with the directions of

his accomplice. In a moment she perceived her danger, and in a moment more she formed her future plan of proceeding. Retreating into the mill, she double-locked and bolted the door—the only apparent entrance to the edifice, every other means of obvious access to the interior being barred by means of strong iron gratings fixed against all the windows; and then took her post at an upper casement determined to await patiently either her masters' return, and her consequent delivery from that dangerous position, or her own death, if it were inevitable.

'Never,' said she to herself, 'never shall I leave my master's house a prey to such villains, or permit his property to be carried off before my eyes by them, while I have life and strength to defend it.'

She had barely time to secure herself within, when the ruffian from without, holding the hapless child in one hand, and a long, sharp knife in the other, assailed the door with kicks, and curses, and imprecations of the most dreadful character.

'Confound thee,' he cried, applying the foulest epithets of which the free speaking Teutonic languages are so copious; 'open the door, or I'll break it in on ye.'

'If you can you may,' was all the noble girl replied. 'God is greater than you, and in him I put my trust.'

'Cut the brat's throat!' roared the imprisoned ruffian above; 'that will produce her reason.'

Stout-hearted as poor Hannechen was, she quailed at this cruel suggestion. For a moment her resolution wavered; but it was only for a moment. She saw that her own death was certain if she admitted the assailant, and she knew that her master would be robbed. She had no reason to hope that even the life of the infant would be spared by her compliance. It was to risk all against nothing. Like a discreet girl, she consequently held fast in her resolve to abide as she was while life remained, or until assistance should reach her.

'An ye open not the door,' shouted the villain from without, accompanying his words with the vilest abuse and the fiercest imprecations. 'I'll hack this whelp's limbs to pieces with my knife, and then burn the mill over your head. 'Twill be a merry blaze, I trow.'

'I put my trust in God,' replied the dauntless girl; never shall ye set your foot within these walls whilst I have life to prevent ye.'

The ruffian laid the infant for a moment on the sward, as he sought for combustibles wherewith to execute his later threat. In this search, he espied, perhaps, the only possible clandestine entrance to the building. It was a large aperture in the wall, communicating with the great wheel and the other machinery of the mill, and was a point entirely unprotected, for the reason that the simple occupants had never supposed it feasible for any one to seek admission through such a dangerous inlet. Elated with his discovery, the ruffian returned to the infant, and tying the hands and feet of the child, threw it on the ground even as a butcher will fling a lamb destined for the slaughter, to await his time for slaying. He then stole back to the aperture, by which he hoped to effect an entrance. All this was unseen by the dauntless girl within.

In the meanwhile her mind was busied with a thousand cogitations. She clearly perceived that no means would be left untried to effect an entrance, and she knew that on the exclusion of her foe depended her own existence. A thought struck her.

'It is Sunday,' said she to herself; 'the mill never works on the Sabbath; suppose I set the mill a-going now? It can be seen afar off; and haply my master, or some of his neighbors, wondering at the sight, may haste hither to know the cause. A lucky thought,' she exclaimed; 'tis God sent it to me!'

No sooner said than done. Being all her life accustomed to mill-gear, it was but the work of a moment for her to set the machinery in motion. A brisk breeze which sprang up, as it were by the special interposition of Providence, at once set the sails flying. The arms of the huge engine whirled round with fearful rapidity; the great wheel slowly revolved on its axle; the smaller gear turned, and creaked, and groaned, accordingly as they came into action; the mill was in full operation.

It was in that very instant that the ruffian Diether had succeeded in squeezing himself through the aperture in the wall, and getting safely lodged in the interior of the great drum-wheel. His dismay, however, was indescribable when he began to be whirled about with its rotation, and found that all his efforts to put a stop to the powerful machinery which set it in motion, or to extricate himself from his perilous situation, were fruitless. His cries were most appalling; his shrieks were truly fearful; his curses and imprecations were horrible to hear. Hannechen hastened to the spot, and saw him caught, like a reptile as he was, in his own trap. It need not be added, that she did not liberate him. She knew that he would be more frightened than hurt, if he kept within his rotary prison; and she knew, also, that unless he attempted to escape, there was no danger of his falling out of it, even though he were insensible and inanimate all the while.

In the meantime, the wheel went round and round with its steady, unceasing motion; and round and round went the ruffian along with it, steadily and unceasingly too. In vain did he implore her pity on his helpless condition; in vain did he pray to all the powers of heaven, and adjure all the powers of hell to his aid.

York Mirror.

The New York Mirror was ever begun with a noble auspice as the present. For the our subscription list has increased together unexampled in the history of our friends are more numerous, our readers, and our exertions to render the most interesting and valuable repository and the fine arts, shall be as unflagging.

Students will continue to furnish original variety of subjects interesting and new writers have been encouraged. At home we have a list of good contributors, embracing most of us of America, and we have established correspondence abroad. Mr. Cox London, Mr. Fay from Berlin—and an man who holds a high rank in the esayman as a graceful and easy writer with occasional sketches from Paris. The volume, fifty pieces of popular choice—selected by Messrs. Berkeley, night, etc.

Drawings will be given, engraved by artists from original designs and portman, Chapman, etc.

Various etchings on wood will also be present volume, engraved by Adams, on, etc, from original designs.

All never forget that the New York an American work, we shall not on hide interesting extracts from English and shall also continue our translations, French, German and other European

be left undone to render this work, in its engraving, its music and its if, if not superior, to any periodical of literary novelties, curious historical le-remiscences, and Indian traditions, literature. Indeed, every subject within the scope of the fine arts is embraced it has received the commendation of out the United States and Great Brit- and elegant repository of belles lettres, the general taste, we shall never omit proportion of one for the especial edification of the ladies of America, in whose favor the Mirror has so long favorite journal.

th together will form a volume of four teen imperial quarto pages, with splen- and superb music, is furnished at the of five dollars the year.

received at the Quincy Patriot office by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Tomato Pills.

divary virtues of these Pills, in a great pond upon a new and hitherto unknown pie, which was, after laborious investi- and first used as a medicine by the in its being first obtained from the To- has denominated it *Tomatine*. His at- ted to the subject in the summer of howing circumstances of long standing (one of the other scrofula, combined with of colic) both considered hopeless, e been abandoned as incurable, were ed by the extravagant use of Tomatoes together with the medicinal remarks a physicians gave the first impulse to and analysis of the plant which re- ving and concentrating this new prin- ciple its activity as a remedy depends. al upon trial in some cases of scrofula diseases, to exert a most powerful and e, far exceeding the most sanguine ex- and more extended use had observed it to be peculiarly applicable to all blood, indigestion, obstructions, weak-

ents of this remedy may be within the is put up in boxes containing thirty cents per box, with full directions, and The Proprietor's author send Agents, in the United States. Without the written signature of G. R. aprior, Hartford, Ct. no Agent should have been regularly appointed Agent and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN.

ring Establishment.

ther respectfully informs his friends and e, that he has removed from his former nters over Mr. Samuel Copeland, Jr.'s e, where he is prepared to accommodate in a fashionable style, and as he has a good share of the public patronage he attention to business to merit its contin- ELISHA TURNER.

Notice.

ther has on hand at his Shop, head of e street, a variety of FURNITURE, PIC- ES and FANCY BOXES. Any one e are invited to call and examine. WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

Feathers.

SE and COMMON FEATHERS, for JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Notice.

riter respectfully informs the inhabitants ry and vicinity, that he has taken the e store occupied by Frederic Price, where e to execute all work in the TAILOR- ESS, in the most fashionable style and at e notice. His work will be done in the e and all garments warranted to fit. JOHN BROWNELL.

mes M. Beckford,

TAILOR.

his thanks to his friends and the public liberal encouragement heretofore given e actually informs them that he has re-open- the old stand.

received the latest London and New-York having several first rate workmen, flatters e can execute all orders in his line with e and neatness as any of the trade in

lar attention paid to cutting, and all gar- y him warranted to fit.

ig 24.

Notice.

er, at his Sail Loft, on Granite Wharf, e Point, has received a supply of Manila eORDAGE, all sizes and the very best e for the use of Quarmen and Vessels. e collected at as cheap a rate as in Boston. ISAIAH G. WHITON.

Oven Mouths, &c.

ouths, Ash and Boiler Doors, of the most e kinds. For sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

ig 10.

She would not hear nor heed him; and, unheeded and unheeded of him likewise, muttering curses he was whirled round and round in the untrusting wheel, until, at last, feeling and perception failed him, and he saw and heard no more. He fell, senseless, on the bottom of the engine, but even then his inanimate body continued to be whirled round, and round, and round, as before; the brave girl not daring to trust to appearances in connexion with such a villain, and being therefore, afraid to suspend the working of the machinery, or stop the mill-gear and tackle from running at their fullest speed.

A loud knocking at the door was shortly after heard, and she hastened thither. It was her master and his family, accompanied by several of their neighbors. The unaccustomed appearance of the mill-sails in full swing on the Sunday, had, as she anticipated, attracted their attention, and they had hastened home from church for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the phenomenon. The father bore his little boy in his arms; he had cut the cords wherewith the child was tied, but he was unable to obtain an account of the extraordinary circumstances that had occurred from the affrighted innocent.

Hennchen, in a few words, told all; and then the spirit which had sustained her so long and so well while the emergency lasted, forsook her at once as it passed away. She fell senseless into the arms of the miller's eldest son, and with difficulty recovered.

The machinery of the mill was at once stopped, and the inanimate ruffian dragged forth from the great wheel. The other ruffian was brought down from his prison. Both were then bound and sent off to Bonn under a strong escort; and in due course, came under the hands of the town executioner.

It was not long till Hennchen became a bride. The bridegroom was the miller's son, who had loved her long and well, but with a passion previously unrequited. They lived thenceforward happily together for many years, and died at a good old age, surrounded by a flourishing family. To the latest hour of her life, this brave-hearted woman would shudder as she told the tale of her danger and her deliverance.

COMING OUT.

Do you know that you are standing on the very spot where I made my first appearance at a ball—I was about as gawky a fellow, with the exception—I beg your pardon, our Joe, as ever you saw on two legs. I came hither, feeling I never knew how—I could hardly get my breath—wholly ignorant of ceremony, and fresh from the back woods. Let me describe my dress. It was a plain citizen's coat, originally of a bright claret color, made for my grandfather—never worn except on great occasions—never altered—going down from father to son, for a Sunday garb. It was too large by a mile for me—with broad pocket flaps, wide skirts and cuffs—upon which were four great buttons like so many flowered clock-faces—I never shall forget it—as many more on each flap—a rolling collar, and row of pewter plates all the way up and down o' one side. My waistcoat was of a deep crimson stuff. Instead of breeches, I wore a pair of tight worsted pantaloons, woven like stockings. I was bandy-legged by nature, and knock-kneed—with ankles and joints like a horse. My feet were not over large; but in the vanity of youth, I had jammed them into a pair of peaked-toed shoes, that were much too small for me. Besides, either they or my feet were not mates—for one of them, I never had fairly on the whole night through. They pinched my toes till I was ready to yell with pain; and, owing to their genteel construction (I got them at York,) they pressed upon the leading instep nerve—may I be hanged if I don't feel it now whenever I attempt to move the great-toe of that foot. I had been walking all day—and after a while, my two feet looked to me like a pair of bloated toes in a leather harness. I was terribly agitated; and all the blood in my body of course had settled in my feet, as the place farthest from the tumult. Zounds, how they ached? To crown all, I had on a pair of white thread stockings, made for my mother—which I had borrowed without leave, and torn across the ankle. There were neither strings nor buttons to my pantaloons, by which I could keep them down—so that I had to double them aslant over my shin-bone, and pin them awry over the rent in the stocking; which, after all, was arranged, I found to be on the wrong side out—I was afraid to move, almost afraid to breathe; for at every step, I expected the pin to fly out—and my pantaloons to fly up, like a crisped eel-skin or birch bark by a hot fire. I dared not sit down for several other reasons. I had on a pair of purple sheep-skin gloves, too—not very beautiful nor delicate. On any other occasion, I could have jumped into them. But once where I must keep them on, or die outright, with vexation, for my hands were large, red and fleshy—do you think the devilish things would go on—not they!—though I tugged and tugged as I would at a pair of boots, till I split one out, and tore the other open.

Ah, if you'd a seen me! our Joe. My face burnt like a furnace—my gloves adhered in fragments to my flesh, discoloring it ruefully—and being discolored in turn with sweat. In wiping my face, I had left one broadside of it completely darkened with discharged color. But I did not know it then; for I was very anxious to be agreeable—and was made happy more than once, to see how very pleasantly every body looked, when I fell into conversation, or bowed, or smiled, to the folks near me. I had a brown bandanna handkerchief, too—but, before I had held it a quarter of an hour in my hand, so frequently had been the application to my hot and burning face, it had turned quit another color—almost black—and hung out smoking with moisture. My great hands were

breaking through my gloves at every sob of my heart—they wouldn't stay in my pockets a moment, although I did my best to keep them there; and was ready to give up the ghost with vexation; for if I had purposely sought to make myself ridiculous, I could not have managed—a—a—but you don't hear one word I am saying.—John Neal.

EXCESSIVE POLITENESS.

Nine unhappy men were appointed to receive sentence of death for various offences. It so happened, however, that in recording the names of the unfortunate parties that were convicted, on his own slip of paper, the judge omitted one of them. The nine were brought up, and the eight whose names were on his paper, received sentence. They then quitted the bar. The ninth stood in mute astonishment. The clerk, perceiving the mistake, called to the judge, just as he was opening the door to leave the court.

Turning about and casting a look of surprise at the prisoner, he hurried back to his seat, and putting on the black cap he addressed the prisoner in the following manner, giving at the same time a profusion of bows: "My good man, I really beg your pardon for the mistake, it was entirely a mistake—altogether a mistake, I assure you. The sentence of the court on you is, that you be taken to the place whence you came, thence to the place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead. And may the Lord have mercy on your soul. I do beg your pardon. I am very sorry for the mistake I assure you." So saying, he made another low bow to the unhappy man, and then quitted the court.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE COUNTY TAX.

Citizens of Quincy—Read this and then judge for yourselves whether the article quoted from the columns of the Atlas is malignant and libellous or not. Let justice have its weight.

Extract from the Boston Morning Post.

QUINCY, Nov. 8th, 1839.

To the Editor of the Boston Morning Post:

The following communication appeared in the columns of the Boston Atlas on Tuesday last:

Correspondence of the Atlas.

QUINCY, Nov. 4th, 1839. Cause of suspension of specie payment of the United States Bank and prospects of an immediate resumption.

It was stated a short time since in the Boston Morning Post that the suspension of specie payments by the United States Bank was occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Edmund Quincy of his commission of Justice of the Peace. The prospects of an immediate resumption may, in like manner, be attributed to this fact, viz: that Dr. William B. Duggan, Collector of the town of Quincy for the year 1837, Representative of said town for 1839 and an Inspector for the District of Boston and Charlestown, etc, has recently paid into the County Treasury a portion of the balance of the County tax of said town, due in 1837, and promised to pay the remainder in a short time.

The design of the writer who penned the above article is apparent to all. It is the injury of my character as a man and a citizen. I consider it to be malignant and libellous. As collector of taxes for the town of Quincy for 1837, and that is the only period I ever held that office, I am not indebted to the County or State Treasurer one cent. I have their receipts in full of all demands. Neither do I owe any Town, County or State in the universe any thing. Such base efforts at personal slander will, I am confident, be execrated by all honorable men of both parties in this town.

Yours, respectfully,

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN.

Fellow Citizens—The writer of the foregoing article, which originally appeared in the Atlas, having noticed the communication relating to the same in the Boston Morning Post and the Quincy Patriot, by William B. Duggan of Quincy, feels that he is called upon for more light; he would therefore invite your attention to the following statement of facts.

In 1837, William B. Duggan received his warrant as collector of Quincy from the assessors, which required him to collect and pay into the County Treasury, the County Tax of said year on or before the last day of November in that year. It was reported and ascertained to be true, that on the first of October, 1839, the tax of '37 remained unsettled. November 6th, 1839, the account appears thus on the Treasurer's book, viz:

Dr.	To amount of Tax	\$677 52
Cr.		
1838, April 24.	By cash in part	\$300
" July 24.	" do.	100
1839, Oct. 31.	" do.	177 52
		\$677 52

Now, it is evident that a payment was made on the thirty-first of October last and it is plain to be seen, from the foregoing statement, that there was a balance of one hundred dollars in favor of the Treasurer on the 6th of November instant. As the Doctor had made some statements intimating that said tax was paid, and reported that he had the Treasurer's receipts, and even offered to show them to several persons on the second day of November instant as a proof of having settled the same, it was not doubted until it was known for a certainty that he had not a receipt in full, and that when he made the last payment, October 31st, he promised to pay the balance of one hundred dollars on the first day of December next. The writer, over the signature of Justice, could not forbear noticing it for the benefit of the public. Now as the Doctor has stigmatised that article as being malignant and libellous, the author felt called upon to vindicate the case. If said article is malignant and libellous then it

must be acknowledged to be malignant and libellous to publish the truth. The Doctor says, in his communication in the Quincy Patriot of 9th inst. that "the design of the writer was evidently to operate on the approaching election and to injure my reputation as a man and citizen." Justice says the design of the writer was to enlighten the public and let them see what base corruption and deception there is in men who profess to be candid and honest, and claim to be democratic. The writer of this article is stimulated by sound whig democratic principles of justice to submit the same to the public. Dr. William B. Duggan has acknowledged that he has paid balance of one hundred dollars since the 6th instant, and that is enough to prove that he did intend to deceive, when he offered to show the receipts on the 2d instant. If the above is libellous and malignant, then call on

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TRANSIENT VOTERS.

As the rubicon of political strife is now passed for the present winter, at least, and as the federal aristocrats of the good old loyal town of Quincy may now retire to their boroughs for a while, I might, perhaps, be better to let all the ebullitions of their spleen pass unheeded. But there was one communication in your paper preceeding the election, bearing the signature of J which seemed rather too barefaced an impeachment of the good sense and judgment of no inconsiderable portion of this highly respectable town. No small number of the legal voters of the town are stigmatised as being so ignorant and unprincipled as to be "stimulated to pass resolves that are inconsistent with the sacred rights of the people." They are sneeringly denominated transient voters—yes, transient voters. And who, pray, are not transient voters? How long must a person be an American citizen before he is entitled to the rights of citizenship? How long must he tread the sacred soil of Quincy before he can be numbered a freeman? It is not enough, it seems, that we are Americans—that we are the free born sons of New England's hills and vales, whose fathers toiled and bled for liberty—not enough, that we are enrolled on the regular list and pay our annual tax! No, sir, something more is demanded. We have read of patricians and plebeians before, and it no doubt offends the aborigines of this town that we live—that we breathe the common air—that we have the shapes, the limbs and features of men. But who are those gallant aborigines? How many of them stand on the list of voters? What proportion of the town do they form? Eneuga, I suppose, to consider themselves the town.

There is one point that we, transient voters, should like to see settled, and that is, how long we must remain in Quincy before we shall cease to be transient? We demand the establishment of this point, and if J. or J. G. or any of our clan, habitually assembling with them, or acting as scavengers for them, or being in any way attached to the firm, will favor us with an answer, perhaps we shall vote more to their mind next spring than we did this fall? If we are not very much mistaken these boasted citizens of permanent residence, are but mere exotics themselves; and, as they were so well skilled in counting votes in anticipation of the recent election as to come somewhere within one half or three quarters of their boasts, it might be congenial to their arithmetical taste to solve the following problem: If we of the firm of X. Y. & Co. have been on the terra firma of Quincy eight years, two months and one day, how much better right have we to vote than the poor, transient fellow who, (though born in New England and educated among her beautiful landscapes) has been here but twelve months? And, while these adepts in mathematical science are solving this question, we would propose another, (knowing that practice makes perfect,) to wit, if with all their vain boasting the present season, and notwithstanding, all the transient voters they tore from the list, they were one hundred in the rear, if they berate transient voters twice as much in future, and hold an office *in loco* twice as long in a week and a caucus on Saturday night into the bargain, and employ twenty runners and one royal pedagogical backer, and make twice as many random shots about candidates as they did this year, how far will they be ahead next spring?

ONE OF THE TRANSIENT VOTERS.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, NOV. 23, 1839.

THANKSGIVING.

This time-honored anniversary of New England is again about to greet us, and already has much of the interest and excitement consequent upon the occasion begun to be manifest. The child, in its wrapt vision of full and careless pleasure; the maiden, with her tender and impassioned ideas of social festivity; the young man, with his more settled yet eager aspirations for the blest companionship of friends and agreeable companions—all look forward with one and the same general disposition to the desired occurrence.

But are there no hearts save those of the gay and joyous, who are awakened at its approach? Alas! we have reason to believe there are, and that their number is many. There will be vacancies around the festive board and the hearth-stones of affection, in 1839, which neither time nor love can ever again supply! Familiar and beloved faces will be looked for in vain. The wound which the hand of mortality has inflicted within the breasts of kindred and friends, during the last year, will on the approaching annual meeting be opened afresh; and the reflection that ere the similar era of 1840 shall have arrived, many who are now bright and animated with the vigor and beauty of life shall have passed forever from the stage of action, will also serve to cast an unwelcome shade of sorrow over the scene. These are thoughts which in-

voluntarily crowd themselves upon the mind, at the contemplation of such a period, and infinite and various might be their extension and application;—but we cheerfully exchange the strain.

There is a vast difference between the "Thanksgivings" of the present day and those which our good fathers were wont to celebrate. Theirs was a rejoicing of the spirit—a devout and refreshing of the finer feelings of humanity, instead of the sensual and physical gratifications which characterize more modern performances. They met to pour out upon the altar of grace an offering of humble and devout homage to that Being who had smiled upon their simple efforts in the advancement of heaven-born civilization, and who had so beneficently assisted them in the development and establishment of those great principles of civil and religious freedom which have signally preserved and exalted us as a people and made our happy country the wonder and admiration of the whole intelligent world. They met to acknowledge their innate weakness, the deficiency and darkness of their vision, and to implore from the Source of all strength, the Fountain of all wisdom, that aid and that light which their finite and dependent natures so truly needed. They joined to mingle their sympathies—to strengthen the faltering, and to raise from the countenance of the unfortunate and destitute the mantle of sorrow in which it was enshrouded. How have we departed from their footsteps!—how set at naught or forgotten the lessons their history conveys us!

The rapid progress we have made in our civil and social pursuits has been to the gradual estrangement in a great degree of those principles of public and domestic economy so prevalent in years gone by; and in return, to the adoption of customs and modes of livelihood such as more extended means and wider facilities naturally produce. Extravagances in dress, extremes in habits and manners, liberality and excess in personal subsistence, are now the prevailing features among mankind. Luxury has superseded prudent and healthful indulgence; fashion, substantial and valuable self government. We are sensible of the tendency of the age, and are satisfied that, despite of all it may be in our power to say, people will "live like kings" upon "Thanksgiving," even though the action compel them to "take up" with one meal per day and go to bed comfortless for the remainder of the year. We cannot close, however, without tendering our heartfelt sympathies to those respected tenants of the farm-yard, etc., who may be "brought low" by the era of general consumption which is about to dawn upon New England; nor can we take leave of our readers without respectfully enjoining upon them to "let their moderation (in the matter of appetite) be known unto all men." Finally, we cannot refrain from modestly declaring that we should feel ourselves amply rewarded for our advice, and the production of our essay, by a cordial invitation to some generous "THANKSGIVING DINNER."

'Hail, Fellow,—Well Met!' A singular anecdote came off at the Hancock House in this town, on Thursday. It appears that a fellow by the name of Cutting, absconded with a horse and gig from New-haven in September last, and, as it soon after turned out, disposed of the same at Westminister, Ms. The property was subsequently recovered by its original owner, and, suspecting that Cutting was somewhere in the vicinity of Boston, he dispatched a request to Sheriff Gay, of Stoughton, to take the necessary steps to bring the criminal to justice, whom it seems was previously known to officer Gay. All efforts on his part to trace out the prisoner had proved unsuccessful up to Thursday last, when business of an official nature called him to Quincy. By a lucky coincidence, Cutting turned his march this way, also, having still all his natural affection for volunteer bargains,—inasmuch as he was in possession of another establishment—a horse and wagon,—belonging to South Boston, which he had vainly endeavored to put off, at a comfortable rate, to several persons in town. Along in the afternoon, Sheriff Gay, having finished his business, was quietly seated in the bar at the hotel, when to his surprise and satisfaction the long-desired object of his search calmly entered the room, and displayed so perfect a likeness, that he could not find it in his heart to question his identity. It is hardly necessary to add that Cutting was soon taken into "close embrace," and removed to Nashua.

BROWN'S ALPHABET. A friend has laid upon our table a copy of 'Brown's Improved Alphabet, Pocket Memorandum and Account Book,' published by J. F. Brown, Concord, N. H. Any thing which is calculated to add to public convenience and facilitate despatch and accuracy in matters of interest and general enterprise, is certainly entitled to a generous reception. The above work is of this sort. It is decidedly one of the best and handiest assistants to the man of business that has ever come under our observation. It numbers seventy neat pages in size, and contains beside the usual quantity of astronomical remarks and calculations, memorandum spaces of adequate dimensions to every day of each month in the course of the year—thereby presenting an important medium for temporary or permanent record, as may best suit the mind of the accountant. It is also embellished with several distinct miniature portraits of the principal statesmen of our country; among them, President Van Buren and Ex-President Adams.

We take much pleasure in noticing this little production, and readily recommend it alike to the man of active or more sedentary pursuits. It is for sale at GILL'S.

A NOVEL APPROPRIATION. At a legal town meeting, in the town of Hopkinton, in this State, it was voted, by one hundred and forty-six yeas to seventy-nays, that there be appropriated out of the Town Funds such a sum of money, not exceeding two hundred dollars in all, as shall cover and meet the payment of all fines and penalties that may have been or may hereafter be incurred and taxed upon the persons prosecuted in said town of Hopkinton for a violation of the License Law, and that the Selectmen be authorised to draw on the Town Treasurer and cause to be paid over to said aggrieved persons, who have been or may be prosecuted and may be fined, such sums of money (not exceeding the limits before fixed) as they may be drawn by order of the Court to pay.

PENMANSHIP. S. Lee Lyman will open on Monday next, at Brierley's Hall, a day and evening school, for the purpose of teaching Penmanship. It is talents as a successful teacher cannot be denied.

DEATH OF SOLOMON SOUTHWICK. This individual, extensively known as the pioneer in the anti-masonic cause—to use the language of an Albany paper, one of the oldest and most distinguished citizens of that city—who has filled a large space in the public eye for nearly forty years, is no more. He was a man of talents and genius. From 1800 to 1813, as editor of the "Albany Register," he exerted an influence over the political destinies of the State of New York which few other men ever possessed. Then, too, fortune dealt bountifully with him. He was rich as well as influential. But neither wealth nor power abided.

With the memorable land speculations of 1814, his fortunes began to ebb. His large losses on real estate were followed by a political revolution which deprived him of the patronage of the State. Misfortune succeeded misfortune, until his abundant wealth vanished away; and for the last twenty years he has been struggling with strong hands, a stout heart, and ever bright hopes, against a fate which proved insurmountable.

QUINCY FAMILY SCHOOL. The favorable light in which this School is held by the public, may be inferred from the annexed notices which we extract from two of the journals of the day—the first from the Boston Traveller and the second from the Boston Recorder. We trust that the Rev. Mr. Cornell will be fully sustained in his enterprise which is so highly commended by the editors of these two papers.

It is matter of gratulation to all who have children to educate, that a School has been opened with such favorable auspices, and under the superintendence of so experienced and able a teacher as the Rev. Mr. Cornell. We like the plan much upon which it is based—it takes the children at the age when their habits are fast forming, and when the bias which is given to the active and youthful mind is likely to continue, and mould the character for subsequent life, and places them for the whole period of their education (if designed for business,) under one faithful instructor. Few parents are aware of the evil consequences of often changing the teachers of their children. We think it, therefore, very judicious to adopt a plan of receiving pupils for a year or more, or rather as long as they wish to study. The pupils are constantly under the eye of the principal or some faithful teacher commissioned by him. We need say no more in favor of such a plan, when the school is recommended by such men as are referred to in the advertisement—Ex-President Adams and clergymen of the various religious denominations.

Sympathy with a brother in the ministry, whose health has become too much enfeebled to permit him to labor in the pulpit, and whose qualifications to guide and instruct the youthful mind we regard as endued, induces us to recommend his School to those parents who wish to place their children where they may enjoy the combined advantages of faithful moral and intellectual instruction, and kind parental supervision. We have confidence that they will not be disappointed in regard to the salutary influence exerted upon them by their instructor and his family.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. This excellent monthly periodical has entered upon its second year of existence. The first volume, which we have thoroughly read with much interest, is rich in matter relating to the science. Phrenology may now be ranked among the greatest discoveries of the age, and is destined to be of invaluable service to mankind. This science will dispel the mists and obscurities, which have so long brooded over the systems of mental philosophy. Banish your prejudice—open your mind to reason and philosophy, and subscribe for this publication; we have no doubt of the result.

NEW YORK. The strength of parties in the next legislature is now known. In the Senate there will be twenty whigs and twelve democrats; in the assembly, whigs seventy, democrats fifty-eight. Every branch of the government being whig, it is said some new measures will at once be adopted. A registry law will be passed, and N. P. Tallmadge re-elected to the United States Senate.

PENNSYLVANIA. The Senate consists of seventeen friends of the administration and sixteen whigs. The House of sixty-nine administration to thirty-one whigs. Administration majority in joint ballot, thirty-eight. A United States Senator is to be chosen in place of Mr. McKean, whose term expires on the 3d of March next. Messrs. Richard Rush, George M. Dallas, Almon B. Read and Henry Horn are spoken of as administration candidates.

QUICK MOVING. It is said that Mr. Brunel, the celebrated engineer and constructor of the Thames Tunnel, has discovered a way of obtaining railway speed at the rate of two hundred miles an hour! If two locomotives, going at that rate, should happen to meet, as the locomotives did while on the Boston and Providence Railroad, the consequences would indeed be tremendously destructive!

J. L. HOMER, Esq. This gentleman has retired from his connexion with the Boston Centinel and Gazette, and gives notice that he shall soon commence a new daily paper, on the "cash system," in that city. With his ample experience and acknowledged abilities in newspaper publishing, he will no doubt issue a sheet full of interesting matter and worthy of liberal support. He has our warmest wishes for his entire success.

DECREASE OF PRICES. Pork throughout the country will be abundant this season. Good Pork has already been purchased from market carts at Portland, (Me.) for six cents the pound. Beef is also reduced in price, and may now be had in that city at reasonable rates. Poultry is abundant, and good chickens have been purchased for six cents. With a little money now one could do pretty well, but the pinch of the game is to get that little.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS. Of sixty ordained clergymen settled in Boston, ten only are natives of the place. They are Rev. Dr. J. Jenks, Lowell, Parkman, Frothingham, Young and Greenwood. Rev. Messrs. Barnard, Gray, Sargent and Waterston. The above are arranged according to their seniority.

ACQUITTAL OF ORME. The trial of Dennis G. Orme, late teller of the Bank of the Metropolis, in Washington City, for grand larceny, which lasted nearly a week, and created much interest, has resulted in his acquittal. The jury was absent but about ten minutes.

MICHIGAN. The late election in this state has resulted in an entire political change. The whig candidate for Governor has been elected. The House consists of fifty-two members, of which the republicans already received elect thirty whigs to ten administration. The Senate is elected in classes—one half each alternate year. Ten members are to be chosen this year. The whigs have five certain, and two more probably, the administration have two, and one remains to be heard from. The election of a whig United States Senator is looked for with certainty.

ROBBERY IN ARLINGTON. We learn that the store of Mr. James Whitmarsh of Arlington, was broken into on Friday night of last week, and about ten dollars cash and goods to the amount of two hundred dollars stolen. A horse and chaise of Messrs. Brown and Cushing of the same place was stolen on the same night but was recovered the succeeding day in Taunton. The thieves fled and have not as yet been arrested.

BOSTON DAILY TIMES. The enterprising publisher of this paper, Mr. George Roberts, has recently enlarged and clothed it in a new and beautiful dress. It is one of the most interesting and spirited penny papers in the country.

From the same office, a sheet of blank size has been issued, called the Boston Notion. It embodies a vast quantity and variety of matter, interesting, amusing, and instructive. We presume it is the largest sheet ever published in the world. The only merit which its huge dimensions can properly lay claim to is that on the score of novelty.

CONNECTICUT. Hon. John M. Niles, late United States Senator, has been nominated as the democratic candidate for Governor; John Stewart for Lieutenant Governor; Jeremiah Brown, Treasurer, and Jabez W. White, Jr. Secretary.

SPECIE PAYMENTS RESUMED. It is stated that the United States Bank post notes, made payable in New York City, are now regularly redeemed at maturity by the United States Bank in that city.

HARRISBURGH CONVENTION. The National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, in opposition to the present incumbents, will meet at Harrisburgh on the 4th of December next.

DAY OF THANKSGIVING. At a meeting of the ministers of the different Churches in Richmond, (Va.) it was resolved to recommend that Friday, the 13th of December, be set apart as a day of Thanksgiving.

IN PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR. So says an Ohio paper, in mentioning the fact that a man in that State has had twenty-four children by one wife, and eighteen of them are males, now living and capable of bearing arms.

OHIO. The new Legislature stands thus. Senate, administration twenty-five, whig eleven—House, administration forty-nine, whig twenty-three. Majority in joint ballot, forty.

NEW JERSEY. The Council is composed of seven administration and ten whigs—the Assembly of twenty administration and thirty-three whigs. Whig majority in joint ballot, sixteen.

AN IMPARTIAL ELEMENT. Hon. S. S. Prentiss, whig candidate for Senator from Mississippi, has had his house at Vicksburg burned down. Hon. R. J. Walker, the democratic candidate for the same office, has since had his burned at Natchez.

THANKSGIVING. The twenty eighth instant is to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving in New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, and we believe, Rhode Island. December 5th in Vermont and New Hampshire. In Wisconsin the twenty-fourth of October was observed.

SPEAK. The Governor of Iowa Territory has issued his proclamation, in which he tells the Governor of Missouri, that should an armed force enter the disputed territory, it will be promptly met, "regardless of the boasted prowess and superior numbers of the Missouri militia."

THE HUGE PAWS. The present Tennessee House of Representatives is composed of forty-six farmers; thirteen lawyers; seven Merchants; five doctors; two tailors; one silversmith, and one foreman.

WHAT DOES BUCKINGHAM OF THE Boston Courier think of this body?

VERMONT. In the House of Assembly of Vermont, a resolution condemning the sub-treasury and instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives to vote against it, was carried, one hundred and fifteen to one hundred and seven.

SNOW AND SLEIGHING. In Pittsfield, and other towns in western Massachusetts, they have had sleighing—the snow being six inches deep.

ANTI-MASONRY. A new paper has been started at Hartford, Conn., called the "American Anti-Mason;" its object appears to be to again rally an anti-masonic party.

NOTICES.

Rev. C. P. Cranch of Quincy will deliver the eighth lecture before the Quincy Lyceum the present season, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, (Nov. 27th,) commencing at half past six o'clock precisely.

JOHN C. EDWARDS, Secretary.

The Selectmen of Quincy would inform their fellow-citizens, that they will hold a weekly meeting of the Board, at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, from two to seven o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

MARRIED.

In this town, at the Universalist Church, by Rev. Mr. Skinner of Boston, Mr. DANIEL MUNROE to Miss ELIZABETH P. BENT, daughter of Ebenezer Bent, Esq. It gives us pleasure to add that we were duly remembered on this occasion. They have our warmest wishes for their mutual welfare.

DIED.

In this town, on Wednesday last, Georgiana Frances, daughter of the late John and of Mary Catherine Adams, aged 9 years, 2 months and 10 days. Her funeral will be from the house of her grandfather, John Quincy Adams, at half past two o'clock this afternoon.

of Solomon Southwick. This individual, known as the pioneer in the anti-masonic use of the language of an Albany paper, one of the most distinguished citizens of that city, filled a large space in the public eye for years, is no more. He was a man of genius. From 1800 to 1813, as editor of the "Register," he exerted an influence over the destinies of the State of New York which men ever possessed. Then, too, fortune smiled on him. He was rich as well as famous. But neither wealth nor power abided.

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per of gratulation to all who have children, that a School has been opened with able auspices, and under the supervision of an experienced and able teacher as the Rev. Mr. Cornell. We like the plan much upon which it takes the children at the age of three to five years, and when the habits are fast forming, and when the big- giest to the active and youthful mind is im- planted, and moulds the character for sub- sequent years, and places them for the whole period of education (if designed for business,) under the instruction of a competent teacher.

Consequences of often changing the teach- er. We think it, therefore, very wise to adopt a plan of receiving pupils for a year, or rather as long as they wish to stay, and place them under the eye of the same faithful teacher, who will be able to say no more in favor of such a plan, school is recommended by such men as to in the advertisement—Ex-President of the various religious denom-

with a brother in the ministry, whose become too much ennobled to permit him to the pulpit and whose qualifications to instruct the youthful mind we regard as un- dermines us to recommend his School to those who wish to place their children where they can receive the combined advantages of faithful moral instruction, and kind parental super- vision, have confidence that they will not be in regard to the salutary influence exerted by their instructor and his family.

PHYSICAL JOURNAL. This excellent month- ly has entered upon its second year of publication. The first volume, which we have thought with much interest, is rich in matter and science. Plurimology may now be- long the greatest discoveries of the age, and to be of invaluable service to man- kind. Science will dispel the mists and ob- scure have so long brooded over the systems of philosophy. Banish your prejudice—op- posed to reason and philosophy, and sub- stantial publication; we have no doubt of the

strength of parties in the next now known. In the Senate there will be twelve democrats; in the assembly, democrats fifty-eight. Every branch of government being what, it is said some new bill at once be adopted. A registry law, and N. P. Tallmadge re-elected to the Senate.

MISSOURI. The Senate consists of seventeen administration and sixteen whigs. The majority in administration to thirty-one whigs. In majority in point ballot, thirty-eight. These Senators to be chosen in place of Mr. Cass. Term expires on the 3d of March next. Ward, George M. Dallas, Almon H. Berry Horn are spoken of as administration

RAILROAD. It is said that Mr. Brunel, the cele- brated engineer and constructor of the Thames Tun- nels, is now in the city, endeavoring to ob- tain a charter for a railway speed at no hundred miles an hour! If two locomo- tives at that rate, should happen to meet, as we did while on the Boston and Providence, the consequences would indeed be destructive!

RETIRED. This gentleman has retired from the Boston Centinel and Gazette, and has been succeeded by Mr. Daniel Adams, who has commenced a new paper, the "Cash System," in that city. With experience and acknowledged abilities in publishing, he will no doubt issue a sheet of matter and worthy of liberal sup- port. Our warmest wishes for his entire suc-

NOTICES. Rev. C. P. Cranch of Quincy will deliver the eighth lecture before the Quincy Lyceum the present season, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, (Nov. 27th,) com- mencing at half past six o'clock precisely. JOHN C. EDWARDS, Secretary.

THE SELECTIONS OF QUINCY would inform their fellow-citizens, that they will hold a weekly meeting of the Board, at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, from two to seven o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

MARRIED. In this town, at the Universalist Church, by Rev. Mr. Skinner of Boston, Mr. DANIEL MENROE to Miss ELIZABETH P. BENT, daughter of Ebenezer Bent, Esq. It gives us pleasure to add that we were duly re- membered on this occasion. They have our warmest wishes for their mutual welfare.

DIED. In this town, on Wednesday last, Georgiana Frances, daughter of the late John and of Mary Catherine Ad- ams, aged 9 years, 2 months and 10 days. Her funeral will be from the house of her grandfather, John Quincy Adams, at half past two o'clock this afternoon.

MICHIGAN. The late election in this state has re- sulted in an entire political change. The whig candi- date for Governor has been elected. The House con- sists of fifty-two members, of which the reports already received elect thirty whigs to the administration. The Senate is elected in classes—one half each alternate year. Ten members are to be chosen this year. The whigs have five certain, and two more probably, the administration have two, and one remains to be heard from. The election of a whig United States Senator is looked for with certainty.

ROBBERY IN ABINGTON. We learn that the store of Mr. James Whitmarsh of Abington, was broken into on Friday night of last week, and about ten dol- lars cash and goods to the amount of two hundred dol- lars stolen. A horse and chaise of Messrs. Brown and Cushing of the same place was stolen on the same night but was recovered the succeeding day in Taun- ton. The thieves fled and have not as yet been ar- rested.

BOSTON DAILY TIMES. The enterprising publisher of this paper, Mr. George Roberts, has recently en- larged and clothed it in a new and beautiful dress. It is one of the most interesting and spirited penny pa- pers in the country. From the same office, a sheet of blank size has been issued, called the Boston Notion. It embodies a vast quantity and variety of matter, interesting, amu- sing, and instructive. We presume it is the largest sheet ever published in the world. The only merit which its huge dimensions can properly lay claim to, is that on the score of novelty.

CONNECTICUT. Hon. John M. Niles, late United States Senator, has been nominated as the democratic candidate for Governor; John Stewart for Lieutenant Governor; Jeremiah Brown, Treasurer, and Jabez W. White, Jr. Secretary.

SPECIE PAYMENTS RESUMED. It is stated that the United States Bank post notes, made payable in New York City, are now regularly redeemed at maturity by the United States Bank in that city.

HARRISBURGH CONVENTION. The National Con- vention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, in opposition to the present incumbents, will meet at Harrisburgh on the 4th of December next.

DAY OF THANKSGIVING. At a meeting of the min- isters of the different Churches in Richmond, (Va.) it was resolved to recommend that Friday, the 13th of December, be set apart as a day of Thanksgiving.

IN PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR. So says an Ohio pa- per, in mentioning the fact that a man in that State has had twenty-four children by one wife, and eigh- teen of them are males, now living and capable of bearing arms.

OHIO. The new Legislature stands thus. Senate, administration twenty-five, whig eleven—House, ad- ministration forty-nine, whig twenty-three. Majority in point ballot, forty.

NEW JERSEY. The Council is composed of seven administration and ten whigs—the Assembly of twen- ty administration and thirty-three whigs. Whig ma- jority in point ballot, sixteen.

AN IMPARTIAL ELEMENT. Hon. S. S. Prentiss, whig candidate for Senator from Mississippi, has had his house at Vicksburg burned down. Hon. R. J. Walker, the democratic candidate for the same office, has since had his burned at Natchez.

THANKSGIVING. The twenty eighth instant is to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving in New Jer- sey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, and, we believe, Rhode Island. December fifth in Vermont and New Hampshire. In Wisconsin the twenty-fourth of October was observed.

SPEKE. The Governor of Iowa Territory has issued his proclamation, in which he tells the Governor of Missouri, that should an armed force enter the dis- puted territory, it will be promptly met, "regardless of the boasted prowess and superior numbers of the Missouri militia."

THE HUG PAINS. The present Tennessee House of Representatives is composed of forty-six farmers; thirteen lawyers; seven Merchants; five doctors; two tailors; one silversmith, and one foreman. What does Buckingham of the Boston Courier think of this body?

VERMONT. In the House of Assembly of Vermont, a resolution condemning the sub-treasury and instruct- ing the Senators and requesting the Representatives to vote against it, was carried, one hundred and fifteen to one hundred and seven.

SNOW AND SLEIGHING. In Friesland, and other towns in western Massachusetts, they have had sleigh- ing—the snow being six inches deep.

ANTI-MASONRY. A new paper has been started at Hartford, Conn., called the "American Anti-Mason;" its object appears to be to again rally an anti-masonic party.

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Apples, Flour, etc. JUST received per schooner Harriet from New York. Apples, Flour, Butter, Cheese, etc., and for sale cheap for cash, by E. BENT & Co. Quincy, Nov. 23. 1f

Notice. LEFT at the Hancock House in Quincy, on the day before the last Pic Nic, a brown Silk PAR- ASOL, somewhat worn. The owner can have the same by applying to MR. DANIEL FRENCH, at the above mentioned House. Quincy, Nov. 23. 3w

Notice. JUST received a new supply of the first quality of EASTERN WOOD, which is offered for sale on reasonable terms. HINCKLEY & NEWCOMB. Quincy, Nov. 23. 1f

James M. Beckford, TAILOR. TENDERS his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal encouragement heretofore given him, and respectfully informs them that he has re-opened business at the old stand. He has just received the latest London and New-York fashions, and having several first rate workmen, flatters himself that he can execute all orders in his line with as much despatch and neatness as any of the trade in the town. Particular attention paid to cutting, and all garments made by him warranted to fit. Quincy, Aug. 24. 1f

Notice. THE subscriber, at his Sail Loft, on Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, has received a supply of Manila and Hemp CORDAGE, all sizes and the very best quality, suitable for the use of Quaysmen and Vessels. Sales may be effected at as cheap a rate as in Boston or elsewhere. ISAAH G. WHITON. Quincy, Feb. 23. 1f

Notice. THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PIC- TURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine. WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD. Quincy, May 5. 1f

Powder. J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received and offer for sale, one hundred Casks Powder of prime quality. Quincy, March 16. 3w

To Let. A convenient and pleasant ROOM, fifteen by twen- ty-three feet, over the store of the subscriber, to whom application must be made. It is a very desir- able situation for a Tailor. DANIEL BAXTER. Quincy, Nov. 3. 1f

Feathers. LIVE GEESSE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Tomato Pills. THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investi- gation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the To- mato Plant, he has denominated it Tomatoine. His at- tention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances. Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the im- prudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoine for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which re- sulted in discovering and concentrating this new prin- ciple, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine ex- pectations. Later and more extended use and obser- vation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weak- ness, etc. That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1-2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States. None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct. The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN. Quincy, July 21. 1f

Oven Mouths, &c. OVEN Mouths, Ash and Boiler Doors, of the most approved kinds. For sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, June 10. 1f

Almanacks for 1840. TUDMAN'S Old Farmer's and other Almanacks for 1840 for sale, wholesale and retail, at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE. Quincy, Oct. 19. 1f

Boat Found. PICKED up adrift in Boston Harbor, on Sunday, 20th of October, a Moses Boat. The owner may recover the above property by applying to the subscri- ber at Quincy Point and paying necessary charges. HARVEY FRENCH. Quincy, Nov. 16. 3w

Oats. HAVE just received and now offered for sale, three hundred bushels of prime quality of Eastern Oats. Also a general assortment of Cooking and Cylind- er STOVES. HINCKLEY & NEWCOMB. Quincy, Nov. 16. 1f

Peach Orchard Coal. THE Genuine Peach Orchard Coal, for sale at the head of Quincy Canal, by CURTIS, WHITE & Co. Quincy, Aug. 10. 1f

Shirts and Sheetings. BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior qual- ity, constantly for sale, on favorable terms, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 14. 1f

Notice. ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either on note or account, are hereby respectfully request- ed to call and pay the same. JOHN WHITNEY. Quincy, Nov. 16. 1f

Brown's Improved Almanac. POCKET Memorandum and Account Book, for 1840, for sale at the Quincy Bookstore. Quincy, Nov. 16. 7w

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Wood at Auction. WILL be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 27th, at one o'clock in the afternoon, about one hundred and fifty cords of WOOD, consist- ing of Oak, Walnut, Ash, Chestnut and Maple, and sit- uated in that part of Milton called "Scotch Woods" and opposite the house of the late Capt Nathaniel Tucker. It is easy of access, being on high land and near the main road.

The above is of fine growth and considered the best lot of wood that has been offered in that vicinity for several years. It will be divided into lots to suit pur- chasers. Terms—Twenty-five per cent. on the day of sale and the remainder in satisfactory endorsed notes at three months. Also—at the same time and place, a lot of Chestnut fencing stuff. Quincy, Nov. 2. THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auc. 4w

Wood at Auction. WILL be sold by auction, in Quincy, on FRIDAY, December 6th, at 9 o'clock, in the forenoon, a number of excellent WOOD standing on land for- merly owned by the late John Billings and General Taylor, adjoining land of George Veazie, situated on Milton and Quincy line, and near where Wood was sold on land of Hon. John Q. Adams a few years since. Conditions at sale. Quincy, Nov. 16. 4w

Administrator's Sale. WILL be sold at auction, by order of the Probate Court within and for the County of Nor- folk, on MONDAY, the second day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, two and three quarter acres of WOODLAND, situ- ated in Quincy, near the Railway Lodge, belonging to the estate of Miriam Pierce, late of Milton, deceased, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay her just debts, charges of administration and incidental charges. Conditions at the sale. ELLIAH PIERCE, Adm. Milton, Nov. 16. 3w

Notice. E. HAYDEN offers for sale at No. 3 Washington Street, a new and large assortment of Hosiery, etc. Ladies Yarn, Worsted, Mohair, Merino and Cash- mere Hose, black, white and colored, ribbed, plain and embroidered. Gentlemen's large size black Worsted and Yarn Hose, Virginia Yarn and Cotton Half Hose. Children's Cotton Worsted and Yarn Socks, Grecian Boots. Ladies' Silk and Raw Silk Hosiery—black, white, ribbed, embroidered and plain. White and Unbleached Cotton and Lisle Thread, ribbed, plain and embro- idered. Colored Cotton and Lisle Thread, ribbed and plain. Misses and Children's of various kinds. Silk and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at lowest prices. Quincy, Nov. 9. 1f

Thomas B. Adams' Estate. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. PROBATE OFFICE, Nov. 9th, A. D. 1839. NORFOLK ss. The executors of the last Will and Testament of Thomas B. Adams, late of Quincy, gentleman, deceased, having presented their account in their said capacity for allowance. Ordered, That said Executors notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same at a Court of Probate to be holden at Roxbury, in said County, on the thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1839, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy. S. LELAND, Judge of Probate. Quincy, Nov. 16. 3w

Water Proof Cloth. JUST received and for sale by J. BRIGHAM & Co., Water Proof Broad Cloths at a trifling addi- tion to the cost of the fabric, though perfectly imper- vious to water, no gum being used in the process nor is the passage of perspiration impeded. To persons who are exposed in wet weather it offers a warm and dry garment. There is no perceptible change in the ap- pearance of the cloth of any color, and it needs only to be seen to be approved. Quincy, Nov. 2. 1f

Notice. THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HINCKLEY, NEWCOMB & Co. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, a limited co-partnership having been formed between them. BENJAMIN HINCKLEY, JR. GEORGE NEWCOMB, LEWIS NEWCOMB. Quincy, Oct. 11, 1839. 3w

Limited Copartnership. THIS certifies that a limited copartnership has been formed pursuant to the provisions of the thirty- fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes of the Com- monwealth of Massachusetts, between Benjamin Hinck- ley, Jr., and George Newcomb, both of Quincy, and Lewis Newcomb of Braintree, all in said Common- wealth. The general nature of the business to be transacted by said copartnership is the purchase and sale of Coal, Wood, Flour, Grain, Ship Chandlery, West India Goods and Groceries, which is to be trans- acted in said town of Quincy. The said Lewis New- comb is the special partner and has contributed to the common stock the sum of six hundred dollars in cash; the said Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., and George New- comb are the general partners and the said business is to be conducted under their names. HINCKLEY & NEWCOMB. Said copartnership is to commence on the day of the date hereof and to expire on the eleventh day of Octo- ber, in the year eighteen hundred and forty. Witness our hands, this eleventh day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine. BENJAMIN HINCKLEY, JR. GEORGE NEWCOMB, LEWIS NEWCOMB. Commonwealth of Massachusetts. NORFOLK COUNTY ss. On this eleventh day of Oc- tober, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, personally appeared the abovesaid Benjamin Hinck- ley, Jr., George Newcomb and Lewis Newcomb and acknowledged the above written instrument by them subscribed to be their act. Before me, JOHN WHITNEY, Justice of the Peace. Quincy, Oct. 19. 6w

Notice. WHEREAS, Elizabeth Hallowell, my wife, hav- ing deserted my bed and board without any cause therefor, I do hereby caution all persons from harboring or trusting her upon my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting. BENJAMIN HALLOWELL. Weymouth, Nov. 9. 1f

Money! Money!! WANTED, first of next March, five or six hundred dollars for two or three years, at annual interest, for which first rate real estate, valued at two thousand dollars, will be given as security. Apply immediately AT THIS OFFICE. Quincy, Oct. 12. 1f

Hibbard's Counter Balance. THE above Balance for neatness, accuracy and con- venience is not inferior to any now in use. It may be constructed in a variety of forms to suit pur- chasers, and weighs from one ounce to fifty pounds. The subscribers having purchased of the Patentee the right of making and vending the above Balance, re- spectfully invite those in want of such an article to call at their Shop, a few rods north of the Stone Meeting- house, and examine them. N. B.—They may also be seen at the Store of Moses Pond & Co., No. 30 Merchants' Row, Boston. CYRUS CHENEY, JOSIAH SAVIL, JR. Quincy, May 4. 1f

Edward Matthews, COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT. Office in Boston, No. 10, Broad Street. REFERENCES. Messrs. Stanley, Reed & Co., Boston. John Kettell & Son, Boston. Quincy, Nov. 9. 3w

Thirty Dollars Reward. STOLEN from the sheds of the subscribers, near the Stone Quarries in Quincy, on the night of the 31st of October last, one Patent Bush Hammer with the initials J. B. picked on it, one Hand Hammer, and numerous Small Tools, such as are used in dress- ing Granite, marked O. T. R. and one Single Jack. The above reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of thief or thieves and recovery of the property, or Twenty Dollars for con- victing the thieves and Ten Dollars for the recovery of the property. O. T. ROGERS & Co. Quincy, Nov. 9. 1f

Particular Notice. ALL persons are hereby forbid taking Sea Weed from any beach or lands improved by the subscri- ber, without calling at his house and buying a ticket which will be sold for cash. Individuals, in all cases, are forbid loading from the Sea Weed which has been hauled up in his lot. The public are also cautioned from carrying away posts, rails, chips, etc., from the above premises. ALPHEUS SPEAR. Quincy, Sept. 7. 1f

The feet warm and head cool. JUST received at the Quincy Boot and Shoe Store, a new assortment of stock, of the most fashionable styles, of which the following are described. Ladies Gaiter Boots, Ladies French Morocco Walk- ing Shoes, Ladies Kid Shoes, Ladies French Kid Dancing Slippers—Bronze and Black, Ladies Leather Walking Shoes, Misses Kid and Leather Walking Shoes, Misses Boots, India Rubber Over Shoes, etc. Also—Gentlemen's Calf Boots, sewed and pegged, Gentlemen's Kid Dancing Pumps, Gentlemen's Thick Boots and Booties, Boys Thick Boots and Booties, together with an assortment of Children's Boots, and every variety of shoes suitable for the present and the coming season. Also—a general assortment of Boot and Shoe Ma- ker's Findings. Gentlemen's Fine Calf Boots made to order and war- ranted to fit. Boots and Shoes neatly repaired. N. B.—The subscribers intend to use every exertion to please those who may favor them with their patron- age. UNDERWOOD & NIGHTINGALE. Quincy, Nov. 16. 1f

A Valuable Medicine. THE Indian Purgative Pills possess two very rema- rkable properties. One is, they cannot possibly do injury or harm; and the other is, they are always sure to do good. This may appear strange to some; but when we re- flect that they cure disease upon Nature's own plan, viz: Purifying the blood of all corrupt humors, it will not appear wonderful that they are perfectly innocent, and at the same time all powerful in the cure of disease. More than five thousand persons in New England, have been cured of Inflammation, Rheumatism, Nerve- pain, Indurated and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Erysipelas, and small Pox; Inflammations of the Brain, of the Throat, of the Lungs, of the Liver, of the Intestines, the Kid- neys, and the Bladder; Rheumatism, both Acute and Chronic, Spitting and Vomiting of blood, Diarrhoea and Dysentery; Syphilis, Apoplexy and Paralysis; Dys- pepsia and Hypochondriasis; Tetanus; Epilepsy; Whooping Cough, Asthma and palpitation of the Heart; Incipient Consumption, and Malaria; Dropsy of the Head, the Chest, the Abdomen and the Limbs; Scrofu- lous, Scurvy and Syphilis; Bronchocle and Cancer Gravel and Strangury; Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Sick-head-ache, flatulency, Pains in the stomach, Pain in the Back and Side, and other complaints of the Kid- neys and Liver, Ulcers and sores of every description; Hysterics, Weak Nerves and lowness of spirits, as well as Lencorrhoea, Menorrhoea, Suppression and other delicate female complaints, solely by the use of the Indian Purgative Pills. And direct reference can be given to persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health and usefulness, by the above valuable medicine, and in many instances after they had been pronounced by their Doctors incurable. Still not these facts coming as they do from the people who have been benefited, and proved by the living testi- mony of thousands, have some effect in convincing the invalid, who perhaps may have suffered for years, with some painful disease, that he too, by the use of the Indian Purgative Pills, may also be freed from pain and once more taste the sweets of Health. It surely will, and we trust the day is not far distant when Purgation, the only sure and certain method of curing disease, will be universally acknowledged, and DIS- EASE WHOLLY DRIVEN FROM OUR LAND. BRIESEL & CARTER, Agents. Quincy, July 13. 1f

Blacksmithing. MATHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with fidelity and despatch, all orders in his line. By the satisfaction he has previously given, he ex- pects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the public generally, which he respectfully solicits. Quincy, Sept. 15. 1f

Notice. CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) may be found at the old stand, where he is prepared to exe- cute the orders of his friends and the public in the line of business pursued by him. Quincy, Sept. 22. 1f

English Prints. J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a prime as- sortment of new and beautiful styles, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Quincy, March 16. 1f

Carriage Manufactory. The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactory of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND— 12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality. 10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style. 5 " Huggie WAGONS, " 2 " SULKYS. 25 " Chaise HARNESSES. 25 " Wagon " 15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs. 50 new CHAISES, unfinished. 15 WAGONS, " 50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSES, unfinished Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Quincy & Boston Stage. The subscriber, grate- ful for the support he has received for the last seven- teen past years, hopes by a faithful dis- charge of his duties to merit a continuance of the pub- lic patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the Store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co., during the fall season, at a quarter before eight o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sundays excepted.) On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the Stores of Messrs. Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston. Every attention will be paid to the comfort and con- venience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. SIMON GILLET, Driver and Proprietor. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Tannery for Sale. FOR sale, a Tannery, situated in the cen- tre of the flourishing town of Quincy. On the premises is a convenient two story Dwelling House, a Barn, Barn, Mill, Cur- rier's Shop, with benches, etc., complete. Also, a large Work Shop and Shed. The buildings with a trifling expense could be put in perfect order. There are sixty vats in good order, and in fact all the conveniences to carry on the business advantage- ously, being bounded by a never failing stream of wa- ter, and from its proximity to business centers it is a desirable investment for the capitalist or mechanic. For terms, etc., which will be easy, apply to Mrs. CATHE- RINE BAXTER of Quincy, Oct. 26. 3m

For Sale or to Let. THE building lately owned by Joshua L. Cushing and John B. Black, in Quincy, it has been improved as a Hotel, and lately as a Board- ing School. A better location could not be selected on many accounts in the vicinity of Boston so well calcu- lated for a Select School. It is also a capital place for manufacturing purposes as its proximity to water. It will be sold for two thirds of its value. For further information inquire of HARVEY FIELD. Quincy, April 27. 1f

Just Call and See. E. PACKARD & Co. invite the attention of the public to their fresh assortment of DYE GOODS, such as Broadcloths, English Merinos, and Brown colors; Pilot and Beaver Cloths; also Water Proof Cloth; Blue, Brown, Drab, Fancy Mixed and Water Proof Cassimeres and Sattinets; Blue and Black Silk Velvets; Cut and Figured Velvets; Valen- cia and Figured Satin Vestings; English Merinos of various colors; Froelings; Colored Cambrics; Rich- ops Lawn; Book Muslin and Lace; Black Lace Veils; Linen Cambrics; Edimbrough and Black Shawls, and a variety of other articles, together with a good assortment of TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, all of which will be sold low for cash or short credit. Quincy, Nov. 9. 1f

Patent Metallic Powders. W. T. ANDERSON, the Patentee of the above valuable article, which has been introduced into almost every State in the Union, and for the value of which he has certificates from the first Jewellers, etc., in this country, informs the citizens of this town and vicinity, that Messrs. BRIESEL & CARTER have accepted an Agency for the sale of this Powder, where it will be only kept for sale in this place. As the article has been counterfeited, the public to obtain the genuine must purchase of the Agents. The following recommendations are extracted from a numerous list, in the possession of the Patentee, tes- tifying to its unrivaled merits. Boston, April 26th, 1839. I have tried Ander- son's Silver Wash and Plate Powder and find it good. FREDERIC POOL.

Boston, May 24, 1839. This certifies that I have used Mr. Anderson's Plate Powder and believe it a bet- ter article for cleaning silver than I have any knowl- edge of. LUCIUS DOOLITTLE. Boston, June 8th, 1839. We have made trial of Mr. Anderson's Polishing Powder and believe that it effectually answers the purpose for which it is de- signed. JOHN BIGELOW & Co.

Boston, August 7th, 1839. We have seen Mr. Anderson's Powder, tried and consider it better than any thing we have yet seen for the purpose for which it is intended. FAIRBANKS, LORING & Co. Quincy, Aug. 24. 3m

Thomas M. Marsh OFFERS for sale at his Store, in Quincy, near the Second Congregational Meeting-house, the fol- lowing with many other articles, which he will sell for cash at lowest Boston prices, viz: China Tea Sets and Plates; Printed Tea and Din- ing Sets, five colors; Soup and Sauce Tureens; Sauce Boats; Printed Edged and Stone Napkins, Edged Dishes and Plates; Printed Lustre and Colored Pitchers and Mugs; Eures and Basins, printed and white; Printed Covered Dishes; Fruit Baskets; Vases; Printed Bowls; Printed Custard Cups; Stone Milk Bowls; Cut Glass, plain and low priced Lamps; cut, fluted and plain Tumblers; Castors and Butter Glasses; Napkins; Dishes; etc., etc. A good assortment of Walla. Knives and Forks. Britannia Spoons. Quincy, Sept. 14. 1f

POETRY.

WOMAN'S WORTH.

Charge me not with partial praise,
Wifely and wrongfully,
When I strive the veil to raise,
Faithfully but modestly,
Under which her virtues shine
With a constancy divine.
Woman, true, is not the same,
Any day and every day;
Like the sun she hides her flame,
Properly, effectually,
When she sees that man is blind
To the charms of womankind.
Why cast pearls before the swine?
Buttlessly and beastly,
Why give ragged beggars wine?
Wastefully and foolishly.
Give the wine unto the fair—
Pearls were made to grace her hair.
Woman, too, will have her way,
Coaxingly or threateningly;
In her house she'll have her way,
Wrongfully or rightfully;
When her path is crossed by man,
She will scold—for that she can.
Woman, true, will sometimes buy,
Heedlessly and needlessly,
Things on which she sets her eye,
Longingly and greedily;
Then all this is but to show
What her husband's purse can do.
Woman, too, will sometimes fret,
Peevishly and wrathfully,
In a trifling—passion get,
Scolding us most awfully;
But soon as the storm is past,
Bright shines out the sun at last.
But when sickness pales the brow,
Wofully and painfully,
She a ministering angel now,
Lovingly and faithfully,
Closely hovers round his bed,
Gently bathes his aching head.
Virtue, still, will have her sway,
Steadily and constantly,
Hid, 'tis true she sometimes may
Be by old mortality;
But the truth I speak again—
Woman's worth will still remain.

WHOM SHALL I LOVE?

Whom shall I call the dearest one,
O' my tender friends!
Whom better love than all the rest!
Whose goodness knows no end?
I have a mother dear, whose love
Is very sweet to me;
But then the grave may cover her,
And whither shall I flee?
I have a father, oh! how kind!
And good he is to me;
But still, should God take him away,
I should an orphan be.
But I'm told, there is a Friend
Unchanging in his love;
His name is Jesus, and his home
Is fixed in Heaven above.
Though once He died, our souls to save
From Satan's dreadful power,
Standing beside His father's throne,
He lives for evermore.
He lives to pardon all our sins,
He lives to plead for me;
Then let me, in my early days,
To my Redeemer flee.
Then, though my earthly friends remain,
I'll go to Him for rest,
And though the world would tempt my heart,
I'll love my Savior best.

ANECDOTES.

IS LUCK FOR OUSE. Some three or four years ago, a gentleman bought a turkey for which he paid fifty cents, and forthwith sent it with a note to the auctioneer of the Episcopal Fair, which society had that evening for the purpose of selling off the little trinkets of their own manufacture, and rendering the fair for some useful purpose. The turkey was immediately put up at auction, and the bidders of two hoars ran it up to one hundred dollars, at which price it was struck off. At that time our attention was attracted by a little old man, with a round top hat, and rather singular features, who stood there with his mouth wide open gazing at the auctioneer with an eager and enquiring look, evidently anxious to find out what such estates were worth in that market. Our hero had just arrived that evening with a load of hogs, and was trying to find a purchaser for them at a fair price. When the auctioneer struck off the turkey at one hundred dollars, the little old man jumped right up and down so tickled that he could scarcely contain himself. Says he, "I've hit it this time Joe, (addressing his companion) let's go and take a horn. If turkeys is worth a hundred dollars in this market, I wonder what hogs is worth."

THE DARK SIDE OF MATRIMONY. A slave in the West Indies, who had been married to another slave by one of the missionaries, at the end of three weeks brought his wife to the auctioneer's office, and desired him to take her again. The clergyman asked what was the matter with her? "Why, massa, she no good. The book says she obey me. She no wash my clothes. She no do what I want her to do." But, says the minister, you were to take her for better or for worse. "Yes, massa, but she all worse and no better. She had too much worse and no good at all."

A JOKE FOR THE LADIES. The editor of a paper in Providence lately informed his readers that the ladies always pull off the left stocking last. This is, as may be supposed, created some little stir among his fair readers, and while in positive terms they denied the statement, they at the same time declared that he had no business to know it, even if such was the fact, and pronounced him no gentleman. He proves it, however, by a short argument. "When one stocking is pulled off first, there is another left on; and pulling off this is taking the left stocking off last."

A FRIEND IN NEED. A gentleman, unaccustomed to public speaking, becoming embarrassed, whispered to his friend, "Quick, quick! give me—give me a word!" Upon which the other replied, "Yes, yes; what word do you want?"

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THIS high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive on the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, biliousness and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, leprosy and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assist the practice of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create the first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill-swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the unsolicited opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.
DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your Life Pills, and have found more benefit from them than more relief and adaptability to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.
DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that "flesh is heir to." I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a costive system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

Letter from John A. Green, Esq., of New-York, April 4, 1837.
The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all communications for this office and vicinity.
JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.
Quincy, Sept. 2.

Book & Job Printing.
THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.
Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, Note and Bill Books, Policies of Insurance, Circulars, Pamphlets, Constitutions of Societies, Labels, Handbills, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, May 5.

Emporium of Fashion.
ALFRED S. MARSH, DRAPER & TAILOR,
Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway), Milton.
All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.
Quincy, July 7.

Agency for Periodicals.
THE subscriber is agent and will take subscriptions for and deliver the numbers, at the subscription price, at the Quincy Bookstore, of all the popular periodicals, among which are—
North American Review, \$5.
Boston Quarterly Review, edited by Rev. O. A. Brownson, \$3.
Democratic Review, \$5.
Christian Examiner, \$4.
Family Magazine, \$1.50.
Waldie's Select Circulating Library, \$5.
Knickerbocker Magazine, \$5.
Mechanics Register of New Inventions, etc., \$1.
Religious Magazine, edited by Messrs. Abbotts, \$2.
Lady's Book, \$3.
American Phenological Journal, \$2.
Annals of Education, \$3.
Farley's Magazine, \$1. A subscription to this work is one of the best New Year's Presents which can be made to children.

Persons entering their names for the above, among other periodicals, with the subscriber will receive their numbers promptly and free of expense for transportation.
CALEB GILL, Jr.
Quincy, Dec. 29.

Tailoring Establishment.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former stand to the chambers over Mr. Samuel Copeland, Jr.'s Provision Store, where he is prepared to accommodate his customers in a fashionable style, and as he has heretofore had the patronage of the public, he trusts he hopes by close attention to business to merit its continuance.
ELISHA TURNER.
Quincy, April 27.

Notice.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he has taken the rooms over the store occupied by Frederic Price, where he is prepared to execute all work in the TAILORING BUSINESS, in the most fashionable style and at the shortest notice. His work will be done in the neatest manner and all garments warranted to fit.
JOHN BROWNELL.
Quincy, Aug. 31.

Indian Purgative Pills.

THIS universal vegetable medicine of the North American College of Health, established in Washington, (D. C.) January 8th, 1838, is remarkable for the CURE OF ALL DISEASES.
The beautiful and simple theory of ONE DISEASE AND ONE REMEDY, as practiced by our native Indians, and advocated by the North American College of Health, is beginning now to be generally understood. Thousands who have heretofore maintained the necessity of a peculiar medicine for every particular disease, now strenuously contend, that as all our maladies proceed from one cause, so one medicine capable of removing that cause, will cure every disease incident to it.

Disease of the head, or the feet, or the lungs, liver, &c., each require a peculiar kind of medicine to heal them, would not those parts each require a particular kind of food for their nourishment? But as we know that good, wholesome food nourishes all parts of the system alike, it is manifest therefore, that the good and proper vegetable medicine will, by purifying the blood, reach out and remove the disease from every part of the body.
According to the Natural or Indian theory, all our complaints owe their origin to one cause, viz: the shutting up of those outlets, (the Skin, Kidneys and Bowels) through which nature has intended, that all corrupt and useless matter shall be carried off the system. When these outlets are closed, the corrupt matter is shut up, and either the accumulated waters find a new outlet, or the nature becomes inundated; just so with the human body; if the natural drains become closed, the humors accumulate in the system, and either find vent in the form of various diseases, such as Fevers, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Gout, &c., or Apoplexy, and death ends the scene. The only sensible method, therefore, of preventing and curing disease, is to keep the body continually purged of all the useless and corrupt humors; and for this purpose no medicine will be found so effectual, as the Indian Purgative, because, it is the ONLY ONE whose power extends to the opening of ALL THE NATURAL drains of the body. Whilst under the influence of this singular medicine, the body will be kept in a gentle but effectual perspiration; a proper discharge of urine will be experienced; the stomach and bowels will be thoroughly cleansed; and the blood will be stimulated to purify itself.

One very common objection urged by those who but partially understand the principle of curing disease by purgation, as promulgated by the North American College of Health, is that although reiterated purging will cure disease; yet, that the repeated exercising of those organs will injure or destroy their tone. Those who raise such objections, are comparing as apples and oranges, the natural to the bowels, as walking is to the feet or labor to the hands; and like every other function must be duly exercised in order to retain their energies.
What man in his senses, would think of depriving his muscles of exercise, or his lungs of the purifying influence of air? And yet this absurdity is no greater, than the infatuation of those, who imagine the bowels can be injured by performing their NATURAL functions; or that disease can be cured by any other medicine than such as will remove the CAUSE of the disease.

Nature is constantly giving us examples of the salutary effects of purging. We find her perseveringly employed, not only in carrying off the corrupt matter of the blood, but in the daily evacuation of the bowels; and we frequently see her by a natural diarrhea, cure some of our most obstinate complaints.
Nature, by always adopting this one plan in the cure of disease, points out to us the course she would have us pursue. She seems to say in the most inviting manner, come, follow my course; cease using those mineral medicines, which serve only to load the wheels of life; and in their stead use VEGETABLE PURGATIVES, which being nature's own medicine, ARE, in Truth, THE MEDICINE OF LIFE AND HEALTH.

How persons can comprehend the action of vegetable purgatives; by what mysterious process the blood is by them stimulated to deposit its impurities into the bowels; or how those organs are excited to evacuate the corrupt humors from the body; all can understand who reflect upon the following statement. The medicine, which the North American College of Health would therefore earnestly invite all who are suffering from disease of any kind, to make a trial of the Indian Vegetable Purgative, is a vegetable medicine, the principle of which, said Indian College, is a vegetable medicine, justly balanced, that they may be taken at all times, and under all circumstances with perfect safety, and no dose, however small, but will afford some relief; and no quantity however large, (if it be such as is required to open the bowels) can possibly injure.
ASSISTING NATURE. The Indian Purgative will be found the most effectual medicine ever offered to the public. Its power being always directed to the opening of those natural drains, through which all impurities are to be removed from the body; it affords precisely the amount of assistance she requires, to enable her to cure every variety of disease. It being a vegetable preparation, and acting in harmony with our constitution, it is always the best medicine to be administered. A single dose will in most cases afford relief, and, if persevered with, will always effect a cure.

In using the Indian Purgative, (or dunal Vegetable Pills) no care is necessary, except in taking such as shall operate freely on the bowels. If the effect is obtained, every other function will be duly performed. The skin and kidneys will each be stimulated to discharge their portion of impurities; and the energy imparted by this extraordinary medicine to the blood, will enable the fluids to deposit the impurities in the impure particles into the bowels; from whence they will be carried off by the regular action of those organs.
One great advantage, possessed by the Indian Pills over every other medicine, is, that they cure disease upon natural principles and suit all complaints, and are always the right medicine to be administered; therefore, can never be taken improperly; therefore, no time should be lost in listening to contradictory advice; the sooner the Indian Pills are taken, the sicker 'tis so, the sooner a few doses of the Indian Pills are administered, the sooner will the patient be restored to health and usefulness.

Extract of a letter from the Agent in Portland, January 17th, 1839.
"We do not know of a solitary instance where they have been tried but with complete satisfaction, and with such proofs we think the sale will be very extensive."
Extract of a letter from the Post Master, at Bridgewater, Mass., January 31st, 1839.
"They are ALTOGETHER PREFERABLE to Brandt's Pills. The purgatives have the preference in this vicinity. I have used some of the Pills and think they are the best I ever used."

Certificate from Isaac Collier, Boston, Oct. 20th, 1838.
This may certify that the subscriber has been afflicted with the Piles and Costiveness about thirty years, and has taken various medicines which never effected a cure. It is now about three months since I commenced taking the Indian Purgative Pills; they have removed the costiveness, and I have found great relief by the Pills; and I have faith to believe that by a continuance in taking them they will effect a cure.
P. S. Office and General Depot for the sale of the above Pills in the New-England States, at the Tremont Street, near Court Street, Boston, where they can be had at wholesale and retail.
The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills:—SMITH & EVER, Dedham, Agents for Norfolk County, B. Earle & Co. Fall River; Joseph W. Shaw, New Bedford; Joseph W. Shaw, Plymouth, New-Lexington; Charles B. Walker, Newton Lower Falls; Charles Marsh, Roxbury; BRESLER & CARTER, Quincy.
Boston, Nov. 24.

Truss Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 254), No. 305 Washington street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

Every individual can see him alone at any time, at the above place.
Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.
The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.
Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufactory, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beath, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Protrusion Ani, by wearing which, persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Protrusion Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactory, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them.—Dr. Hall's, Reed's Spiral Truss; Russell's do; Farr's do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Patent; French do; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bateman's do; Shaker's Rocking Trusses; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do, double and single; also Trusses for children of all sizes.

A kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new.
Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place.
The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL-ED SHOES for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.
He also informs individuals that he will not make their complaints known to any person, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.
That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than a year since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.
Certificate from Dr. Warren.
Boston, January 7, 1835.
"Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with the Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases. I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles."
JOHN C. WARREN.
Boston, Nov. 23.

Boston Crown Glass.
NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 6.

Periodical Agency Depot.
JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.
THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, fair smiles, portraits, etc., etc.
WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, geography, and the best novels, with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics.
The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.
Quincy, Jan. 28.

New Goods.
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. would inform their customers and the public generally that they are now receiving an extensive assortment of rich and fashionable goods adapted to the season, consisting in part of French and English Merinos, some of which are of the best quality and beautiful colors.
Black and Blue Black Italian and Gro de Swiss Silks.
Superfine Black and Blue Black Alpines.
Elegant French and English Prints.
Edinburgh Shawls, in all green and other grounds.
Fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs.
Hosiery and Gloves of the best quality, with a great variety of other desirable goods for the present season, all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms.
Persons are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment.
Quincy, Oct. 26.

Nathan Matthews, WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER.
No. 10, Broad Street, Boston.
An assortment of Curried Leather constantly on hand.
Boston, Sept. 28.

Cassimeres and Sattinets.
A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, at very low price, for sale by
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 14.

Auction Business.
THE subscriber, having been appointed Auctioneer, respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he is ready to wait upon those who may require his services in the disposal of property.
THOMPSON BAXTER.
Quincy, May 18.

Peristaltic Lozenges;

COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that nine tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results; such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.
The most cogent objection to Aperients in general is, that containing some drastic purgative, they leave, after their operation has ceased, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, producing consequences which their administration was intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

To females in delicate health.
The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of several eminent gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise at an early period of life, from want of exercise and general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. Being perfectly innocent they can be taken at any time and under any circumstances. The most delicate female, when an aperient is required, may have recourse to them, and they will act as a preventive against the nervous and hysterical affections which so frequently arise from continued constipation.

To Seafaring people and Travellers generally!
To individuals travelling, more particularly seafaring persons, when from change of habit or climate, the liver and bowels become inactive, and costiveness follows as an invariable result, these Lozenges will prove invaluable. One individual writes—"I consider myself cured of costiveness, to which I was always subject the moment I left the land, solely by the use of your medicine." The proprietor is constantly receiving orders from his seafaring friends for the Lozenges. When they are to be carried to sea they ought always to be started from the box in which they are packed and put into tight bottles. In this way they may be kept good for any length of time.

The very questionable reputation which a medicine derives from the unsound practice of publishing a long list of certificates from persons, who nobody knows, has induced the proprietor to forego the opportunity of offering to the public, the many commendations which he is daily receiving of these Lozenges, trusting rather to their own merits, which will be apparent to all on trial, and the respectability of his numerous agents.
These Lozenges have been in use for two years—the general approbation they have met with, from the first families, establishes their merits and makes further remarks unnecessary. They are packed in boxes which may be carried in the pocket and sold at fifty cents per box.
This medicine enjoys the highest reputation among the first physicians in Salem and Boston, many of them using the Lozenges in their own families and general practice.
Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, 256 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by
JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.
Quincy, Nov. 27.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.
THIS periodical is devoted exclusively to the interests and wants of the business community; and in the respect of its character, we believe, no other Magazine either in this country or in Europe. It is intended to be literally and truly a useful work. Its contents embrace every subject connected with commerce and political economy; Essays from able pens on Banking, Mercantile Law, Navigation, Manufactures, Insurance, etc., form part of the contents of each number. The Merchants' Magazine is also a repository for authentic statistical information of Trade, Commerce, Banking, and the staple products of the country and the world, collected from official sources, embodied and classified in tables, valuable for present and future reference.
Published every month by FREEMAN HUNT, 142 Fulton street, New York, at five dollars a year, payable in all cases in advance.
New York, Oct. 26.

Woolen Goods.
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;
—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colours—black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, Brakes, Merino bottle green, Oxford mixt.
CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colours—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.
PETERSHAM'S and LION-SKINS—colours—drab, brown and black.
VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marselles and silk.
SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and other colours.
Quincy, Nov. 4.

Quincy Livery Stable.
SIMON GILLETT keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses.
Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and, if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.
A share of public patronage is solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Artificial Flowers.
S. S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, 8 School Street, having just received the most desirable articles for the present and coming season, will be happy to wait on all who will please favour her with their patronage. She has now on hand Linen Cambric and Long Lawn, Linen Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Elegant Wrought Muslin and Cambric Edgings and Insertions, Black Brussels Edging, Black and White Broad Quilting and Edgings, Fancy Silks and Satins of almost every colour, Changeable Gro de Algiers for Bonnets, and an entire new style of Ribbons, French Artificial Flowers, Silk Velvets, Alpines and good Black Silk, and will continue to keep ready made Mourning and Fancy Bonnets, Caps, Capes, Collars, etc.
Florence and Oriental Straw Bonnets, English and American Bonnets.
Now selling some of her old stock of Bonnets and Ribbons very cheap.
Quincy, Oct. 19.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Auctioneer, respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he is ready to wait upon those who may require his services in the disposal of property.
THOMPSON BAXTER.
Quincy, May 18.

PUBLISHED EVERY

NUMBER 48.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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ORIN P. BACON, Weymouth.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, South Weymouth.
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CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Salem.
N. B. OSBORNE, New-York City.
FREEMAN HUNT, New-York City.

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

PETER COME AGIN.
I didn't know as I should come this way again so soon when I's here the last time; but so tis, ye see: no one knows when he'll be hereabouts again. You know, I's here about Pic Nic and Muster time, and I happened here about Lexion time this year: and sich a time as twas I gess you never seed afore. I dont spose I can tell one half on't, but, howsomever, I'll try.

And whereabouts to begin, I hardly knows. If Lexion day had been the first on't, why, then, I should begin right there; but, ye see, twas not: cause they'd been at it ever so long time afore that—the whigs (as they called themselves), on one side, and the Democrats on tother, had all been as bisy as old Nick ever was trying to outdo each other. They'd had their secret meetings all about, and kept telling what they's going to do, and if you'd only heard 'em, you'd thought there was't none on tother side. They talked just as though they's every body and they's going to do just as they pleased; so, ye see, at they went.

Afore the day come when they's goin to chuse them are great fox, such as Governor and Liffenant Governor and Senators and Representatives and sich like, they began to talk ever so bad about each other—and I spose there's nothing worse than their talk only their thoughts. I gess them's worse. So, arter all their thinkin, they met Monday in that little jammed up place, which they say used to be big enough for 'em afore all them Green Mountain boys and such a host came down from the Granite State, to vote away the liberties of old Massachusetts: but tis't half big enough now, cause they had to all stand up and they could't more than half on 'em stand neither, without treading on tothers toes; but so twas, they all got in there and it was stuffed just as full as granmar used to stuff the sashes she made.

Well, you see, when they's chusing the Governor, they did't make no very great fuss about that, cause they all knew there would be one somehow or other, so they voted for which they'd had a mind to; but arter that twas that the tug came. You see, they'd been so play cunning that they met a night or two before on both sides and agreed who they'd all vote for; and thus they'd laid it all out, (as the Carolina boys say,) before hand.

But the first thing that troubled 'em about this time, arter they'd all agreed to send three Representatives was how they should chuse 'em. Some on 'em wanted to chuse 'em all at a time, gist as the hungry man would swallow a great tater, all at a mouthful. But tothers did't want to do so, cause they meant to mix 'em all up, gist as I've seen mother shake up the bed every time afore she made it. By and by, (you see,) there was one raw boned fellow who made what they call a motion to chuse 'em one by one, or one at a time—and just arter he'd made it, when all the rest was going to talking about it, he would't let 'em; so he kept calling arter his motion, but would't come. So they kept doing, till it got to be night, and then they stopped, and some on 'em went home and some did't. But next morning they all come back as hungry as ever and they found they'd got into a sad box and they did't know how they's going to get out again; but, howsomever, some wise ones among 'em concluded to undo what they did the night afore, and so they did and left it all open as to how they'd chuse 'em.

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But then you see there was one more to chuse, for they did't get all on at the first time. Well, at it they went for him, and sich a pack of votes as they had, if twas't enuf to make you stare—they had 'em for any body and every body, and it was no matter who, if it did't happen to be the one that they'd put along side the tothers. But you never seed the like, they

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went just as straight as an old wild goose who had been a hundred trips from St. Johns to Egg Harbor, and they didn't make no more crooks than sich an old feller makes when the Quincy boys pop their guns at him. They went right straight ahead, and in he went, slick as a snail. And they who put him in was all glad enuf, but the tothers never was more come up to than they was then, cause they'd no idee on't. And it seemed plagy hard they said that them are fellers who only came to stay here a little while and who didn't own a foot of land, and half on 'em not much else; if twas't plagy tuf to be bit up so by them then's no matter; but then, you see, them are fellers had the hands on 'em; yes, and by zak, they had the law on 'em too, for the law said they was voters and the people made 'em pay taxes. And they's good-natured enuf about it, for they said if they wouldn't make them pay taxes, they wouldn't vote.

Well, now, you see, we's got over this here scrape; but it was a tougher, and if there wouldn't never come any more like it, I gess the Quincy boys would be all pretty well off, and I don't know as they ever will have any more sich—but if they dont have another pestering time next spring, then twont be next year like what twas this.

Now, you know, I's always for giving all their dues, but sometimes it is not so easy to know what is the dues of all, and this was just the case about this time. It's no matter whether I was a federalist or a tory, a whig or a democrat, a loco foco or a Clay man, you know and all others may know (who please) that I only want to see justice done, and every tub stand on its own bottom. It never changes my mind to see sich one and tother scrambling about to see who he can get to vote for him, and if one half the folks has a mind to vote for tother, you know, I dont care about that; but all this fuss about chusing great men to make Governors and Representatives, and sich like, I think there's no need of; but if they will pull on one side, why, I dont see why they may't pull on tother. All I know about it is, some folks think they ought to have both ends of the rope and every body else pull just as they's a mind to have 'em, but, you see, they wont do so. Some people have so much of the pig about them that they wont be drove. And, then, they used, you know, in olden time to buy ever so many votes with what they call black strop; but in these days when every body is a temperance man, it can't be even a supposable case that any town would chuse one who was't head and shoulders all over for temperance, and so I spose they all voted town meeting day.

And they say, they chused three good temperance men. Well, if they did, who they need find fault? If the Legislature brings up the temperance question this winter, I gess it will go all holler. You know what a plagy urnal time they had there last winter—how they kept rolling it over and over, and it never com'd right side up, cause there was't no right side to it. If people wouldn't be so ticular about these things it would be all well enuf; but when they gets to going on a subject, they never knows where to stop. They act just as I used to do when I was a little boy sliding down hill; I didn't always stop when I got to the bottom. And I's seen sich cases every where—they are foxes who stand very strait, almost always bend a little to the tother side—and this makes me think agin about the parties. It seems gist like this to me, as the neither on 'em cared much about who they chused, if they didn't get one of tother party, and that they cant swallow. Now according to my way of thinking, when any man has money, why he can buy the most votes, and if he haint no money, I gess he cant get 'em; but then, agin, there's some on 'em who has the money and who carries a plagy stiff neck, who cant buy 'em, and they must always act like that are dog who could'n't let hay, (cas dogs don't live on't,) but wouldn't let the ox eat it neither, and that, you know, was't clever.

If I could have my say, I wouldn't have only one party, and that should be mine. I dont see why one party aint enuf; and I never knowd why they need have so many. I dont believe it best and finally I dont believe they have any right to have so many, and if they dont all vote as I'd have 'em to do hereafter, I'll sue every dog on 'em who owes me, and there's enuf on 'em to chuse me, I know that.

PETER.

THE TWO COUSINS.

Cousin Charles.

My cousin Charles had been absent so long from the part of the country in which my family resided, that I had almost forgotten him; and yet on the morning of his calling to see me, soon after his return, his voice awakened a thousand tender recollections of 'by-gone days.' When we were children together, a very happy intimacy existed between us, and very often we shared each other's pleasures with something more than a brother's or sister's affection. Now he and I had come to years of maturity—still I was single, and he, I hardly know how to say it, was as handsome as ever, though rather more sedate, and there were a few care-marks on his forehead.

Charles had not sat with me long, before he said many kind words, calculated to awaken as many kind feelings in my willing heart. He talked of old times—old acquaintances—told old stories—went over the old grounds of our country place—the school house—the nutting ground—the little bridge over the brook, and oh! a thousand things too numerous to mention here; so that when he rose to go away, I

found myself asking him two or three times, why he went so soon. I believe he saw my state of feelings, and half rejoiced in it—though he looked very serious as he bade me 'good bye.'

He called again, he was more lively than before, and talked and laughed with my father and mother, till the evening was almost gone, and then proposed a short walk with me. I knew not why, but I trembled when I put my hand in his. He seemed to notice, and spoke more kindly than ever.

Our walk was a very long one, and yet the time passed so rapidly, that when we returned to the door, I believe I sighed, and said something about the evening's being short. What he said in reply, I do not exactly remember for I was really quite agitated; as I found him up on the point of bidding me adieu.

Somewhat I remember my hand was still in his, as we entered the sitting room, from which the light had been removed—and in which the objects were somewhat indistinct.

'Mary,' said he, 'perhaps I shall not see you again in a long time, and I wish to ask you a very serious question, perhaps you will not like to answer me immediately.'

He spoke in a soft, gentle tone, and I remember now, distinctly, how I trembled from head to foot.

'Mary, dear Mary, I wish you to tell me—How many blue beans make five?'

I never answered a word.

Cousin Mary.

After the laugh at Mary's story had somewhat subsided, I saw all eyes were turned to me, as if expecting some further explanation. I found it was a good opportunity to tell a story, and so proceeded.

That evening to which allusion has been made, was one of the most delicious, of the very many such, I have had the pleasure of passing through. Several times during my long walk with Mary, I was tempted to declare my passion. It is a fact, that though I had not seen her for years, her image had been with me very often. The impressions of childhood are strong and lasting. Our morning rambles through the fields—our little misunderstandings, like April showers, driven away by the sun-shine of better feelings—the stolen kisses of reconciliation—the gift of flowers and fruit, the best always saved for me—all these things, though long passed, were revived during that delightful walk, and I felt my heart cling closer and closer to Mary's.

And there was one thing I discovered during the evening. Mary loved me; she did not know that I knew it. How should she? I never asked her, and yet it needed not an eye one jot sharper than my own, to discover it. The man need never be mistaken on this point. Those who go begging and begging after this one and that, know before they begin to beg the fair ones, that they do not love them. But the moment one loves you, you can tell it. Many a time, as I spoke to her, her arm, as it lay on mine, trembled, and as I would try to catch a moonlight view of her face, it was hid immediately under her pretty straw bonnet. Sometimes when I asked a question, she hardly knew whether to say yes or no. She was a high minded, noble hearted girl; yet these traits were given to her for other experiences. In the affair now under consideration, she proved only tender hearted. Mary loved me.

When we were about entering the house on our return, I saw the old people had retired to their own room. The hall lamp only was lighted, and as we entered the sitting room, the words were on my lips to ask her to be mine, but as the first words fell from my lips, my heart failed me, and instead of 'popping the question,' I had intended, some evil spirit compelled me to the utterance of, 'I scarcely knew what. [Laughter.—Go on, go on.]'

Next evening, I found Mary and her father and mother together, she scarce spoke to me; they were more than ever pleasant and talkative. For full half an hour, Mary said little or nothing—I saw she was hurt—I knew that she had a right to be—I trifled with her feelings, acted foolishly and basely. How could I make amends?

It was getting late when the old people rose to retire, and I was heartily glad when they turned their backs on us. Mary and I were once more alone. Neither of us spoke for ever so many long minutes. She spoke first. Her voice sounded rather soft and melancholy. She called me Charles, but with the prefix 'Cousin'; that word always sounded pleasant. Now it sounded harshly to my ear, and rather goaded my heart. I could submit no longer, and rose to depart. Mary's hand was once more in mine, as I was about to say good night. All at once my courage revived. 'Mary, how many days, and you will be my own dear wife?'

'In as many days, as it takes blue beans to make five,' was the prompt reply.

ANGER.

Paul exhorted his christian brethren to put away anger. One of the first duties that we owe to ourselves is, to learn the art of self-government. And whatever may be the natural feelings and disposition of man, I think it certain that the mind is susceptible of wholesome discipline; and that an understanding and a heart-felt knowledge of the gospel will go far towards improving the worst specimens of humanity. Perhaps one man may govern his angry passions with less exertion than would be necessary to subdue those of another. And it cannot be denied that our temperaments and the unavoidable circumstances of our being are

infinitely diversified. We do not say it is possible for all men entirely to overcome every thing in their minds that may properly be termed anger—nay, we do not even consider such a state of feeling desirable. There are circumstances in which a just indignation is really commendable.

But we understand Paul to speak of that passionate and irritable temper that rises in fury on the most trivial occasions, unfits a man for either usefulness or enjoyment, and renders him ridiculous in the view of sober reason. And how often do we meet with people whose besetting sin is a hasty spirit, and a rash and excitable passion. The most trifling circumstance that does not happen to suit their liking, will throw them at once into a paroxysm of rage. They lose the mastery over themselves, and rush into foolish excesses, that they afterwards deplore, and view with shame and confusion.

And who can tell how many bonds of friendship have been severed, and how much real mischief has been produced in society by the indulgence of a petulant and an irritable disposition? It has invaded the peaceful fire-side, and changed it into a scene of strife and wretchedness. It has destroyed the harmony and joys of the social circle, and arrayed in hostility neighbor against neighbor. And it has even broken up the friendly intercourse of nations, and resulted in deadly contests, and the loss of valuable lives.

We hear much said in these days about 'sober, second thought.' I like the expression, though I have nothing to do with its common application. When we think that we have been aggrieved, or happen to meet something a little vexatious, would it not be well to think soberly and the second time, before we give expression to excited and indignant feelings, and thus perhaps wound an innocent brother and injure ourselves? Many an evil might be thus averted; and the casual offences that must needs come, would not be allowed to destroy the amicable relations between man and man. Forgiveness would assume the place of retaliation; and the mistakes and faults of one another would teach the necessity of watchfulness and care, lest we fall into temptation.

The real christian puts away angry passions, and is not easily provoked. He suffers long, and is kind. And even when just causes of indignation occur, he is not suddenly excited, nor is his anger suffered to exceed the bounds of moderation and prudence. Inhibiting the spirit of him who never threatened amidst the most bitter persecutions and revilings, and influenced by the benign and merciful principles of his religion, he pities the faults of the erring, and constantly aims to promote peace on earth and good will toward men.

Reader, let us seek to attain this happy frame of mind, that the blessings of a peaceful conscience may abide within us; and that while we profess to be followers of Christ, we may show by our conversation and lives, that we speak out of the treasury of a good heart, and have put away anger.—Universalist Union.

THE GROANING SYSTEM.

The art of groaning is peculiarly feminine. Men sometimes practise it, but women excel in it. It is very dangerous to ask some women 'How they are,' for the question sets them a groaning, and it is no easy matter to stop them. When two women meet, and one says, 'How do you feel yourself?' the other answers in the genuine artistic style, with a deep sigh and a catalogue of woes; the listener, however, has no patience to hear them out, and she also begins with a list of her own, and they together keep up a duet of plaintive music that nobody hears and nobody cares for; yet, in spite of all experience, the practice is continued, and the eternal plaint is daily repeated to unwilling ears. Women show very little policy in this. They almost all overdo it—it is always artificial, intended to create sympathy, but it more frequently destroys it. I know many instances of domestic peace being entirely spoiled by it. The wife complains—she hangs her head; the husband asks what is the matter—the only answer he receives is a groan. This provokes every sensible man, for every sensible man knows that it is affected. There was no groaning before the question was put, but there was merely a taciturnity and a staid attitude, and the moment that an inquiry is affectionately made, instead of a definite answer, a soft theatrical groan is sent out to awaken sympathy. Instead of awakening sympathy, it irritates; the man complains next, not of illness in himself, but of ill-nature in his wife. She calls him a brute—an unfeeling brute, and, forgetting all her personalings, she becomes eloquent at once in dispraise of the monster with whom fate has unluckily matched her. The husband walks off, and the wife nurses herself, and for several days not a word passes between them. By and by it is forgotten, and for a few days old intimacy and kindness are revived. Then again the wife has a head-ache, or a side-ache, or some other ache; the husband inquires what is the matter; he is answered with a sigh and a groan; he swears and stamps, walks up stairs and goes to bed, and leaves madam to play the doctor for herself. The old scene is re-enacted—experience is of no use, and a hundred times over and over is this stupid farce repeated, to the great annoyance of both parties, though a single touch of simple nature would prevent all the evil that it breeds. The groaning system is an abominable system—it is an affected system—it is a piece of stupid feminine craft, and always fails in its intended effects. There is nothing so affecting as a plain, clear answer,

nothing so suspicious as a sigh or groan. There is an instinct in man that discovers affection, independent of all rule; no art is too cunning for it, and there is sympathy in all men for real suffering, when it is intelligibly and honestly expressed; but the vulgar and omnipresent habit of feigning and deceiving, which belongs to both sexes, but especially to one of them, creates a great deal more trouble than it is intended to alleviate. Wo to the foolish woman who attempts to soften the heart of her husband by groans and sighs; he will assuredly leave her to the drugs of the apothecary, and take a course of absence for the proscription of his own humors.

DOING UP CONSIDERABLE SLEEP.

'Away out to Missouri,' they life on the primitive system. People sleep as well as eat in companies, and in many of the hotels there are from three to a dozen of the hotels there. On a cold winter's night, a weary and foot-worn traveller arrived at one of those caravansaries by the road side. After stepping into the bar-room and taking the requisite number of 'drinks,' he invoked the attention of the accommodating landlady with this interrogatory: 'I say, ma'am, have you got a considerable number of beds in your house?'

'Yes,' answered she, 'I rather reckon we have.'

'How many have you about this time that aint noways engaged?'

'ell, we've one room up stairs with eleven beds in it.'

'That's just right,' said the traveller, 'I'll take that room, and engage all the beds, if you please.'

The landlady, not expecting any more company for the night, and thinking that her guest might wish to be alone, consented that he should occupy the room. But no sooner had the wayfarer retired, than a large party arrived and demanded lodgings for the night. The landlady told them she was very sorry—but all her rooms were engaged—true, there was one room with eleven beds in it and only one gentleman.

'We must go there, then,—we must have beds there!' The party accordingly proceeded to the chamber with the beds and rapped; no answer was returned. They essayed to open the door; it was locked. They shouted aloud, but received no reply. At last, driven to desperation, they determined upon bursting open the door. They had no sooner done so, than they discovered every bedstead empty and all the eleven beds piled up in the centre of the room, with the traveller sound asleep on top. They aroused him with some difficulty, and demanded what in the world he wanted of all those beds!

'Why, look here, strangers,' said he, 'I aint had no sleep these here eleven nights, so I just hired eleven beds, to get rested all at once and make up what I have lost. I calculate to do up a considerable mess of sleeping—I've hired all these beds and paid for them, and hang me if I don't mean to have eleven nights' sleep out on 'em before morning!'—N. Y. Ere. Signal.

THE NOBILITY OF LABOR.

All classes begin to feel the necessity of acquiring knowledge; and as their minds experience the animating influence of the light, they will not ask for more. As the mysteries of science begin to be dimly discerned by the feeble and flickering light before them, their curiosity will become more and more excited—their thirst for knowledge more and more urgent—until they are both fully satisfied. The ultimate—nay, the immediate effect of increased general intelligence, will be a desire to become distinguished for their success in the particular avocation they have chosen. This, they will discover, is to be surely obtained only, by tracing the rules of their art to their origin, and by inquiring the reasons for the adoption of each. But as they cannot accomplish this without more or less patient study, their intellect will receive a beneficial training under which their powers must be daily more invigorated. Thus inured to reflection and philosophical inquiry, their minds will become capacitated for the investigation of kindred subjects. They will, in time, be led in this way, to see how close the relation and mutual dependence between different branches of science and art, of whose intimate relations they never dreamed, are connected. The man who is contented to remain ignorant of the first principles of his trade, and receives the rules necessary for his guidance from his 'boss,' as perfect and unalterable, may be expected to remain obscure and drone-like. He will very justly descend

'To the vile dust from which he sprung. Unwept, unhonored, and unking.'

it may be sinking his children with him, whose education he has neglected. But, on the other hand, the man who spends his leisure hours in searching after knowledge in general, as a bearing upon his professional interests, must, and will be honored and esteemed. No matter what his avocation or pecuniary situation may be, it will be deemed no disgrace. It is not his profession which renders a man really honorable or dishonorable, in the eyes of the reflecting and discriminating portion of the community, but the manner in which he pursues it.

Let every man manifest that degree of comfort and neatness of dress, compatible with his calling—that gentlemanly deportment becoming sensible men—and above all, that degree of intelligence which is fully within the grasp of all, and he will be duly respected, we care not

Staltic Lozenges;

APPROVED REMEDY FOR

NESS & DYSPEPSIA.

ne is not put forth as a universal medicine to cure all the diseases incident to rather as a means of preventing them. It is stated that nine tenths of the most arise from an unhealthy action of the bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural digestion and its results; such as flatulency of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency of Spirits, Jaundice, and a host of other complaints, which may be cured by a timely and persevering use of these Lozenges.

gent objection to Aperients in general, some drastic purgative, they leave, when has ceased, a torpidity of the stomach, producing consequences which their use was intended to correct. Such effects the use of these Lozenges.

in females in delicate health.

Lozenges are strongly recommended every lady, having obtained the sanction of several eminent gentlemen of profession, as a safe and valuable medicine for obstructions and relieving all other to which the female frame is liable, and which arise at an early period of life, and general debility of the system, an appetite, correct indigestion, and nervous headache, and are eminent in windy disorders, pains in the stomach and palpitation of the heart.

innocent they can be taken at any circumstances. The most delicate and hysterical affections which so often continue to torment.

ing people and Travellers generally?

his travelling, more particularly sea-faring, when from change of habit or climate, the bowels become inactive, and costiveness an inevitable result, these Lozenges will be. One individual writes, "I consider myself costive, to which I was always subject. I left the land, solely by the use of these." The proprietor is continually reminded from his seafaring friends for the Lozenges, they are to be carried to see they ought to be carried from the box in which they are put into tight bottles. In this way they may be of any length of time.

questionable reputation which a medicine the fashionable practice of publishing certificates from persons, whom nobody induced the proprietor to forego the opportunity to the public, the many commendations as daily receiving of these Lozenges, to their own merits, which will be apparent in trial, and the respectability of his name.

Lozenges have been in use for two years;—approbation they have met with, from the establishment of their merits and makes unnecessary. They are packed in boxes carried in the pocket and sold at fifty

medicine enjoys the highest reputation first physicians in Salem and Boston, many of the Lozenges in their own families and

only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, Boston, and for sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Merchant's Magazine.

ical is devoted exclusively to the interests of the business community; and it differs in its character, as before, from either in this country or in Europe. It is a literally and truly a useful work. Its every subject connected with commercial economy. Essays from able pens by Messrs. L. Mercantile Law, Navigation, Manufacture, etc., form part of the contents of each issue. The Magazine is also a repository of statistical information of Trade, Commerce, and the staple products of the country, collected from official sources, embodied in tables, valuable for present and future

every month by FREEMAN HUNT, 142 Broadway, New York, at five dollars a year, payable in advance.

Oct. 26.

Nov. 4.

Woolen Goods.

BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are by receiving a prime assortment of FALL

TER GOODS, which they offer for sale at prices;

TING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—French, and American BROADCLOTHS, blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

ERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, black and plain.

HAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, black.

PS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-

ELAETS—best black, blue, green and

Nov. 4.

Quincy Livery Stable.

ILLET keeps constantly to let at his adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store,

horses, Carriages, etc., with good horses, furnished with carriages and horses, on short or long terms, with careful and experienced as reasonable terms as at any other establish-

of public patronage is solicited.

Jan. 7.

Artificial Flowers.

RSH, opposite the Stone School House,

Street, having just received the most recent MILLINERY and the most desirable for the present and coming season, will be happy to all who will please favour her with their

She has now on hand Linen Cambric and Linen Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, handkerchiefs, Elegant Wrought Muslin and

gowns and dresses, Black Brussels Edging and White Blouse Quilting and Edgings, and Satins of almost every colour, Change-

Algers for Bonnets, and an entire new assortment, French Artificial Flowers, Silk Vel-

vet and good Black Silk, and will continue to make Mourning and Fancy Bonnets, Collars, etc.

and Oriental Straw Bonnets, English and Bonnets.

ing some of her old stock of Bonnets and by cheap.

Oct. 19.

Auction Business.

another, having been appointed Auctioneer,

fully informs the citizens of Quincy and he is ready to wait upon those who may services in the disposal of property.

THOMPSON BAXTER.

May 18.

whether he handle the *awl* or the *are*, the *plough* or the *sledge*, the *needle* or the *plane*.

In this view of the subject, mechanics must take the blame to themselves, if they are not regarded favorably. The noblest end of being, so far as time is concerned, is conformity to public good; and he who strives for the accomplishment of that high purpose, will realize the nobility of labor.

Worth makes the man—wit the fellow—The rest is leather and prunella.

SMITHSONIAN REQUEST.

We quote from a correspondence in the Salem Gazette the following synopsis of the first lecture which President Adams recently delivered before the Quincy Lyceum and afterwards repeated in Boston.

It appears that in December, 1835, President Jackson, in a special message to Congress, communicated the first official information of the bequest. Accompanying the message, he transmitted a copy of Mr. Smithson's will, with other papers relating to the subject, which had been communicated to him through a private channel. These documents conveyed the intelligence that Mr. John Smithson, an English gentleman, had bequeathed to the United States the sum of one hundred thousand pounds sterling, for the purpose of founding a college at Washington, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men; that the funds were in the hands of a banker in London; that it was not clearly defined in the will to whom they should be paid; and that it would be necessary for the United States to assert and prosecute a claim in the English Court of Chancery, where the matter must be adjudicated. The President's message was referred to a committee, of which Mr. Adams was chairman, who reported in favor of the acceptance of the bequest, and submitted a bill, which subsequently passed and received the executive sanction. This bill provided for the appointment of an agent to proceed immediately to England to prosecute the claim for the legacy in the Court of Chancery; requiring that the agent should give bonds in the sum of five hundred thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the duties of his agency; and also requiring that the Treasurer of the United States should keep safely and account for separately any moneys which might be received from the bequest of Mr. Smithson. The bill also pledged the faith of the United States that the money, if obtained, should be applied, in such manner as Congress should direct, to the faithful fulfillment of the testator's designs.

Under the provisions of this act, the Hon. Richard Rush was appointed sole agent to prosecute the claim, and he proceeded forthwith to London for that purpose. In the letter from the banker, originally communicating the fact of the bequest, a doubt was expressed whether, in consequence of the indefiniteness of the will, the legacy would be held valid by the Chancery Court of England; and it was a signal manifestation of the liberality of the British government, that so far from interposing any objections, every facility was afforded Mr. Rush in furtherance of his mission. In May, 1838, Mr. Rush wrote Mr. Adams that he had successfully accomplished his object; and on the 1st of September following he had deposited in the mint of the United States five hundred and seven thousand, seven hundred dollars, in gold.

In July, 1838, previous to Mr. Rush's return with money, on the last day of a turbulent session of Congress, a bill was brought in, making the annual appropriation for the support of the Military Academy at West Point. By that species of legislative abuse, called a *tack*, a section was inconspicuously interwoven into this bill, providing that all moneys which might be received on account of the Smithsonian bequest, should be invested in stocks of States. The bill, being an annual appropriation bill, it was incumbent on Congress to pass, and being introduced at the very heel of the session, there was no opportunity for debate, and as is usual in such cases, members are compelled to vote upon trust. Mr. Adams protested against the introduction of this section, but without avail, and it was passed. Mr. Adams in his lecture denounced this proceeding with no little severity, but did not attach the blame to one political party more than another; both parties, he said, shared the wrong alike—a thing not very common in his experience of parties. Mr. Adams stated that his objections to this section were, first, to the manner of merging it into a bill where it was entirely out of place; and, secondly, that the interest was fixed at five per cent., which, he said, would be taking one per cent., or about five thousand dollars annually from the purposes of the bequest; and that, too, at the very time when the United States were borrowing money at six per cent.

In compliance with this obnoxious section, on the fourth of September, 1838, only three days after the money had been deposited by Mr. Rush, the self same gold was expended in state stocks: four hundred and ninety-nine thousand five hundred dollars in bonds of Arkansas, and eight thousand two hundred and seventy dollars in bonds of Michigan, the stocks being taken at par. Whether par was the market value, Mr. A. said, he had not been able to learn.

Mr. Adams alluded to another objection to this disposition of the Smithsonian fund, an objection which, he said, he entirely disclaimed, but which he ventured to recommend to some of the dominant party who were so conscientiously scrupulous on the subject of appropriations by the general government for purposes of internal improvement, or for the assumption of state debts; and especially to those who had recently resolved, that "Congress could not do that indirectly which they could not do directly." He considered the expenditure of this money as an assumption of the debts of the states of Arkansas and Michigan, debts contracted for internal improvements within those states.

Although he for himself disclaimed this objection to the constitutional power of Congress

to make appropriations for internal improvements, yet Mr. A. thought he should advocate a less exclusive bestowment of such favors. There was no authority, in his opinion, for assuming so much of the debt of any particular state; and yet this authority was found in that little section in the bill providing for the support of the Academy at West Point, and by those identical men who resisted tooth and nail the authority of Congress to aid internal improvements. It was a high favor to Arkansas, thus to pay her debts, and the act gave the unquestionable right to every other state in the Union to make a proportionate claim on Congress. New York, in the same ratio of representation, might claim, for instance, twenty millions of dollars, Pennsylvania fourteen millions, and so on; and no constitutional objection could be raised to such demands, by those who had already appropriated half a million in gold to Arkansas. Mr. Adams said he might go further and allude to the importance of securing the favor of Arkansas, with her one representative in Congress, in the event of a certain contingency in the election of President; but he would forbear.

On the sixth of December last, President Van Buren communicated to Congress the fact of the successful accomplishment of Mr. Rush's mission, and of the investment of the funds received, in state stocks, as above mentioned, and called the attention of Congress to the propriety of taking some measures to carry out the intentions of Mr. Smithson. In the hurry of the session, however, no action was had on the subject, and thus the matter now rests. Mr. Adams pledged himself not to suffer it to sleep the sleep of death.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TRANSIENT VOTERS.

"When winds breathe soft along the silent deep
The waters curl, the peaceful billows sleep—
A stronger gale, the troubled waves awake,
The surface roughens and the ocean shakes.
More dreadful still when furious storms arise,
The mounting billows bellow to the skies.
On liquid rocks the tottering vessel's toss'd;
Numbers of surges lash the foaming coast;
The raging waves excited by the blast,
Whiten with wrath and split the sturdy mast."

MR. EDITOR—Your correspondent J. once more solicits your indulgence, he being unexpectedly called upon to reply to the communication by one of the transient voters which appeared in your paper of the 23d inst. For convenience J. takes the liberty to make use of the pronoun I instead of J. when expressing his opinions. I conclude that some of my *random* shots at candidates have taken effect. I did not anticipate crippling any one—but however, as gunners believe the bird is wounded when it flutters, so I believe that somebody is hit (or else the coat fits), and if I may be permitted to judge from the fluttering I shall conclude that some transient voter or candidate for representative, or some would be representative, had received a shot in the body. But I expect the wound is not mortal, as the author anticipates or intimates that perhaps he may be about next spring and vote more favorably to the wishes of some.

I would inquire of Mr. Transient Voter, or of Mr. W., or W. C., who has stigmatized so small number of the legal voters of this town as being ignorant and unprincipled? Is it J.? Is it I? Please to inform the public, and

"Least men suspect your tale untrue,
Keep probability in view."

I know of no one who has stigmatized any portion of the inhabitants of the town of Quincy as being ignorant and unprincipled since the year 1835. The town records will show who was guilty then; if any one doubts the fact let him apply to the Town Clerk. That there are transient voters among us, no man can deny—both legal and illegal—but, that they were *neeringly* denominated transient voters by J., I do deny. It is a false representation—far be it from me to cast any such reflections. Though J. is considered but a mere excitee, it is more than twenty years since he was permitted to inhale the pure air of the good old loyal town of Quincy, and more than sixteen years since he has been assessed and paid a tax in said town, and more than ten years since he has had a permanent residence, and been admitted a legal voter.

In answer to the query by one of the Transient Voters, viz. "who, pray, are not transient voters?" I say those who have a home in Quincy and make it their steady and permanent abode through the year and pay an annual tax, are not transient voters; but those who come here in the spring from other *climes*, *States* or *towns*—*foreigners* or *natives*, and let themselves for the summer months with the intention of leaving the town in the autumn, are considered transient voters and transient citizens. We have many such with us. Those who vote in another State in the spring and appear here to vote in the autumn are *mere birds of passage* and deserve shots well aimed instead of random shots. It was not my intention to stigmatize or *neeringly* insinuate any disrespect by denominating a portion of our legal voters as transient. That they are respectable and intelligent, I have not the shadow of a doubt, still I believe that intelligent strangers may be led astray and stimulated by the influence of aspiring demagogues.

Being enrolled on the regular voting list, and paying the annual tax, as the list posted the present year will prove, is but futile evidence of their legal qualifications; paying the tax is one essential requisite, but what is being enrolled if no one knows the necessary facts? More than one hundred names appeared on the list the present year that could not be proved by a single individual to be legal voters. They were supposed to be such by some, and by others it was undoubtedly hoped they would be permitted to vote.

"One of the Transient Voters" states, in his communication, that there is no doubt but the

aborigines of this town are offended that they live—that they breathe, etc. I should like to know whether he has visited any of them recently and learned their names. It might be very interesting to the present generation to have some account of his interview. Perhaps he could afford some valuable information relative to the first settlement and the act of incorporation of the town, the anniversary of which some of the "federal aristocrats" contemplate celebrating if not prevented by the *loco-foco* democrats. There is one point your transient voters appear desirous of having settled; that is, *how long* you must remain in Quincy before you will cease to be transient? I would respectfully refer you to the aborigines, as you seem somewhat familiar with them. If they will not deign to inform you, it may be that some of "their scavengers" might, if they have not become too intimately acquainted. If I felt any particular desire for your company next spring, I should feel a deeper interest in solving your problems.

I am a little puzzled about the counting of votes at the recent election; I mean about coming "within half or three quarters of their boasts." The ratio of gain was in favor of Everett, contrary to the expectation of any *whig* with whom I am acquainted. I shall not admit, that after mutilating the voting list of names supposed by some of the *Selectmen* to be voters, that the whigs were one hundred in the rear of the dominant party. The net gain in favor of Everett was about thirty-four per cent. and in favor of Morton about twenty-five per cent., thus you will perceive that the net ratio increase for Everett was nine per cent. over Morton.

Now as one of the transient voters is very ready to propose arithmetical questions for J., J. G., or any of their clan to solve, lest he or W. or W. C. or some of their clan might be at a loss how to dispose of their time during the recess of school-house jontos and the like, I submit the following problems for their consideration, to wit:

1st. If every town in the Commonwealth had held "an office jonto five evenings in a week and a caucus on Saturday night into the bargain, and employed twenty runners and one royal pedagogical backer," and thereby gained a net ratio of nine per cent. above the *loco-focos*, how long would it be before *Marcus Morton* would be elected Governor of this State?

2d. If the Transient Voter or W. or W. C. with all their *jobbers*, both *native* and *foreign*, with as many runners as they can command after six months of drilling under a custom house officer and backer, with a past loyal theological and pedagogical stimulator to assemble with them on Saturday and Sunday evenings and an assistant, and all other necessary apparatus to propel their machinery, can gain twenty-five per cent. on the vote of the preceding year, how long will it take them to gain the additional nine per cent. ratio, with the addition of one of the fathers of the ancient town of Quincy to support them?

I presume that the rabid effervescence and hypochondriacal vapors of this wounded candidate will have passed away ere next spring, as do the raging waves after having been excited by the blast. Only permit "the federal aristocrats of the good old loyal town of Quincy to retire to their burroughs for a while" and all will be well; so in a calm the peaceful billows sleep; but let a missionary come along and whisper over their burroughs and tell them, that he has visited more than seventy families in this town and that "many of them attend no meeting," that he has "conversed and prayed with families who have been at housekeeping more than twenty years and never had a minister enter their dwellings," that as to the truths of the Bible they were ignorant as *pagans*, that "their children receive no education whatever," and that "previous to coming here, he had been a missionary among the desolations of this and two of the neighboring States, but had never witnessed such desolations as some parts of this town presents," that "the Sabbath is devoted to labour, amusement and intoxication," I say let these tidings be once more whispered into their ears, and then witness if the federal aristocrats, or even the passive democratic *loco*, are dormant. I think that their ideas would be awakened, and that after a calm of four or five years they would again arouse and more dreadful still would be the attack. The raging waves excited by the turbulent breeze will whiten with wrath and split the sturdy mast. Their burroughs are not sealed up, their senses are not benumbed to such a degree that even a gentle breeze will not kindle the lingering spark into flame. They will peep out when molested even in the winter season, if attacked by transient voters or theologians. They have faithful *sentinels* who will be on the lookout until next spring.

As personal reference seems to have been made in the above communication, we deem it our duty (though we do not feel disposed to inform who does or does not furnish communications for our paper), to say, that many communications have been ascribed to the gentleman to whom J. has attributed that of a transient voter of which he was not the author.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TRANSIENT VOTERS.

The gentleman in black, who came out with such warmth, in the shape of a transient voter, and pleading their cause with such unexampled assiduity as would have caused the very rocks to cry out, if they had been verbal, was pleased to call the whigs the aristocracy, or principal men of the town; after which, he gives us to understand that he has read of patricians and plebeians before, meaning, no doubt, according to the forgoing, to give us the name of patricians or noblemen, while he and his fanned party take to themselves the well-deserved and merited name of plebeian. He then calls us the aborigines or earliest inhabitants of the town.

But the gentleman mistakes a little when he says that we patricians are offended because of the existence of plebeians, for we never pass a vote to put them out of a public meeting because they are not of our party.

But let us trace the gentleman a little further. After calling us the principal men of the town, the noblemen and the earliest inhabitants, turning upon his heel and toe, and taking a double shuffle, in a real transient style, he says, these old settlers are nothing but exotics themselves. Foreigners! What a glorious champion for his plebeian race? But, why, you would ask, was this noble genius preferred to the cordwainer? Why, we suppose it was owing to some *præcognita*. But who is this transient voter? may be asked by the public. Why, we suppose him to be some ex-pulitarian, who being at times plagued with a disease called the *cacoethes scribendi*, he comes out with a *brutum fulmen* to the no small chagrin of his wiser brethren. If the gentleman insists upon having his mathematical questions solved, he will please to call at my office.

ONE OF THE CLAN.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The British Queen arrived at New York on Saturday evening last. By this arrival London papers to Nov. 3d, and Liverpool to the 1st, have been received in New York.

The Liverpool had not arrived out, nor had any news been received of the suspension of specie payments by the United States Bank.

The English had taken possession of the Passages, in Spain, but on remonstrance being made by the French Minister, agreed to evacuate it.

As the King and Queen of France were levying the Thulleries, a crazy woman threw a stone into their carriage, breaking the glass, the fragments of which slightly wounded the Queen.

The convocation of the French Chambers was not expected to take place before the 15th of December.

Lord Brougham had been run away with, in a carriage, and slightly injured, in consequence of which a report got abroad and was published in some of the papers that he was killed. It created, of course, a strong sensation.

Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg is still the guest of Victoria, and it is conceded on all hands that the present intention of her Majesty is to take him to herself. From the Court Circulars it appears they are much in company, in public at least.

In London, the usual return of the bank liabilities and assets has been published; it is by far the most satisfactory that has of late been seen; it shows, on being analyzed a very considerable reduction in the securities, so much so, as to lead us to an impression that the directors have been selling some of the dead weight. It shows, also, a moderate increase in the bullion. The Bankers' Circular says:—"Let what may happen, the Bank of England will, if she can, secure herself, by continuing to administer her affairs upon the present system; she will neither have a Bank restriction nor issue small notes; but if driven to it, she will see bankers, brokers, merchants, fail, rather than risk her own position."

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, NOV. 30, 1839.

ALMANACKS FOR 1840. Mr. S. N. Dickinson, of Boston, has entered largely into Almanack publishing for some years past, but his enterprise the present season exceeds all former exertions. The American Comic, People's, and Crockett's have severally been out of press some months, and each is distinguished by new and increased attractions. The Comic numbers about forty engravings, the People's twelve do, and Crockett's from fifteen to twenty. Most of these plates are highly amusing; but there are a few in the Comic which cannot fail to breathe with smiles the countenance of the veriest misanthrope, or disarm even the sternest philosopher of his dignity and cause him to open his heart, for a temporary season at least, to the influence of ruddy mirth and bounteous humor. The plates are rendered doubly interesting from the practical tales which accompany them, written in a racy and quaint style, fully illustrating their general features. The People's is studded with pictures of a more solid cast, and varies in the character and utility of its matter, in keeping with its native intention.

Each of these works is amply calculated to satisfy the mathematical requirements of the public, and will be found a proper and desirable almanack for the counting-room, work-shop, or family. The Designs are by J. H. MAXSON, who, as they clearly demonstrate, is a young gentleman of rare inventive genius, and promises to occupy, at no very distant day, a prominent station in his particular sphere. Mr. Dickinson is entitled to much praise for the pains and expense to which he has voluntarily subjected himself in order to accommodate the tastes and desires of the community. We hope he will be adequately rewarded.

GEN. F. A. KINGSBURY. We have received an anonymous communication virulently assailing the private and public character of this gentleman. It seems the writer's sensitive feelings are wounded on account of the recent appointment which Gen. Kingsbury has received, and consequently vainly believes that he can destroy his reputation by this assassin-like mode of procedure. We can inform this individual that his motives are known, and can also assure him that the columns of the Patriot were never designed as a medium for selfishness to exalt on its spleen, or enmity to unshackle its malicious dagger. With a general acquaintance with the assailed gentleman, we feel free on our part in saying, that he has treated us in every particular as becomes a gentleman.

GOON. England has refused to recognize the independence of Texas without a guarantee for the abolition of Slavery.

BANKING. The old Providence Bank has resumed specie payment, and it is said several others in the city will resume in a few days. The Pascoag Bank in Burrillville never has refused to give specie for its bills on presentation at its counter.

A resolution has been introduced into the Legislature of Georgia, authorizing the Governor to cause writs of Scire Facias against all the Banks which have forfeited their charters by a suspension of specie payments or other acts prohibited by law.

The banks of Cincinnati are all paying specie.

A GRAND PROJECT. A petition to Congress, praying that early and efficient measures be taken by our Government for carrying into execution the project of a Ship Canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific across the Isthmus of Darien, has been commenced in New York. The project is believed to be entirely feasible, and a canal at that point would greatly facilitate our commercial intercourse with the countries bordering on the Pacific. The governments of the countries through which the work passes are said to be favorable to the enterprise.

FIRE IN NEWTON. The reflection, so distinctly seen in this place last Monday evening, proceeded from a fire at Newton Upper Falls, which entirely consumed a large machine shop. It is supposed to have originated from the spontaneous combustion of a quantity of saw dust and wood turning in the third story. The fire spread with such unparalleled rapidity, that the machinists escaped with their lives only. Three men, almost suffocated by smoke and badly burnt, leaped from the third story windows. The property consumed is estimated at nearly one hundred thousand dollars, upon which there was an insurance of twenty thousand dollars only.

BANKING IN VERMONT. The new Banking Law of Vermont presents some novel features. There must be security on bond and mortgage by the stockholders to twice the amount of their stock—and one half of the capital must be actually paid in gold and silver before commencing operations, not to be withdrawn. This we should think would pretty effectually wind up banking in Vermont.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. Hon. Abbot Lawrence, whig, has been elected Representative to Congress from Suffolk District, vice Richard Fletcher, resigned, over Bradford Sumner, the democratic candidate, by a majority exceeding twelve hundred votes.

In the district to which the late lamented James C. Alvord was elected last fall, there has been no choice.

TENNESSEE SENATORS. The Legislature of Tennessee having passed resolutions instructing their Senators to support the prominent measures of the national Administration, Hon. Ephraim H. Foster, one of the Senators, has addressed a letter to the Legislature, resigning his seat as a Senator in Congress—and it is believed that the Hon. Hugh L. White will adopt a similar course.

NOMINATIONS. Theron Metcalf of Dedham has been nominated by the Council for the office of Reporter of Decisions, in place of Mr. Pickering, resigned; and John H. Clifford of New Bedford, for the office of Attorney for the Southern District, in place of Mr. Warren, appointed a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. We expect to be able to present our readers with this important document in a few hours after its reception in Boston. It will probably be delivered next Tuesday to both Houses of Congress, and published in Boston Wednesday night or the succeeding morning.

A VETERAN IN LEGISLATION. Gen. Charles Fenton Mercer of Virginia, the oldest member of the House of Representatives, with one exception, has accepted the appointment of Cashier of the Union Bank of Florida, and resigns his seat immediately after the organization of the House of Representatives.

POSTMASTER AT SCITUATE. We learn that Ebenezer T. Fogg has been appointed Postmaster at South Scituate, Mass. A more judicious and acceptable appointment could not possibly have been made, as Mr. Fogg is greatly esteemed for his private and public virtues as well as his acknowledged abilities.

RECALL THE CONSUL at Havana has been recalled by the President to answer to the charges made against him, and among those charges that of aiding and abetting the capture of the Africans holds a prominent place. The bringing in of several slaves to our ports has forced the subject upon the public attention.

A CHANGE. The Society of Restorationists worshipping in Bulfinch Street Church, Boston, with their Pastor, have changed their religious faith, and the Rev. F. T. Gray has received an invitation to become colleague Pastor with the Rev. Paul Dean, which he has accepted.

HARD TIMES IN THE JERSEYS. The editor of the Newark (N. J.) Eagle, recently travelled two days and two nights on a collecting tour through the country, and succeeded in getting out of two hundred dollars due, just three dollars over the expenses of his journey.

TO THE LADIES. The gallant Congress of Texas has offered a premium of nearly three thousand acres of land to every woman who shall marry a citizen of Texas and who was one at the declaration of independence.

HARD TIMES IN THE CANADAS. The Canada papers represent the pressure for money, particularly in Montreal and Toronto, to be really distressing, and a universal bankruptcy is anticipated if some melioration of the times is not soon realized.

ATTACK ON THE BAKERS. The mayor and police officers of Charleston (S. C.) made recently an attack on the bread carts of that city, and lightened them of one thousand loaves, as deficient in weight. The plunder was sent to the Orphan and Poor House.

A KNotty QUESTION IN PROSPECTIVE. The Simcoe twins, after purchasing a tract of land in North Carolina to settle upon, made declaration of their intentions to become American citizens.

PERPETUAL MOTION. There is a plant in India whose leaves are all of them in perpetual motion, up and down; sometimes equally and sometimes by jerks, but without any union between each other.

REPRESENTATIVES. The regular whig ticket in Boston succeeded last Monday by a good majority for the remainder of the Representatives to the General Court.

In Lowell and New Bedford, the whigs also triumph.

In three towns, the democrats elected their candidates. In others where elections were held, through the multiplicity of candidates, none were chosen.

SMALL POX. This fatal malady is prevailing to an alarming extent in Boston. It is said that nearly one hundred cases at present exist in different sections of the city. The subject upon the representation of the Resident Physician of Rainsford Island and the Overseers of the Poor has been referred to a special committee of the Common Council with power to act as they may deem expedient.

HARD TIMES. The Providence Journal states that some of the large cotton factories in that town have stopped partially, or entirely, during the past week. The present state of business and the price of goods, compared with the raw material, afford the manufacturers no encouragement to continue longer in the operation.

MEETING OF CONGRESS. This body will meet on the first Monday of December next. The session will be a long one and probably very interesting. We shall be prepared to give a faithful abstract of all the proceedings of that body. We have the means of procuring the most authentic intelligence.

There is now little doubt that Mr. Pickens of South Carolina will be the democratic candidate for Speaker of the House, and Mr. Dawson of Georgia, the whig candidate. The contest will be very close, and the result is extremely uncertain.

WHEAT IN ABUNDANCE. The surplus wheat in Michigan, Indiana and Illinois alone, it is estimated, will exceed fifteen millions of bushels. The monopolizers cannot raise the funds to keep the price of bread stuffs up this year.

VACCINATION. A celebrated French physician has given it as his deliberate opinion that a re-vaccination, at intervals of a few years, is the only safeguard against the small pox.

BRAINTREE ELECTION. On Monday last, that veteran legislator Col. Minott Thayer, whig, was again re-elected to represent BRAINTREE in the next General Court. The majority for the democratic candidate for Governor on the 11th inst., in that town, was eleven votes.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE. At a meeting of this Committee, held on Tuesday last at Concert Hall, in Boston, Charles G. Greene of Suffolk was chosen Chairman, and William T. Spear of Norfolk, Secretary.

FLOUR. Papers state that Genesee Flour still sticks from 6.25 to 6.50 in New York, and the monopolizers cannot crowd it higher than that, with all their panics about the closing of the canal.

NOTICES.

Rev. W. M. Rogers of Boston will deliver the ninth lecture before the Quincy Lyceum the present season, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, (Dec. 4th), commencing at half past six o'clock precisely.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

Does the present License Law promote the cause of Temperance? JOHN C. EDWARDS, Secretary.

William Lloyd Garrison will deliver an address, on SUNDAY EVENING next, at six o'clock, if the weather be favorable, if not, on the next SABBATH EVENING, at the Rev. Mr. Perkins's Meeting-house, in Braintree. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

The Quincy Point Debating Society will meet at the Braintree Neck School House, on MONDAY EVENING next, at half past six o'clock.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

Is it expedient for Congress to charter a United States Bank similar to the one chartered in 1816. The public are invited to attend. L. ENSWORTH, Secretary.

The Universalist Institute will meet SUNDAY EVENING next, at six o'clock.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

Does the Bible declare the final holiness and happiness of all mankind?

All persons indebted to the Institute are requested to make immediate payment.

The public generally are invited to attend and participate in the debate. A. PIERCE, Secretary.

The Selectmen of Quincy would inform their fellow-citizens, that they will hold a weekly meeting of the Board, at the Town Hall, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, from two to seven o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

MARRIED.

In East Bridgewater, on Thanksgiving eve, by the Rev. Mr. Stone of West Bridgewater, Mr. THEODORE TRASK of Quincy, to Miss LYDIA L. VINTAGE of the former place.

We were not forgotten on this occasion but very generously remembered. May happiness and plenty ever be the inmates of their dwelling, and their example followed by all who love happiness and useful society.

DIED.

In this town, 21st inst., Eliza Ann, daughter of Mr. Ariel W. and Mrs. Rhoda Leighton, aged 4 years and 4 months. Printers in Portland, Me., are requested to copy.

On the 26th inst., Frances E. daughter of Mr. William Packard, aged 14 years.

To Let.

THE building recently occupied as a lawyer's office by John M. Gougeon, Jr., Esq. and now situated opposite the shop of Mr. Francis Williams on Hancock Street. The building is in good repair, and suitable and convenient for a Milliner, Watchmaker, Tailor or a School room. Apply to JOSIAH BRIGHAM, Jr.

Quincy, Nov. 30.

Cape Lost.

LOST on Saturday evening, Nov. 23d, near the Stone Temple, a Brown Marino Cape trimmed with velvet. The finder shall be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the shop of

ELISHA TURNER.

Quincy, Nov. 30.

The old Providence Bank has resumed
ment, and it is said several others in
the same in a few days. The Pascong Bank
has never refused to give specie for its
notes at its counter.

tion has been introduced into the Legisla-
ture, authorizing the Governor to issue
Sere Facias against all the Banks which
refuse their charters by a suspension of specie
or other acts prohibited by law.

PROPECT. A petition to Congress, pray-
ing for efficient measures to be taken by our
Government for carrying into execution the project
of a canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific across
the Isthmus of Darien, has been commenced in New
England. It is believed to be entirely feasible
and that point would greatly facilitate our
intercourse with the countries bordering
the Gulf of Mexico. The governments of the countries
which the work passes are said to be favorable
to the project.

NEWTON. The reflection, so distinctly
seen in place last Monday evening, proceeded
at Newton Upper Falls, which entirely con-
sumed the machine shop. It is supposed to have
come from the spontaneous combustion of a
few dust and wood turning in the third
floor spread with some unparallel rapidly,
which escaped with their lives only
by almost suffocated by smoke and badly
injured from the third story windows. The
summed is estimated at nearly one hundred
dollars, upon which there was an insurance
of about a thousand dollars only.

VERMONT. The new Banking Law of
this State presents some novel features. There must
be a bond and mortgage by the stockholders
for the amount of their stock—and one half of
the stock must be actually paid in gold and silver
before the operations, not to be withdrawn.
Should this would pretty effectually wind
up Vermont.

CONGRESS. Hon. Abbot Lawrence,
of Massachusetts, elected Representative to Congress
from the Second District, vice Richard Fletcher, resigned,
and Sumner, the democratic candidate, by a
majority of twelve hundred votes.

SENATORS. The Legislature of Ten-
nessee passed resolutions instructing their Sen-
ators to support the measures of the nation-
al government, Hon. Ephraim H. Foster, one of
the Senators, has addressed a letter to the Legislature,
in which he has expressed his views on the subject
of the Hon. Hugh L. White will adopt a
resolution.

Theron Metcalf of Dedham has
been appointed by the Council for the office of Repre-
sentative, in place of Mr. Pickering, resigned,
and Clifford of New Bedford, for the office of
Representative in the Southern District, in place of Mr.
Barnes, resigned. The Council has also appointed
Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

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the adjournment of the House of Representatives.

SCITATE. We learn that Ebenezer
has been appointed Postmaster at South
Westfield. A more judicious and acceptable ap-
pointment could not possibly have been made, as Mr.
Trotter is esteemed for his private and public
character as his acknowledged abilities.

THE SOCIETY OF RESTORATIONISTS wor-
shiped at the Church of the Redeemer, Boston, where
they changed their religious faith, and the Rev.
Mr. Stone of West Bridgewater, Mr. Theodore
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Quincy, Nov. 30. 4f

Annals for 1840.
THE Token and Atlantic Souvenir, ten engravings;
the Gift, nine engravings; the Gem, seven fine
steel engravings; the Pearl, six fine steel engravings;
the Religious Souvenir, eight splendid engravings;
the Religious Offering, ten; the Youth's Keepsake,
five; the Violet or Juvenile Souvenir, six steel engrav-
ings. For sale at the
QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Nov. 30. 4f

Samuel Copeland's Estate.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has
been duly appointed administrator of the estate of
SAMUEL COPELAND,
late of Quincy, County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased,
intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by
giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having
demands upon the estate of the said deceased are re-
quired to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted
thereto to make payment to
SAMUEL COPELAND.
Quincy, Nov. 30. 3w

Apples, Flour, etc.
JUST received per schooner Harriet from New
York, Apples, Flour, Butter, Cheese, etc. and for
sale cheap for cash, by
E. BENT & Co.
Quincy, Nov. 23. 4f

Notice.
JUST received a new supply of the first quality of
EASTERN WOOD, which is offered for sale on
reasonable terms.
HINCKLEY & NEWCOMB.
Quincy, Nov. 23. 4f

Notice.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the
subscribers, under the firm of
HINCKLEY, NEWCOMB & Co.
has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, a limited
co-partnership having been formed between them.
BENJAMIN HINCKLEY, JR.
GEORGE NEWCOMB,
LEWIS NEWCOMB.
Quincy, Oct. 11, 1839. 4f

Limited Co-partnership.
THIS certifies that a limited co-partnership has been
entered into pursuant to the provisions of the Com-
monwealth of Massachusetts, between Benjamin Hinck-
ley, Jr., and George Newcomb, both of Quincy, and
Lewis Newcomb of BRAINTREE, all in said Common-
wealth. The general nature of the business to be
transacted by said co-partnership is the purchase and
sale of Coal, Wood, Flour, Grain, Ship Chandlery,
West India Goods and Groceries, which is to be trans-
acted in said town of Quincy. The said Lewis New-
comb is the special partner and has contributed to the
common stock the sum of six hundred dollars in cash;
the said Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., and George New-
comb are the general partners and the said business is
to be conducted under their names.

Said co-partnership is to commence on the day of the
date hereof and to expire on the eleventh day of Octo-
ber, in the year eighteen hundred and forty.
Witness our hands, this eleventh day of October, in
the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.
BENJAMIN HINCKLEY, JR.
GEORGE NEWCOMB,
LEWIS NEWCOMB.
Attest,
JOHN WHITNEY.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
NORFOLK COUNTY ss. On this eleventh day of Octo-
ber, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine,
personally appeared the above-named Benjamin Hinck-
ley, Jr., George Newcomb and Lewis Newcomb and
acknowledged the above written instrument by them
subscribed to be their act. Before me,
JOHN WHITNEY, Justice of the Peace.
Quincy, Oct. 19. 6w

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either on
note or account, are hereby respectfully request-
ed to call and pay the same.
JOHN WHITNEY.
Quincy, Nov. 16. 4f

Tomato Pills.
THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great
degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown
vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investi-
gation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the
author; and from its being first obtained from the To-
mato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His at-
tention was first called to the subject in the summer of
1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one
of consumption, the other scrofula, combined with the
imprudent use of calomel) both considered hopeless,
and both having been abandoned as incurable, were
accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes
for food. This, together with the incidental remarks
of the attending physician, gave the first impulse to
that investigation and analysis of the plant which re-
sulted in discovering and concentrating this new prin-
ciple, upon which its activity as a remedy depends.
This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula
and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and
salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine ex-
pectations. Later and more extended use and obser-
vation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all
diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weak-
ness, &c.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the
means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty
pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and
may be had of the Proprietor's author and Agents, in
most of the towns in the United States.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent
for this town and vicinity.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, July 21. 4f

Notice.
THE subscriber, at his Sail Loft, on Granite Wharf,
Quincy Point, has received a supply of Manila
and Hemp CORDAGE, all sizes and the first quality
quality, suitable for the use of Quarrymen and Vessels.
Sales may be effected at as cheap a rate as in Boston
or elsewhere.
ISAIAH G. WHITTON.
Quincy, Feb. 23. 4f

Boat Found.
PICKED up adrift in Boston Harbor, on Sunday,
20th of October, a Moes Boat. The owner may
recover the above property by applying to the sub-
scriber at Quincy Point and paying necessary charges.
HARVEY FRENCH.
Quincy, Nov. 16. 3w

Oats.
HAVE just received and now offered for sale, three
hundred bushels of prime quality of Eastern
Oats.
Also a general assortment of Cooking and Cyl-
inder STOVES.
HINCKLEY & NEWCOMB.
Quincy, Nov. 16. 4f

Peach Orchard Coal.
THE Genuine Peach Orchard Coal, for sale at the
head of Quincy Canal.
CURTIS, WHITE & Co.
Quincy, Aug. 10. 4f

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Wood at Auction.
WILL be sold at auction, in Quincy, on FRIDAY,
December 6th, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, a
number of lots of excellent WOOD standing on land for-
merly owned by the late John Billings and General
Taylor, adjoining land of George Vezzie, situated on
Milton and Quincy line, and near where Wood was
sold on land of Hon. John Q. Adams a few years
since. Conditions at sale.
Quincy, Nov. 16. 4w

Administrator's Sale.
WILL be sold at auction, by order of the Probate
Court within and for the County of Nor-
folk, on MONDAY, the second day of December
next, at two o'clock in the afternoon on the premises,
two and three quarter acres of WOODLAND, situ-
ated in Quincy, near the Railway Ledge, belonging to
the estate of Miriam Pierce, late of Milton, deceased,
or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay her
just debts, charges of administration and incidental
charges. Conditions at sale.
ELIJAH PIERCE, Adm.
Milton, Nov. 16. 3w

Notice.
E. HAYDEN offers for sale at No. 3 Washington
Street, a new and large assortment of Hosiery,
etc.
Ladies Yarn, Worsted, Mohair, Merino and Cash-
mere Hose, black, white and colored, ribbed, plain
and embroidered.
Gentlemen's large size black Worsted and Yarn
Hose, Virginia Yarn and Cotton Half Hose.
Children's Cotton Worsted and Yarn Socks, Gro-
clan Boots.
Silk and Raw Silk Hose—black, white,
ribbed, embroidered and plain. White and Unbleach-
ed Cotton and Lisle Thread, ribbed, plain and embro-
idered. Colored Cotton and Lisle Thread, ribbed and
plain.
Misses and Children's of various kinds.
Silk and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at lowest
Quincy, Nov. 2. 4f

New York Mirror.
Seventeenth Volume.
NO volume of the New York Mirror was ever begun
under such favorable auspices as the present. For
the last few months our subscription list has increased
with rapidity altogether unexampled in the history of
this periodical. Our friends are more numerous, our re-
sources more ample, and our exertions to render the
Mirror one of the most interesting and valuable re-
positories of literature and the fine arts, shall be as unflag-
ging as ever.

Our old correspondents will continue to furnish origi-
nals of papers on a great variety of subjects interest-
ing to the general reader, and new writers have been en-
gaged for special purposes. At home we have a list of
nearly two hundred contributors, embracing most of
the talent and genius of America, and we have estab-
lished a permanent correspondence abroad. Mr. Cox
will write from London, Mr. Fay from Berlin—and an
American gentleman who holds a high rank in the es-
timation of his countryman as a graceful and easy writ-
ter, will furnish us with occasional sketches from Paris.

In the course of the volume, fifty pictures of popular
music will be published—selected by Messrs. Berkely,
Horn, Russell, Knight, etc.

Six superb engravings will be given, engraved by
Danforth, Barker, etc. from original designs and por-
traits by Weir, Inman, Chapman, etc.

A number of curious etchings on wood will also be
published in the present volume, engraved by Adams,
Anderson, Johnson, etc. from original designs.

While we shall never forget that the New York
Mirror is purely an American work, we shall not
that account, exclude interesting extracts from English
works of merit—and shall also continue our transla-
tions from the French, German and other European
languages.

Nothing shall be left undone to render this work, in
its literary character, its engravings, its music and its
typography, equal, if not superior, to any periodical of
the day.

A number of literary novelties, curious historical le-
gends, American reminiscences, and Indian traditions,
are already in preparation. Indeed, every subject with-
in the range of literature or the fine arts is embraced
in its plan and it has received the commendation of
the press throughout the United States and Great Brit-
ain, as a refined and elegant repository of belles lettres.

In catering for the general taste, we shall never omit
to sit aside a due proportion of space for the especial
amusement and edification of the ladies of America, in
the sunshine of whose favor the Mirror has so long
flourished as a favorite journal.

All this—which together will form a volume of four
hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, with splen-
did engravings and superb music, is furnished at the
trifling expense of five dollars the year.

Subscriptions received at the Quincy Patriot office by
JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.
Quincy, July 13. 4f

Thomas B. Adams's Estate.
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
PROBATE OFFICE, Nov. 9th, A. D. 1839.
NORFOLK ss. The executors of the last Will and
Testament of Thomas B. Adams, late of Quincy,
gentleman, deceased, have presented their account in
their said capacity for allowance.

Ordered, That said Executors notify all persons
interested therein, that they may appear and be
heard concerning the same at a Court of Probate to be
held at Roxbury, in said County, on the thirtieth
day of November, A. D. 1839, by publishing this order
three weeks successively in the newspaper called the
Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.
S. LLELAND, Judge of Probate.
Quincy, Nov. 16. 3w

Water Proof Cloth.
JUST received and for sale by J. BRIGHAM &
Co., Water Proof Broad Cloths at a trifling addi-
tion to the cost of the fabric, though perfectly impervious
to water, no gum being used in the process nor is
the passage of perspiration impeded. To persons who
are exposed in wet weather it offers a warm and dry
garment. There is no perceptible change in the ap-
pearance of the cloth of any color, and it needs only to
be seen to be approved.
Quincy, Nov. 2. 4f

Notice.
WHEREAS, Elizabeth Hallowell, my wife, hav-
ing deserted my bed and board without any
cause therefore, I do hereby caution all persons from
harboring or trusting her upon any account, as I shall
pay no debts of her contracting.
BENJAMIN HALLOWELL.
Weymouth, Nov. 9. 4f

Money! Money!!
WANTED, first of next March, five or six hundred
dollars for two or three years, at annual interest,
for which first rate real estate, valued at two thousand
dollars, will be given as security.
Apply immediately AT THIS OFFICE.
Quincy, Oct. 12. 4f

Shirts and Sheetings.
BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior qual-
ity, constantly for sale, on favorable terms, by
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14. 4f

Brown's Improved Almanac.
POCKET Memorandum and Account Book, for
1840, for sale at the Quincy Bookstore.
Quincy, Nov. 16. 7w

The feet warm and head cool.
JUST received at the Quincy Boot and Shoe Store,
a new assortment of stock, of the most fashionable
styles, of which the following are described.
Ladies Gaiter Boots, Ladies French Morocco Walk-
ing Shoes, Ladies Kid Shoes, Ladies French Kid
Dancing Slippers—Bronze and Black, Ladies Leather
Walking Shoes, Misses Kid and Leather Walking
Shoes, Misses Boots, India Rubber Over Shoes, etc.
Also—Gentlemen's Calf Boots, sewed and peg-
ged, Gentlemen's Kid Dancing Pumps, Gentlemen's
Thick Boots and Booties, Boys Thick Boots and Booties,
together with an assortment of Children's Boots,
Booties, and Shoes, suitable for the present and the
coming season.

Also—A general assortment of Boot and Shoe Mak-
er's Findings.

Gentlemen's Fine Calf Boots made to order and war-
ranted to fit.

Boots and Shoes neatly repaired.

N. B.—The subscribers intend to use every exertion
to please those who may favor them with their patron-
age.
UNDERWOOD & NIGHTINGALE.
Quincy, Nov. 16. 4f

Edward Matthews,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT,
New Orleans.
Office in Boston, No. 10, Broad Street.
Messrs. Stanley, Reed & Co., Boston.
John Kettell & Son, Boston.
Boston, Sept. 28. 3m

Thirty Dollars Reward.
STOLEN from the sheds of the subscribers, near
the Stone Quarries in Quincy, on the night of
the 31st of October last, one Patent Bush Hammer with
the initials J. B. picked on it, one Hand Hammer,
and numerous Small Tools, such as are used in dress-
ing Granite, marked O. T. R. and one Single Jack.
The above reward will be paid for such information
as will lead to the conviction of thief or thieves and
recovery of the property, or Twenty Dollars for con-
victing the thieves and Ten Dollars for the recovery
of the property.
O. T. ROGERS & Co.
Quincy, Nov. 9. 4f

Particular Notice.
ALL persons are hereby forbid taking Sea Weed
from any beach or lands improved by the subscrib-
er, without calling at his house and buying a ticket
which will be sold for cash. Individuals, in all cases,
are forbid loading from the Sea Weed which has been
hauled up into heaps.

The public are also cautioned from carrying away
posts, rails, chips, etc. from the above premises.
ALPHEUS SPEAR.
Quincy, Sept. 7. 4f

A Valuable Medicine.
THE Indian Purgative Pills possess two very remar-
kable properties. One is, that they cannot possibly do
injury or harm; and the other is, they are always sure
to do good.

This may appear strange to some; but when we re-
flect, that they cure disease upon Nature's own plan,
viz: Purifying the blood of all corrupt humors, it will
not appear wonderful that they are perfectly innocent,
and at the same time all powerful in the cure of
disease.

More than five thousand persons in New England,
have been cured of Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous,
Inflammatory and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Erysipelas,
and small Pox; Inflammations of the Brain, of the Throat,
of the Lungs, of the Liver, of the Intestines, the Kid-
neys, and the Bladder; Rheumatism, both Acute and
Chronic, Spitting and Vomiting of blood, Diarrhoea and
Dysentery; Syncope, Apoplexy and Paralysis; Dyspepsia
and Hypochondriasis; Tetanus; Epilepsy;
Whooping Cough, Asthma and palpitation of the Heart;
Headache, Consumption, and Malaria; Dropsy of the
Head, the Chest, the Abdomen and the Limbs; Scrofu-
la, Scurvy and Syphilis; Bronchocoele and Cancers
Gravel and Strangury, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness,
Sick head-ache, flatulency, Pains in the stomach, Pain
in the Back and Side, and other complaints of the Kid-
neys and Liver, Ulcers and sores of every description;
Hysterics, Weak Nerves and lowness of spirits, as
well as Lencorrhoea, Menorrhoea, Suppression and ob-
struction of the female system, solely by the use of the
Indian Purgative Pills. And direct reference can be
given to persons of the highest respectability, who have
been restored to health and usefulness, by the above
valuable medicine, and in many instances after they
had been pronounced by their Doctors incurable. Shall
not these facts coming as they do from the people who
have been benefited, and proved by the living testi-
mony of thousands, have some effect in convincing the
invalid, who may have suffered for years,
with some painful disease, that he too, by the use of the
INDIAN PURGATIVE PILLS, may also be freed from
pain, and once more taste the sweets of Health. It
sincerely will, and we trust the day is not far distant when
Purgation, the only sure and certain method of curing
disease, will be universally acknowledged, and DIS-
EASE WHOLLY DRIVEN FROM OUR LAND.

BRIESLER & CARTER, Agents.
Quincy, July 13. 4f

Blacksmithing.
MATHIAS BARTLETT (late Tirrell, Bartlett &
Clapp) continues the business of Blacksmithing
at his old stand, where he is prepared to execute with
fidelity and despatch, all orders in his line.

By the satisfaction he has previously given, he ex-
pects to receive the patronage of the late firm and of the
public generally, which he respectfully solicits.
Quincy, Sept. 15. 4f

Notice.
CHARLES P. TIRRELL (the senior partner of
the late firm of Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp) may be
found at the old stand, where he is prepared to ex-
ecute the orders of his friends and the public in the line
of business pursued by him.
Quincy, Sept. 22. 4f

English Prints.
J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a prime as-
sortment of new and beautiful styles, which will
be sold at the lowest prices.
Quincy, March 16. 4f

To Let,
A convenient and pleasant ROOM, fifteen by twen-
ty, with application must be made. It is a very desir-
able situation for a Tailor.
DANIEL BAXTER.
Quincy, Nov. 3. 4f

Feathers.
LIVE GEESSE and COMMON FEATHERS, for
sale by
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7. 4f

Notice.
THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of
Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PIC-
TURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one
wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.
WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.
Quincy, May 5. 4f

Powder.
J. BRIGHAM & Co. have just received and offer
for sale, one hundred Casks Powder of prime
quality.
3w Quincy, March 16.

Carriage Manufacture.
The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to
its own manufactures of every kind is well
known to thrive in population and capital



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained
of sundry workmen in all the various branches of
his business—men of good character, and who have
been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach
and Gig making business—being determined to execute
all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch,
herby solicits the patronage of his friends and the
public.

—ON HAND—
12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.
5 " Buggy WAGONS, " "
5 " SULKIES. "
25 " Chaise HARNESSSES.
25 " Wagon " "
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.
15 " WAGONS " "
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSSES, unfinished
Quincy, Jan. 7. 4f

Quincy & Boston Stage.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
The subscriber, grateful for the support he has
received for the seventeen past years,
hopes by a faithful dis-
charge of his duties to merit a continuance of the pub-
lic patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and
the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave
the Store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co., during the
fall season, at a quarter before eight o'clock, A. M.,
every day, (Sunday excepted).

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's)
Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M.
Books kept at the Stores of Messrs. Brigham & Co.
and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the
Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and con-
venience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his
care will receive prompt attention.
SIMON GILLET,
Driver and Proprietor.
Quincy, Jan. 7. 4f

Tannery for Sale.
FOR sale, a Tannery, situated in the cen-
tre of the flourishing town of Quincy.
On the premises is a convenient two story
Dwelling House, a Barn, Bark Mill, Cur-
rier's Shop, with benches, etc. complete. Also, another
large Work Shop and Shed. The buildings with a
trifling expense could be put in perfect order.

There are sixty vats in good order, and in fact all
the conveniences to carry on the business advantage-
ously, being bounded by a never failing stream of wa-
ter, and from its proximity to business renders it a de-
sirable investment for the capitalist or mechanic. For
terms, etc., which will be easy, apply to Mrs CATHE-
RINE BAXTER or
THOMAS ADAMS, Jr.
Quincy, Oct. 26. 3m

For Sale or to Let.
THE building lately owned by Joshua
Cushing and pleasantly situated near
Neposet Bridge, in Quincy. It has been
improved as a Hotel, and lately as a Board-
ing School. A better location could not be selected on
many accounts in the vicinity of Boston so well calcu-
lated for a Select School. It is also a capital place for
manufacturing purposes as it is handy to water. It will
be sold for two thirds of its value.

For further information inquire of
HARVEY FIELD.
Quincy, April 27. 4f

Just Call and See.
E. PACKARD & Co. invite the attention of the
public to their fresh assortment of DRY
GOODS, such as Broadcloths of Blue, Black, Green
and Brown colors; Pilot and Beaver Cloths; also
Water Proof Cloth; Blue, Brown, Drab, Fancie Mixed
and Water Proof Cassimeres and Satinets; Blue and
Black Silk Velvet; Cut and Figured Velvets; Vilen-
cia and Figured Satin Veneers; English Merinos of
various colors; Printed Saxonia; Mouslin de Laines;
English, French and American Prints; Copperplates;
Gro de Orleans, Gro de Naples and Gro de Swiss Silk;
also Singshaw and Florence Silk; Black and Green
Fine Alpines; Linens; Gloves and Hose; Flannels of
various colors; Frocking; Colored Cambrics; Bish-
ops Lawn; Book Muslin and Lace; Black Lace
Veils; Linen Cambrics; Edimburo and Plaid Shawls,
and a variety of other articles, together with a good
assortment of TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS, all of
which will be sold low for cash or short credit.
Quincy, Nov. 9. 4f

Patent Metallic Powders.
W. T. ANDERSON, the Patentee of the above
valuable article, which has been introduced
into almost every State in the Union, and for the value
of which he has certificates from the first Jewellers,
etc. in this country, informs the citizens of this town
and vicinity, that Messrs. BRIESLER & CARTER
have accepted an Agency for the sale of this Powder,
where it will be only kept for sale in this place.

As the article has been counterfeited, the public to
obtain the genuine must purchase of the Agents.

The following recommendations are extracted from
a numerous list, in the possession of the Patentee, tes-
tifying to its unrivalled merits.

Boston, April 20th, 1839. I have tried Anderson's
Silver Wash and Plate Powder and find it good.
FREDERIC POOL.

Boston, May 3d, 1839. This certifies that I have
used Mr. Anderson's Plate Powder and believe it a bet-
ter article for cleaning silver than I have any knowl-
edge of.
LUCIUS DOOLITTLE.

Boston, June 8th, 1839. We have made trial of
Mr. Anderson's Polishing Powder and believe that it
superiorly answers the purpose for which it is de-
signed.
JOHN BIGLOW & Co.

Boston, August 7th, 1839. We have seen Mr.
Anderson's Powder tried and consider it better than
any thing we have yet seen for the purpose for which
it is intended.
FAIRBANKS, LORING & Co.
Quincy, Aug. 24. 3m

Thomas M. Marsh
OFFERS for sale at his Store, in Quincy, near the
Congregational Meeting-house, the fol-
lowing with many other articles, which he will sell for
cash at lowest Boston prices, viz—
China Tea Sets and Plates; Printed Tea and Din-
ing Sets, five colors; Soup and Sauce Tureens; Sauce
Boats; Printed Edged and Stone Napkins, Edged Dishes
and Plates; Printed Lustre and Colored Plates and
Mugs; Eures and Basins, printed and white; Printed
Custard Cups; Stone Milk Bowls; Cut Glass,
plain and low priced Lamps; cut, fluted and plain
Lampers; Castors and Bottles; Glass Nappies;
Dishes; etc. etc. A good assortment of Waiters,
Knives and Forks. Britannia Spoons.
Quincy, Sept. 14. 4f

POETRY.

THE SISTER.

BY HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

Yes, dear one, to the envious train
Of those around thy homage pay;
But wilt thou never kindly deign
To think of him that's far away?
Thy form, thine eye, thine angel smile,
For many years I may not see;
But wilt thou not sometimes smile,
My sister dear, remember me?

But not in Fashion's brilliant hall,
Surrounded by the gay and fair,
And thou the fairest of them all—
O think not, think not of me there.
But when the thoughtless crowd is gone,
And hush'd the voice of senseless glee,
And all is silent, still and lone,
And thou art sad, remember me.

Remember me—but, loveliest, ne'er,
When, in his orbit fair and high,
The morning's glowing chariotier
Rides proudly up the blushing sky;
But when the waning moon-beam sleeps
At moonlight on that lonely lea,
And nature's pensive spirit weeps
In all her dews, remember me.

Remember me, I pray—but not
In Flora's gay and blooming hour,
When every bray bath found its note,
And sunshine smiles in every flower;
But when the falling leaf is sear,
And withers sadly from the tree,
And o'er the ruins of the year,
Cold Autumn weeps, remember me.

Remember me—but choose not, dear,
The hour, when on the gentle lake,
The sportive wavelets blue and clear,
Soft sportive to the margin break;
But when the deafening billows foam,
In madness o'er the pathless sea,
Then let thy pilgrim fancy roam
Across them, and remember me.

Remember me—but not to join
If haply some thy friends should praise;
'Tis far too dear, that voice of thine,
To echo what the stranger says.
They know us not—but should'st thou meet
Some faithful friend of me and thee,
Softly, sometimes, to him repeat
My name, and then remember me.

Remember me—not I, I entreat,
In scenes of festal week-day joy,
For then it were not kind or meet,
The thought thy pleasure should alloy;
But on the sacred solemn day,
And, dearest, on thy bended knee,
When thou for those thou lovest dost pray,
Sweet spirit, then remember me.

Remember me—but not as I
On thee forever, ever dwell,
With anxious heart and drooping eye,
And doubts 'twould grieve, these should I tell;
But in thy calm, unclouded vision,
Whence dark and gloomy visions flee,
O there, my sister, be my part,
And kindly there, remember me.

ANECDOTES.

A STRONG VERDICT. About the commencement of the present century, a black fellow who lived at the North End of Boston, suddenly disappeared, and it was thought that he had drowned himself. Accordingly diligent search was made, and at the end of two days his body was found in a dock in Charlestown. As usual in such cases, a jury was called together; and as the story goes, (which is true for aught we know) they were all "men of color." After some deliberation they brought in a verdict something as follows: "Dat going home one berry dark night, he fell from the wharf, and was killed; dat de tide coming in strong, it floated him ober to Charlestown, and he was drowned; dat de weather being very cold, he froze to death." The coroner, who was rather waggish, notwithstanding the solemnity of the occasion, said, "you may as well add, that he died in the wool."

CAUSE AND EFFECT. A physician calling one day on a gentleman who had been severely afflicted with the gout, found, to his surprise, the disease gone, and the patient rejoicing in his recovery over a bottle of wine. "Come along, doctor," exclaimed the valetudinarian, "you are just in time to taste this bottle of Madeira; it is the first of a pipe that has just been broached." "Ah," replied the doctor, "these pipes of Madeira will never do; they are the cause of all your suffering." "Well, then," rejoined the gay incurable, "fill up your glass, for now that we have found out the cause, the sooner we get rid of it the better."

JOHN BUNYAN. While in jail, he was called on by a Quaker, desirous of making a convert of him. "Friend John," said he, "I have come to thee with a message from the Lord; and after having searched for thee in half the prisons in England, I am glad I have found thee at last." "If the Lord had sent you," returned Bunyan, you need not have taken so much pains to find me out; for the Lord knows I have been here these twelve years."

THAT HAT. Tom had obtained, by hook or by crook—no matter which—a prime new hat—a genuine beaver, and no mistake; and he sported it through State street as though he was cock of the walk. Bill eyed him askance—for the covering of his superior was none of the newest. "I say, Bill," quoth Tom, "why do you look so hard at my new hat? Do you see any thing ridiculous in it?" "Oh, no," replied Bill, "nothing ridiculous in it—except the head!"—Boston Times.

LAND OF LIBERTY. An Irishman, who had left his native country, and sought an asylum in America, because it was a land of liberty, was attacked on his first arrival in December, by a furious mastiff. He stooped to pick up a stone, to defend himself, but the stone was frozen fast. "Arrah, now, is not this a wate land of liberty," says Pat, "where the dogs are let loose, and the stones are every one tied fast."

A QUESTION IN SCIENCE. A lady requested a gentleman to tell her to what order of natural history she was usually assigned. He answered her philosophically, and desired her to give him woman's location. "Oh," said she with a smile, "man embraces woman."

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, leucorrhoea, and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assault the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, on the ground that the humors and corruption which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health, and not to destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the unsolicited opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much water in the depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your Life Pills, and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that "flesh is heir to." I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a costive system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, Blank Notes, Note and Bill Books, Circulars, Policies of Insurance, Pamphlets, Constitutions of Societies, Labels, Notifications, Handbills, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, May 5.

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

Quincy, July 7.

Agency for Periodicals.

THE subscriber is agent and will take subscriptions for and deliver the numbers, at the subscription price, at the Quincy Bookstore, of all the popular periodicals, among which are—

North American Review, \$5.

Boston Quarterly Review, edited by Rev. O. A. Brownson, \$3.

Democratic Review, \$5.

Christian Examiner, \$4.

Family Magazine, \$1.50.

Waldie's Select Circulating Library, \$5.

Knickerbocker Magazine, \$5.

Mechanics Register of New Inventions, etc., \$1.

Religious Magazine, edited by Messrs. Abbotts, \$2.

Lady's Book, \$3.

American Philosophical Journal, \$2.

Annals of Education, \$3.

Parley's Magazine, \$1. A subscription to this work is one of the best New Year's Presents which can be made to children.

Persons entering their names for the above, among other periodicals, with the subscriber will receive their numbers promptly and free of expense for transportation.

Quincy, Dec. 29.

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former stand to the chambers over Mr. Samuel Copeland, Jr.'s provision Store, where he is prepared to accommodate his customers in a more comfortable style, and as he has heretofore had a good share of the public patronage he hopes by close attention to business to merit its continuance.

Quincy, April 27.

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he has taken the rooms over the store occupied by Frederic Price, where he is prepared to execute all work in the TAILORING BUSINESS, in the most fashionable style and at the shortest notice. His work will be done in the neatest manner and all garments warranted to fit.

JOHN BROWNELL.

Quincy, Aug. 31.

Indian Purgative Pills.

THIS universal vegetable medicine of the North American College of Health, established in Washington, (D. C.) January 8th, 1835, is remarkable for the CURE OF ALL DISEASES.

The beautiful and simple theory of ONE DISEASE AND ONE REMEDY, as practised by our native Indians, and advocated by the North American College of Health, is beginning now to be generally understood. Thousands who have heretofore maintained the necessity of a peculiar medicine for every particular disease, now strenuously contend, that as all our maladies proceed from one cause, so one medicine capable of removing that cause, will cure every disease incident to man.

If disease of the head, or the feet, or the lungs, liver, &c., could require a peculiar kind of medicine to heal them, would not those parts each require a particular kind of food for their nourishment? But as we know that good, wholesome food nourishes all parts of the system alike, it is manifest therefore, that a good and proper vegetable medicine will, by purifying the blood, search out and remove the disease from every part of the body.

According to the Natural or Indian theory, all our complaints owe their origin to one cause, viz: the shutting up of those outlets, (the Skin, Kidneys and Bowels) through which nature has intended, that all corrupt and impure matter should be carried from the body. When these become closed, it is like the shutting up of a water-course; either the accumulated waters find a new outlet, or the country becomes inundated; just so with the human body; the natural drains of the system, if closed, the humors will accumulate, and either find vent in the form of various diseases, such as Fevers, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Gout, &c., or Apoplexy, and death ends the scene. The only sensible method, therefore, of preventing and curing disease, is to keep the body continually purged of all the useless and corrupt humors; and for this purpose no medicine will be found so effectual, as the Indian Purgative, because, it is the ONLY one whose power extends to the opening of ALL THE NATURAL drains of the body. Whilst under the influence of this singular medicine, the body will be kept in a gentle but effectual perspiration; a proper discharge of urine will be experienced; the stomach and bowels will be thoroughly cleansed; and the blood will be stimulated to purify itself.

One very common objection urged by those who but partially understand the principle of curing disease by purgation, as promulgated by the North American College of Health, is that although reiterated purging will cure disease; yet, that the repeated exercising of those organs will injure or destroy their tone. Those who raise objections, appear to forget, that purging is as natural to the bowels, as walking is to the feet or labor to the hands; and like every other function must be duly exercised in order to retain their energies.

What man in his senses would think of depriving his children of exercise, in order that they might be strengthened by activity? And yet this absurdity is employed in the case of the bowels, who imagine the bowels can be injured by performing their NATURAL FUNCTIONS; or that disease can be cured by any other medicine than such as will remove the CAUSE of the disease.

Nature is constantly giving us examples of the salutary effects of purging. We find her perseveringly employed in carrying off the residuum of the bowels, by the daily evacuation of the bowels; and we frequently see her by a natural diarrhoea, cure some of our most obstinate complaints.

Nature, by always adopting this one plan in the cure of disease, points most emphatically to the course she would have us pursue. She seems to say in the most convincing manner, come, follow my example; cease using those general medicines, which serve only to clog the wheels of life; and in their stead use VEGETABLE PURGATIVES, which being nature to our constitutions, ARE, in Truth, THE MEDICINE OF LIFE AND HEALTH.

How persons can comprehend the action of vegetable purgatives; by what mysterious process the blood is so greatly stimulated to deposit its impurities into the bowels; or how those organs are excited to evacuate the corrupt humors from the body; all can understand when they experience relief. The gentlemen who compose the North American College of Health would therefore earnestly invite all who are suffering from any kind of disease, to try the Indian Purgative. They beg leave to assure the American public, that said Indian Pill is a purgative medicine, so justly balanced, that they may be taken at all times, and under all circumstances with perfect safety, and no dose, however small, but will afford some relief; and no quantity however large, (if it be such as is required to open the bowels) can possibly injure.

It being a vegetable preparation, and acting in harmony with our constitution, it is always the right medicine to be administered. A single dose will in most cases afford relief, and, if persevered with, will always effect a cure.

In using the Indian Purgative, (or dunal Vegetable Pill,) no care is necessary, except in taking such as shall be directed on the wrapper. If the effect is obtained, every other function will be duly performed. The skin and kidneys will each be stimulated to discharge their portion of impurities; and the energy imparted by this extraordinary medicine to the blood, will enable that fluid to disengage and deposit its impure particles into the bowels; from whence they will be carried off by the regular action of those organs.

One great advantage, possessed by the Indian Pills over every other medicine, is, that, as they cure disease upon natural principles and suit all complaints, and are always the right medicine to be administered, that consequently, can never be taken improperly; therefore, the time should be lost in listening to contradictory advice; the only kind of medicine which is never sick; if so, the sooner a few doses of the Indian Pills are administered, the sooner will the patient be restored to health and usefulness.

Extract of a letter from the Agent in Portland, January 17th, 1839.

"We do not know of a solitary instance where they have been tried but with complete satisfaction, and with such proofs we think the sale will be very extensive."

Extract of a letter from the Post Master, at Bridgewater, Mass., January 31st, 1839.

"They are ALTOGETHER PREFERABLE to Brandreth's Pills. The purgatives have the preference in this vicinity. I have used some of the Pills and think they are the best I ever used."

Certificate from Isaac Collier, Boston, Oct. 20th, 1838.

This may certify that the subscriber has been afflicted with the Piles and hemorrhoids about thirty years, and has taken various medicines which never effected a cure. It is now about three months since I commenced taking the Indian Purgative Pills; they have cured the costiveness, and I have found great relief by the Pills; and I have been able to believe that by a continuance in taking them they will effect a cure.

* Office and General Depot for the sale of the above PILLS in the New England States, No. 198 Tremont Street, near Court Street, Boston, where they can be had at wholesale and retail.

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills in the County of Middlebury, Vermont: Agents in New York County: B. Earle & Co. Fall River; Joseph Marshall, Dorchester, Neponset Village; Joseph W. Plympton, Newton Upper Falls; Charles B. Wilder, Newton Lower Falls; Charles B. Marsh, Roxbury; B. B. Brierley, Carter, Quincy.

Boston, Nov. 24.

Truss Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 364.) No. 305 Washington street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

IF All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Having had sixteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform. Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufactory, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

And the subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beach, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses with steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons afflicted with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned keeps on hand the following kinds of Trusses, which they can have; if he do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them:—Dr. Hull's; Reed's Spiral Truss; Russell's; do; Farr's; do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Patent; French; do; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bateman's; do; Shaker's Rocking Truss; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's, do, double and single; also Trusses for children of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing to be examined by a female, will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL SHOES for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

It is a common mistake to suppose that he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.

That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

"Boston, January 7, 1835.

"Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with the Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beach. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles."

Boston, Nov. 23.

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,

Quincy, Jan. 6.

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among his custom, and the public generally that they are reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, namely:—besides music, embroidery, views, fac similes, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since the commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

New Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. would inform their customers and the public generally that they are now receiving an extensive assortment of rich and fashionable goods adapted to the season, consisting in part of French and English Merinos, some of which are of the best quality and beautiful colors. Black and Blue Black Italian and Gro de Swiss Silks.

Superfine Black and Blue Black Alpines.

Elegant French and English Prints.

Editorial Stationery and other grounds.

Fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs.

Hosiery and Gloves of the best quality, with a great variety of other desirable goods for the present season, all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms.

Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment.

Quincy, Oct. 26.

Nathan Matthews,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER.

No. 10, Broad Street, Boston.

An assortment of Curried Leather constantly on hand.

Boston, Sept. 28.

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by

Quincy, Oct. 14.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Peristaltic Lozenges;

COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that nine tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results; such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The most cogent objection to Aperients in general is, that containing some drastic purgative, they leave, after their operation has ceased, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, producing consequences which their administration was intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

To females in delicate health.

The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of several eminent gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise at an early period of life, from want of exercise and general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. Being perfectly innocent they can be taken at any time and under any circumstances. The most delicate female, when an aperient is required, may have recourse to them, and they will act as a preventative against the nervous and hysterical affections which so frequently arise from continued constipation.

To Seafaring people and Travellers generally.

To individuals travelling, more particularly seafaring persons, when from change of climate, the liver and bowels become inactive, and costiveness follows as an invariable result, these Lozenges will prove invaluable. One individual writes—"I consider myself cured of costiveness, to which I was always subject the moment I left the land, solely by the use of your medicine. The proprietor is continually receiving orders from his seafaring friends for the Lozenges. When they are to be carried to sea they ought always to be started from the box in which they are packed and put into tight bottles. In this way they may be kept good for any length of time."

The very questionable reputation which a medicine derives from the fashionable practice of publishing a long list of certificates from persons, whom nobody knows, has induced the proprietor to forego the opportunity of offering to the public, the many commendations which he is daily receiving of these Lozenges, trusting rather to their own merits, which will be apparent to all on trial, and the respectability of his numerous agents.

These Lozenges have been in use for two years—the general opinion of those who have used them, from the first families, establishes their merits and makes further remarks unnecessary. They are packed in boxes which may be carried in the pocket and sold at fifty cents per box.

Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, 256 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Nov. 23.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

THIS periodical is devoted exclusively to the interests and wants of the business community; and in this respect differs in its character, we believe, from any Magazine either in this country or in Europe. It is intended to be literally and truly a useful work. Its contents embrace every subject connected with commerce and political economy; Essays from ablest pens on Banking, Mercantile Law, Navigation, Manufactures, Insurance, etc., form part of the contents of each number. The Merchants' Magazine is also a repository for authentic statistical information of Trade, Commerce, Banking, and the staple products of the country and the world, collected from official sources, embodied and classified in tables, valuable for present and future reference.

Published every month by FREEMAN HUNT, 142 Fulton street, New York, at five dollars a year, payable in all cases in advance.

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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BARCOCK, Jr., CHARLES BRECK, ORIN P. BACON, FISHER A. KINGSBURY, JACOB TIRRELL, Jr., WILLIAM HARRINGTON, SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, JOSEPH CLEVELLY, Hos. S. A. TURNER, CHARLES LEFAVOUR, N. B. OSBORNE, FREEMAN HUNT,	Quincy Railway. Milton. Dorchester. Weymouth. South Weymouth. Beverly. Abington. South Scituate. Lynn. Salem. New-York City,
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VARIETY.

AUTHORITY OF HUSBANDS. Bracton, a law writer of great repute in his day, has furnished us with a curious legal opinion on the right of husbands to correct their wives. He says:—

"Although it may be lawful for the husband to correct the wife with a lawful weapon, such as a broomstick, etc., yet if he make use of an unlawful instrument, such as a bar of iron and the like, and death ensue, it will be murder." The ladies dwelling in the same town where the expounder of conjugal rights resided, are said to have been so indignant and so little satisfied with the distinction in their favor, that they dragged the unfortunate counsellor to the river and ducked him soundly.

Judge Butler of Exeter, in an opinion he delivered in an action against a husband for bad treatment of his wife, laid it down as law, that a husband was privileged to beat his wife, if the instrument used was wooden, and no thicker than his thumb. The dames of Exeter sent a round robin to his Lordship, and requested to know the exact dimensions of his thumb.

THE NEWSPAPER. A newspaper is or should be conformable in its qualities to the idea of the poet: "Various, that the mind of desultory man, studious of change and pleased with novelty, may be indulged." The illiberal and absurd opinion, entertained by some, that all its contents should be regulated by one standard, and all its qualities made conformable to one taste, is well rebuked by an editor down east. What would a shoemaker say to a customer, who should find fault because every pair of boots in the store would not fit his foot; and, thereupon undertake to tell him that he was no workman, but a botch? Or if he were even more reasonable than this, and merely denounced all boots that did not fit him, as good for nothing, and useless to every body; would he not write himself down as an ass? Yet such is precisely the conduct of those who measure a newspaper by their own standard of taste, and expect it uniformly to conform to that.

CAUTION. The Blue Ink which appears to be growing into general favor, is in part composed of one of the most poisonous substances in nature—that is, Prussic Acid—the Ink being a solution of the pigment called Prussic Blue, which is a compound of Prussiate of Potash and Iron. This Ink, therefore, must be a very dangerous article in the hands of children, as well as grown people, who are in the habit of putting their pens in their mouth, in order to cleanse it. It is said that one drop of this acid in its pure and uncombined state, when put even upon the nose of a rat, is sufficient to cause its immediate death.

THE WHALE. The whale, having no air bladder, can sink to the lowest depths of the ocean, and mistaking the harpoon for the teeth of a sword fish or a shark, he instantly descends, this being the manner of freeing himself from these enemies, who cannot bear the pressure of a deep ocean;—and from ascending and descending in a small space, he puts himself in the power of the whaler; whereas if he knew his force, and were to swim on the surface in a straight line, he would break or destroy the machinery by which he is arrested, as easily as a salmon breaks the single gut of a fisher, when his reel is entangled.

DOMESTIC LIFE. Pleasure is to woman what the sun is to the flower; if moderately enjoyed, it beautifies, refreshes, and improves; if immoderately, it withers, deteriorates, and destroys. But the beauties of domestic life, exercised as they must be in retirement, and calling forth all the sensibilities of the female, are perhaps as necessary to the full development of her charms, as the shade and shower are to the rose, confirming its beauty and increasing its fragrance.

QUINCE WINE. A delicious wine is made of this common fruit, in the following manner: Take one quart of the juice of quinces, mixed with one pound of sugar, and ferment.

LAW. Deprive law of its majesty pervading presence, and the man grows negligent of the rights of his fellow men, and regardless of those little proprieties, which, too delicate to define, constitute the beauty of social life, and return again into the bosom of him who showed them forth. Without the spirit of subordination there is no liberty; without the presence of order no freedom; without this awful presence of law, man is every body's slave, and far worse, a slave unto himself.—*Dana.*

PLEASANT PLACES. On the coast of Peru no rain ever falls, but in the valley of Manas, on the other side of the Cordillera, the rain never ceases; and one place in it is said to be visited by a thunder storm every day in the year. Umbrellas and lightning rods should bring a good price in that "happy valley," while Professor Espy might make a fortune by supplying the coast with rain.

NAMES. Emma is from the German, and signifies a nurse; Caroline from the Latin, noble minded; George from Greek, a farmer; Martha from Hebrew, bitterness; the beautiful though common name Mary is Hebrew and means a drop of salt water, a tear; Sophia, from Greek, wisdom; Susan from Hebrew, a lily; Thomas from Hebrew, a twin; Robert, from German, famous in council.

USE OF A HAT. The whole use of a hat is probably not generally known—it is of more use than covering the head. If when a person fell overboard, he had the presence of mind to instantly take off his hat, and hold the brim of it to his chin, so that the hollow would be upwards, it would keep him above the water as long as ever he could hold it. This has been tried, and actually proved correct.

EASY MODE OF EDGING RAZORS. On the rough side of the strap of leather, or on an undressed calf-skin binding of a book, rub a piece of tin, or a common pewter spoon for half a minute until the leather becomes glossy with the metal. If the razor be passed over this leather about half a dozen of times it will acquire a finer edge than by any other method.—*Mechanic's Magazine.*

LOVE OF APPROBATION. Nothing appears to me so absurd as placing our happiness in the opinion others entertain of our enjoyments, not in our sense of them. The fear of being thought vulgar, is the moral hydrophobia of the day; our weakness costs us a thousand times more regret and shame than our faults.

MISCELLANY.

THE DITCH.

"Hallo Jim, aint you dead yet, well I never, if these regular built rumers don't outlive old Nick—why old chap how many winters have you seen, hey?"

"Why a matter of about ninety I reckon, and I'm as good as old gould yet, I tell you no finch—no dodgin' and can drink a quart and not stagger any day."

"Well aint that too much, ninety and can drink a quart, well if that aint risin' to eminece as they say nothin' is: but how long have you been emptying liquor casks?"

"About forty years an more."

"And improved every year I spose?"

"Why, yes, I've been on the advance all the time, and if rum kills me now it can kill old Sam—sure enough it can."

"Now that's encouraging for a young beginner, fegs if I believe then temperance fellers any more;—look here my old hearty! dont ye think the preacher of our district, and another feller tried to make me jine, by telling me that drink was certain death: if it aint certain life I'm never; they dont catch me asleep like a weazel I know. What! ninety and been drinkin' forty. I'm listed for the war, and ninety'll catch me a real grit I reckon."

The above extract contains the beauties of a conversation which occurred between an old drunkard, known in the northwestern corner of the State of Indiana, by the significant cognomen of 'drunken Jim,' and a raw country chap, who was just beginning his career as a vagabond.

The first convivial occasion, at which George Glanding flourished, was that which celebrated his twenty-first birth day, it took place at the 'Golden Horse,' a very appropriate hole, in which to commence a career of infamy, and at midnight in the midst of his companions in iniquity, George Glanding lay upon his back—*The Drunken of the Drunk.*

In this condition he was found by his pious mother, who had sat up by her little fire, and watched until wearied with exhaustion, when she fell from her seat, and broke both the bones of her fore arm. Notwithstanding the pain she endured from her broken arm, she slipped on a tattered shawl, and hastened to the 'Golden Horse,' where she recognized her son, as one of the beastly crew, occupying the floor of the dirty dining room. He was too feeble to assist his old lady in her misfortune, and she was obliged to appeal to his worthless companions for the help she so much needed. The brutal bar-keeper refused either to go himself, or send for a surgeon, and the poor woman had to wait until morning, and then walk two miles before she could have her arm attended to.

When George awoke from his stupor, instead of being ashamed of his disgraceful conduct, he made it a matter of boast, and rehearsed the bold feat, to one and another of his acquaint-

ances, snapping his fingers and saying in a comical manner, 'may be he would not do the like any more.' He had taken the first step, and from his ignorantly bragging of the experiment, it was not likely he would retrace it soon. The idea of being a free man was too considerable to be treated lightly, and forsooth whenever it passed into George's head, which it did very frequently, he must honor it with a hearty swig of his 'pink o'nill' as he called it—a name the teper crew in that vicinity, had given to their grog, because the 'pink' who attended the bar was called 'Nill.' The young tippler continued to wax more and more toward proficiency in his new vocation, and at the end of a few months he could louch off his glass with the most accomplished of his companions. The old lady, his mother had requested the minister of the district, and also the president of the temperance society, to use their influence in arresting her son, in the beginning of his disgraceful career; they both endeavored to persuade him from his draughts, but their efforts were given to no purpose: the young man was so fascinated with the society he found at the 'Golden Horse,' that he could not be satisfied unless he was in the midst of the drunken gang swaggering and swearing, and from his little acquaintance with the rites of social life, he did both with a very bad grace. His improvement was on the march when he met with drunken Jim, and the encouragement he received from the old fellow, sanctioned as it was by inclination, did more towards spurring him on, than all the advice and warning he could have received from the temperate, could have cancelled.

As every Jack has his jill, so George had a sweet-heart; and a fine looking and somewhat intelligent girl she was too. Sal Cornute would turn her back on no gal for knitting, spinning, cooking and such matters, and had George remained a sober fellow as he first grew up, he might have commenced life when he obtained his freedom with pretty fair prospects.

Sal thought a deal of George, and would have married him right off but for the timely interference of some of her friends, who advised her otherwise; and no little disappointed was George at the rebuke he met with, when about half drunk one afternoon he came to have the matter finally determined upon. George had been 'going to see' Sal for about a year and a half, and at the expiration of that time he took it for granted that no one had a better right than himself to claim her acquiescence. After sitting by her side a few moments during which a deathlike silence prevailed, he sprang upon his feet, and seizing her hand, he exclaimed loud enough to be heard by the old folks, who were in the next room, 'Sally will you jine—from this time forward and never give up?'

'No George I cant jine, till you jine the Temperance Society, for I wouldnt have a husband like old drunken Jim, for all the world.'

'Well, Sal you aint got one smite o' pluck, and may be I may say hereafter, that I did well not to get you, but you might as well jine for I'm as good as any feller in these parts.'

'But George you've got into the way of going up to the Golden, and I know you'd stay out of nights, and spend your money foolishly, and then after all to get to be like drunken Jim, no woman in the world could stand it, so you must excuse me Mr. George, indeed you must excuse me.'

'Now Sally aint you a little ashamed to talk so? havnt I lived in this world upwards of twenty-one years, and if I have drunk a little bit, in the last month or two, what's the odds? I can get you enough to eat, and me enough to drink I know, and that's all you need care about, so come Sal and lets jine, and be in fortin' one, as the poet says.'

'I dont care who says so George. I'm resolved on marryin' no drunkard. Didnt your own mother have to go till mornin' before she could have her arm set, when she broke it, waitin' for you, and wasnt you so intoxicated that you couldnt help her. Fie George, fie on you for askin' me to marry you. I wont do it George, I wont, I wont.'

'But you shall, I'm blest if you shant. I'm not 'goin' to put up with it; aint I been a courtin' you for more than two years, and couldnt I a had Suse Maxley, and Prude Connelly, and Jin Holliday, and whole dozen other young ladies, if I'd been a mind to? It's too bad Sal, and I cant put up with it; my blood's ris at the thoughts of such imposition, and I cant git over it. Sal if you dont say yes in about a minit, I'll be a steady man all the days of my life, and I wont have you neither; now there's the thing I tell you; didnt I know I could fix you?'

'I aint exactly fixed Mr. George, but as you have been drinkin' three months and have been drunk a good part of the time, if you'll stop drinkin' for three, I'll agree to it, and if father dont, we'll run away.'

'You will you hussey?' bawled out the old gentleman, who had heard the whole conversation, 'you will? Now I'm your father, and I say you shant, and Mr. George, as Sal calls you, I think you'd better be goin' for if you dont pretty quick I'll set the old woman on you with the tongs.'

'No you neednt!' exclaimed the old woman, rushing into the apartment almost out of breath 'no you neednt, I'll set myself on,' and bang, went the tongs over the head and back of Mr. George.

'Now if that aint hantin' I dont know,' cried George, as he sprang out into the road, 'and

aint I reduced down to meanness to be beat this way? Say Sal,' and here he raised his voice to its highest pitch that every word might fall plainly upon her ear, 'wont you any how, I'll agree yit as I'm alive.'

Hereupon the old woman let fly the tongs, which saluted the head of the offender in a very unfriendly way. George now thought it time to be off, and shouting, 'I'm goin' Sal, and may be it'll be forever,' away he went down the lane, muttering silently upon his defeat and making ten thousand good resolutions.

He was about half way home, when the idea struck him that he'd take one more good swig and swear off, 'there's nothing like swearing off drunk,' said he to himself, and away he started for the Golden, where he got as drunk as any fellow need be. Nill, the bar-keeper emptied George's pockets, while he laid on the floor and to make room for better company he thrust him out of doors.

The stupid fellow staggered off the best way he could, but had not proceeded far down a bye road before he fell into a ditch, where he remained until the ducks and pigs had scratched his face all over, and filled his eyes, mouth, nose and ears with filth. Fortunately his sense of perception was not entirely overcome, though every muscle in his body was paralyzed; he knew what the pigs and fowls were doing, and in some degree he felt the pain produced by the feet of his hungry companions, as they travelled over his swollen face. He became sobered by degrees, and reflected over his conduct as reason resumed her sway; he was stiff and cold enough when he attempted to rise, and it was with great labor that he crawled into the fence corner, to wipe the mud off as well as he could with dry leaves. When he had so far recovered as to be able to keep on his feet, he began to consider seriously over his miserable situation. 'What!' said he, 'turned out of doors by the drunkard as well as the sober man—driven from respectable society, and driven from the disgraceful hole that has helped to ruin me! Never was this done while I was a sober, honest boy, and just to have come up to man's estate, and to be treated in this way! 'O,' said he, 'that every drunkard would fall into a ditch! if he wouldnt quit his disgusting habits after that he ought to die; henceforth I'm a sober man.'

And sure enough George turned out to be a sober man, and not only so, he applied himself to reading, of which he soon grew very fond; his greenness vanished, he became a close student to the law and graduated.

Satisfied that he was now a pretty sober fellow, he turned his attention once more to Sally Cornute. The reception he met with was a little different from what it had formerly been. The old lady smiled as she met him at the door, for she thought of the affair of the tongs, but she called him Mr. Glanding, and gave him a hearty welcome. His language being somewhat more polished than when he was an ignorant country boy, instead of asking for Sal as he used to do, he inquired in a gentlemanly tone, if Miss Sarah was in, and when introduced once more into her company he was astonished to find that she had improved quite in proportion with himself. The truth of the matter was, Sally always had a sly notion that George would come back; first impressions, she knew were not to be readily effaced, and hoping for the cordition of things so desirable, she thought she had as well make some preparation for it, and she too applied herself to books, in order to store her mind with knowledge, that she might not be ashamed of her ignorance when Mr. George Glanding, the attorney at law, should make his appearance.

Quite agreeable was Mr. Glanding's surprise when he recognized in the intelligent lady before him, the resolute girl who had so steadily refused to marry the drunken boy, who had slighted so many girls for her sake, and now it was that Miss Sarah, could say that she had refused as many very clever offers, for him.

It is quite unnecessary to pursue the subject further, we may therefor as well close by saying that with the entire approbation of both father and mother, as also that of old Mrs. Glanding, Miss Sarah Cornute was married to Mr. George Glanding. The attorney soon rose to eminece, and is now a member of the board of Aldermen, in a large and highly respectable city. To this day Mr. Glanding often from his heart repeats the prayer, "O that every drunkard would fall into a ditch."

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL.

A suit between a husband and his wife, lately pending in one of the French courts, is thus sketched in one of the Paris papers. The complainant is one of the greatest proprietors in France. His son had been a page of Napoleon, and afterwards a distinguished officer, aide-camp to Marshall Ney, etc. He married and for some time they lived happily; but on the death of her mother, they began to indulge in such extravagance that even their enormous fortune began to diminish. This led to some remonstrance on the part of the husband. On the morning after this she disappeared from the hotel, and neither he nor her children had any clue to her retreat. At last, after an interval of some months, arrives a letter from New Orleans, in which she announces that she means to apply for a divorce; but for eighteen months nothing more was heard from her except by her drafts for money. At last, she returned, but only to afflict her family. Her son was at a military academy—she induced him to elope, and the boy was plunged into every species of debauchery and expense. This afflicted in the

deepest manner the grandfather, who revoked the bequest which he had made him of four thousand pounds a year, and seemed to apprehend for him nothing but future ruin and disgrace. The old man, eighty-two years of age, resided in his chateau, whither, in October, 1834, she went to attempt a reconciliation with the wealthy senior. Then and there occurred the most extraordinary and unaccountable scene that, though we have read one hundred French novels, we have ever met with. On the 19th of October, the day after her arrival, she found that she could make no impression on the father-in-law, and was about to return to Paris, when he, at the age of eighty-two, observing a moment when she was alone in her apartment, entered it with a brace of double-barrelled pistols, locks the door, and approaches his astonished daughter-in-law, desires her 'to recommend herself to God, for that she had but a few moments to live;' but he does not even allow her one minute—he fires immediately, and two balls enter her left breast. She starts up and flies, her blood streaming about, to a closet, exclaiming that she will submit to any terms, if he will spare her. 'No—no—you must die!' and fires his second pistol. She had instinctively covered her heart with her hand—that hand is miserably fractured by the balls—but saved her heart. She then escapes to another closet, where a third shot is fired without effect—and at last she rushes in despair to the door—and while he is discharging his last barrel at her, she succeeds in opening it. The family, alarmed by the firing, arrive, and she is saved. The old man, on seeing that she is beyond his reach, returns to his apartments, and blows out his brains. It seems clear that he had resolved to make a sacrifice of the short remnant of his own life, in order to release his son and grandson from the unfortunate connection with her. But he failed—none of her wounds were mortal, and within a month after, 'perfectly recovered, in high health and spirits, radiant and crowned with flowers, was to be seen at all the fetes and concerts of the capital.' In the mean time a suit for restitution of conjugal rights was pending between her and her husband—and a final decree of the court enjoined that she should return under martial authority, and should reside in such of her husband's houses as he should appoint—excepting only, with admirable delicacy—the place where the bloody scene had been acted.

TRANSPLANTING.

We see that some are recommending the practice of transplanting trees in Autumn, but we think this is not the best season. If the intent is to set out trees as most people do, to be trimmed by horned cattle, and to be hoed by the hogs, it is not of so much consequence at what season the operation is performed.

But if it is desired to have a thrifty orchard, that will be productive in this present century—that will continue growing notwithstanding the removal of the roots to a distant field, it is of some consequence to choose the best season of the year for the removal.

Trees that are of the right age and are properly set, require no staking—they do better to depend on their own strength than to be tied up. But they should always be supported with litter, or straw, or poor hay, placed about the roots—and if the land is not rich, some coarse manure should be placed on the surface about the tree. But if the trees are transplanted in Autumn, it is dangerous to place any material of this kind in that place for fear of the mice.

We cannot see any propriety in exposing young trees in new fresh earth, to stand and be racked six months before there is any possibility of their taking root.

The best mode that we have tried is to take up our trees early in spring and bury their roots in a cool place until the ground has become warm and mellow, so that it may be placed nicely about the roots. This need not be done before the first of May. If the trees are then carefully set, they will begin to grow immediately, and will often extend their limbs one foot during the first season. They will bear in four or five years.

We intend at the proper season, to be very minute in describing our mode of setting trees, and the reasons which influence us.

We have now nothing farther to say than to dissuade from the practice of fall-setting, feeling confident that much is gained by setting in the spring.—*Boston Cultivator.*

'THEY.'

A great many excellent people have had their worldly prospects entirely destroyed, and hundreds, nay, thousands, had their hearts wrung with anguish in consequence of the slanders of the family of 'They.' If a man repeats a slander in the street, and he is asked who told him so, his answer is, 'They said so.' 'They' ought to be hooted out of society; for 'They' have done more mischief in the domestic and social circles than any other family under heaven. How easy it is for a slander to be propagated, which, perhaps, may ruin a young man's prospects forever; and it must be borne in mind that 'They' are always implicitly believed. An example by way of illustration: A friend meets another in the street, and asks if he has seen Mr. Q. that morning. His answer is no; that he had been gambling all night. The response is—It is impossible, for he drank tea with me last evening, and did not leave until ten o'clock; who told you so? 'They' told me so, is the answer, and, as he desired a favor of me to-day, I shall not grant it

QUINCY PATRIOT.

until I know the truth of the business, for I don't intend to assist gamblers. So poor Mr. Q., who had always borne a good character—who drank tea with his neighbor, and who on his return to his residence retired to rest, and, withal, never saw a gaming table in his life, is branded with the title of *gambler*, because "They" said so. A slander is like dust; it finds its way into the most remote recesses, and spreads like the clouds over the whole face of the heavens. We close this little essay by advising our readers to place very little or no confidence in any story whose propagator is "They."

"They" should never be believed in religion, morals, politics or any matter pertaining to social life.—*Southern Argus.*

FATALITY OF FASHIONS.

It is a startling fact, that human life is shorter in New England now than it was fifty years ago. There are diseases now which were hardly known then, and which bring thousands to a premature grave. What is the cause of all this? Has our climate essentially changed? No—unless it be for the better. The cause is to be found doubtless in the corrupting fashions of the times, which regulate the food and the dress of people, and which make illnesses more contagious than honest, sturdy industry. We deprecate those fashions; they are rapidly leading us as a people to those excesses which have proved the ruin of other and earlier nations. It is a time this subject was looked into with as much solicitude and care as politicians look for the causes of civil liberty and the public good.

In olden times—in the days of the revolution, when sons worked willingly in the forests and the fields, and partook of the simple but substantial fare of their own farms; when daughters wore thick shoes, loose gowns, and labored at the spinning wheel and loom, such diseases as consumption and dyspepsia were seldom or never known. Doctors were rare acquaintances then. But now, if a young man would appear respectable, he must carry a green bag to court, rather than a meal bag to mill; he must wield a yard stick, rather than a hoe or shovel; and as for young ladies—alas! it would soil their little hands and be an irreparable disgrace to be seen in cleaning houses or be caught at a wash tub. Their shoes must be of kid, thin as wafers; their chests must be pent up in corsets as closely as a Chinese foot, and their time must be spent in spinning street yarn, thumping the piano forte or discoursing sentimental songs. All these fashions are prejudicial to human life and health. Oh, that fashion would ever take the right direction, and go upon the maxim of sanctioning nothing which interferes with the laws of health. Then would the hopes of our country brighten, and individuals would enjoy an amount of comfort which is now too willingly but blindly sacrificed in false taste.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TRANSIENT VOTERS.

MR. EDITOR—In your paper of the 30th ult. there are two communications, doubtless designed to apply to a worthy citizen of this town. I infer this from the numerous thrusts at some one who was an ex-pulpitarian and pedagogue, and from reference to the doings of some portion of this town relative to a certain report. I ask, what has this gentleman done to call forth such a torrent of wrathful vituperation? J., whom I shall consider as acting for the clan, thinks the wounded bird flutters, and if this be a fair criterion by which to judge, I should think that the *Transient Voter*, instead of making a *scandum shot*, had found some vulnerable part in the live through which he had wounded the whole *scarm*. I never knew so many birds of such diverse feather set to buzzing and fluttering by the discharge of a single gun. Really, one would suppose that every one of Vulcan's hammerers, every teller of usury, every pedagogical barker, every exciter of a public commotion and a stimulator of a one-eyed town meeting for the purpose of getting in moderator, to say nothing of *alms house rations*, every *migratory supernaturated pedagogue*, every *jointless pettifogger* run together in the form of an *automaton*, had received a full charge under the fifth rib. Else, why these recent malicious attacks upon individuals? Why this scurrilous language to them? Does the *federal* cause require such aid? Are slander and vituperation and malice the ingredients that compose its essence? Can it live and move and breathe no longer than it lives and moves and breathes in such elements? Or, do its devotees think to prop its falling lumber in this Commonwealth by such shoars as these? Shame on that cause which demands such aid. It is a black bird that lives on carrion.

The gentleman aimed at by J. never attended a caucus on Sabbath evening; it is a false statement, and calculated to vilify him and the democratic party. That gentleman is a *democratic citizen*, opposed to the present banking system, as I have understood, and that and that alone is in the opinion of J. and his coadjutors sufficient reason for traducing him.

Finding myself unscathed by the tornado of abusive eloquence which J. launched at the supposed *Transient Voter*, I would inform him, that notwithstanding the malevolence which he has manifested towards an unoffending individual and the wise conclusion that his random shot had taken effect upon some candidate or would be candidate for office, so far from having taken effect he has not so much as grazed the *Transient Voter*, although he has assailed men of almost every appearance and profession.

As to being a candidate for office I never was nor expect to be, unless J. or L. or some other of the clan, by continuing these random shots, bring me into public notice and favour. Before the appearance of J's last tirade, I never had expected to hold any office whatever, but I now have some hopes if he will only continue his communications.

As to being an ex-pulpitarian, I would respectfully inform J. alias I. and all the clan, that I am not now nor never was a preacher, neither am I accustomed to gaze at so great a height, or to meddle with such important subjects except upon particular occasions. One, I remember, it was at a celebration of the glorious Fourth, when the nobility presided in all their boasted splendour, displaying their superiority by mounting upon the tables, etc, while we, poor despised plebeians, could but gaze with astonishment at the display of talent it was our lot to witness. Had you been there, Mr. Editor, you would have been surprised to see with what *ace* the plebeian race stood around *beneath* listening with distended ears to catch the first glad notes of the "Trumpet of Liberty." But like raw-bones' motion it would not come, although we listened long and patiently, until the silver necked fountain was drained by Bacchus' *noble devotees*.

Another cognomen, which J. by the aid of his all powerful perception, has seen fit to apply to the *Transient Voter*, is the little man in black. But, Mr. Editor, that voter possesses sufficient bone and muscle to gain an honest and comfortable living by the labour of his hands, and was never seen in black except at the last election days, when as he walked through the Hall, transient voter though he was, a black cloud in the south east upon him its sombre shade, while its head, reared high above its fellows, belched forth from time to time hoarse muttering thunder that was quickly followed by the hissing lightning of contempt. This shade was somewhat relieved by the appearance of a fiery comet seen about this time in the northeast, whose bacchanalian visage reached high toward heaven, while its tail (if it had one) was hid by the host of plebeian suns that kept continually crossing its path. It had scarcely reached the zenith when another body, which had for some time appeared in different parts of the horizon, was observed in the centre to take the form of a water or some other spout, across which reflected from the cloud and comet or some other source, passed various shades of light as it reeled to and fro with a sort of wriggling motion like the tottering form of some inebriate staggering from his cups.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, for the information of J. and his clan, let me repeat, that I have never received a liberal education or graced a pulpit, I am neither a supernaturated pedagogue, a squinting pettifogger, a vender of patent balances, a pedlar of quack medicines, or a *petty bank tool*, but born beneath the changing skies of the stormy north, transferred in early youth to the genial soil of Massachusetts. I belong to no jumbo but the institutions of my country—acknowledge no master but her laws, the christian's God, and my own conscience!

A TRANSIENT VOTER.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TRANSIENT VOTERS.

A writer in your paper, who signs himself a "Transient Voter," appears to be nettled by a communication which appeared in the Patriot previous to the election, over the signature of "J." He peremptorily demands of J. or J. G., or either of the firm, or the scavengers acting for them, or any of the clan, an answer to the following question: How long must a transient voter remain in Quincy before he ceases to be transient? Surely, the firm must be thunderstruck by the question and driven to their wits end to answer. There is, however, attached to this firm and clan a goodly number of citizens who have never bowed the knee, who will prove true to their principles whether they are with the majority or minority, and who fully understand the wiles and intrigues of their adversaries. The writer of this is not the author of the communication bearing the signature of J. but belongs to the firm and is called upon by the "Transient Voter." It is considered proper to notice his question. A transient voter is one that has no permanent place of abode, who is here to-day and off to-morrow as best suits his caprice or convenience, but should he make this town his permanent residence he then ceases to be transient. All free, white male natives of the soil, unless they are disfranchised, having arrived at the age of twenty one years, become voters after residing in town six months and paying a tax. The right of suffrage is broad enough we should think for a federal State. Possessing the above named qualifications, it matters not to what firm or clan they are attached, or whether they are high or low, rich or poor, learned or ignorant, wise or unwise, the firm will acknowledge their right and permit them to vote. As for the poor fellow, Mr. Editor, the writer of the article in your paper signed "Transient Voter," if he will get naturalized and become half civilized, and reside in town thirty days, the firm will, as much as they dislike his company, acknowledge with sorrow that he ceases to be transient. Having, as we trust, answered the questions to his satisfaction, perhaps in the plenitude of his liberality he would not complain if we should briefly review the remainder of his article, but we will refrain from it for we have no disposition to interfere with J., the senior partner of the firm, to whom the most important part of the work properly belongs. He is an illustrious personage, the latches of whose shoes the *Transient Voter* is not worthy to unloose. If we should be accused of acting as scavenger for the firm, we shall be comforted by the consoling reflection that we are not employed for that purpose by the *Transient Voter* or his party.

A PERMANENT RESIDENT.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

DEMOCRATIC LECTURES.

What has become of the Quincy Democratic Association? Would it not be deemed prudent to have a course of lectures this winter, explaining and illustrating the heaven-born principles of democracy? It has been hinted that some of its officers are becoming lukewarm in the

good work. If this be the case, the writer as a member of the association and of the democratic party, would like to be informed previous to March meeting so that he shall know how to cast his vote in case certain individuals are candidates for office. A hint it is hoped, however, will be sufficient. CROCKETT.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A great "Convention" of Roman Catholic Bishops and Priests has been sitting at Cork, which occasioned much talk in Ireland.

Eight of the four hundred Russian officers arrested for participation in the conspiracy discovered or denounced on the 12th of June last had made their escape.

The Dutch States-General was opened by the King in person. His speech presents nothing of particular interest.

The Frankfurt Union states, that "Mr. Wheaton, agent of the United States of America at the Congress of the German Customs Union, has been more successful in his mission than Dr. Brownrigg, having succeeded in obtaining a considerable reduction in the import duties on one of the principal productions of his country, (cotton we suppose.) Among the motives of the Prussian Government for granting this favor to the United States, was the large exchange of products which has of late taken place between Prussia and North America, which latter takes a great quantity of wool, glass, etc, from the Prussian states."

In Spain the Ministers seem to have fallen completely by the ears in the Spanish Capital. General Alaix refuses to dissolve the Cortez, defies the Liberal majority, and would resuscitate, if he could, the Junatas and another war in order to please the Court and French party. The most distressing accounts have been received in France of the state of the health of the army in Africa. Private letters state that the Duke of Orleans, seeing the immense number of sick lying without any accommodation, he freighted several merchant vessels to convey part of them to Algiers, and which were towed to their destination by three steamers. The sick thus embarked amounted to upwards of six hundred.

It was the intention of the French to give no quarter to the tribe on whose territory the crime had been committed, and to raise on the spot a monument to perpetuate among the natives, "who were previously to be massacred to a man," the recollection of the signal vengeance they had taken on that perfidious tribe."

The English have taken Ghizney, one of the strongest places in Asia, defended by a garrison of three thousand five hundred of the bravest of the Afghans, and commanded by a son of the ex-king of Cabul. Two new expeditions were contemplated and in preparation—the one against Saudgore, the other against Kurnail. The success of the British Army in Afghanistan, the preparations for attacking the two cities just mentioned, and the recent deposition of the Rajah of Sattara, will render more manageable and mild the most untractable enemies.

The war in Circassia appears to be going on gloriously for the cause of freedom, the Russians having been defeated in an action, with the loss of twelve thousand men.

The Augsburg Gazette contains a letter from Constantinople announcing that Hafiz Pacha had been again invested with the command in chief of the Turkish army in Asia Minor. The same journal announces from Alexandria, that Ibrahim Pacha was executed at Aleppo. Mehmet was determined on not surrendering the pachalic of Marasch, and Ibrahim had left a strong garrison in the place. He intended marching the remainder of his forces into the interior of Syria, where provisions were more abundant, and their presence necessary to put down insurrectionary attempts.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, DEC. 7. 1839.

MEETING OF CONGRESS. Every member, except one democrat from New York, was present on Monday last. No organization has been effected in the House owing to the double delegation from New Jersey, consequently the President's Message was not delivered as expected.

QUINCY LYCEUM. The seventh address before this institution was the remainder of President Adams' lecture relative to the Smithsonian Request, which was read by the Rev. Mr. Lunt, the lecturer being prevented from attending on account of a domestic affliction.

The eighth lecture was delivered by Rev. Christopher P. Cranch of Washington City, D. C. His subject was sacred music. He treated of its philosophy, matter and manner; of what it is, ought to be and can be. The lecture was well composed and delivered in an eloquent manner. The subject was one in which all classes in the community feel, or should feel, a deep interest, and we hope the time is not far distant when more general attention will be taken in it.

The ninth lecture was by Rev. William M. Rogers of Boston. The subject, Egypt—its antiquity, hieroglyphics, etc. The lecture was written in a strong and flowing style, calculated to be easily understood and truly pleasing. It was delivered in that eloquent manner which is characteristic of the orator. We are not surprised that Mr. R's lectures should attract such crowded audiences in the city, for in our opinion, he is eminently qualified for a popular speaker.

TEXIAN AMBASSADOR. In the case of Gen. Henderson, the Texian Ambassador, who has been arrested for debt in New York, the Court decided that a representative of a foreign government should be exempted from arrest for debt.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY. The New York Evening Post states that Col. Richard M. Johnson will not withdraw his name as a candidate for the Vice Presidency; but his friends will press his claims to a second election.

TROUBLE AT ALBANY. The immense estates of Gen. Van Rensselaer, the late *Patron* of Albany, afford, says the Boston Traveller, the only remaining instance of entailed property in this country. His claims extended through the greater portion of several counties, on both sides the Hudson river, and his tenants were accustomed to pay him a small portion of the products of each year, say ten bushels of wheat, or rye, or corn, for the use of a hundred acres of soil. The tenants bought and sold their farms, built houses and made improvements as though there were no incumbency, and they were never molested in their plans provided the small tax was yearly delivered at the great store house in Albany.

The late *Patron* received the heritage from his father, and as he was liberal and kind, yielding always to the necessities of the poor, he found no difficulty in maintaining the system adopted by his ancestors. But the present heirs, who have lately come in possession, it seems, have pursued a different course, compelling every man to pay, at any sacrifice, and collecting by law with costs, the full assessments of all delinquents. This has produced an alienation of feeling on the part of the tenants, and a determination to resist, in a body, the further payment of taxes.

The Albany papers state that in consequence of this resistance, the Sheriff of the county called the posse *comitatus* to the number of one thousand, to march to Rensselaerville, twenty-six miles, to enforce the law, but was compelled to return, having wholly failed in accomplishing his object. The service of all legal process, connected with this outbreak, is still resisted by a portion of the tenants on the Van Rensselaer Manor. This number, according to the best information, amounts to fifteen hundred.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM BOSTON. It gives us pleasure to announce to our readers the gratifying intelligence that an engagement has been made with a gentleman, in every respect qualified, to furnish a weekly abstract of Legislative proceedings during the ensuing session of General Court. We have good reason to believe that these letters will be highly acceptable to our readers, as they will undoubtedly be free from favoritism and couched in chaste yet strong language.

Whatever other matter of interest may occur in the metropolis will also be noted by our correspondent in his letters.

It is expected that the first of the series will be furnished for our next paper.

JULIET COURIER. Several numbers of a paper bearing this name, established six months since in the "far West," have been received at this office. It is published by D. L. Gregg and W. P. Hudson. In the junior partner of the firm, we recognise a friend and an old acquaintance, with whom we have spent many a happy hour during our apprenticeship. In mechanical taste and execution as well as in the racy and able editorials and interesting selections, the Courier bears ample testimony to the unremitted zeal of at least one of its conductors. Although our friend is located far away from home and all its endearing scenes, we have no doubt that his probity of character and assiduity to his profession will ensure him an abundant harvest, which we cordially hope may reward his efforts.

POST OFFICE APPOINTMENTS. Mr. Zahir Cushing has been appointed Postmaster at West Scituate in place of Hon. Edward F. Jacobs. The location of the office has been removed so as to accommodate the south western section of Hingham.

William W. Linfield, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at East Randolph in place of Col. Simeon White. He is a gentleman of industry and enterprise, highly esteemed by his fellow townsmen, and richly qualified to discharge with fidelity and credit the duties of his office.

TO READERS AND WRITERS. Some of our correspondents are indulging rather too freely in personalities. Such a course is not commendable, and we doubt very much whether it advances the cause they endeavor to advocate. In future, we hope this system of personal warfare will give place to sound philosophy and general illustrations. If writers still persist in this despicable blackguardism, the only alternative for us will be to exercise the editorial veto. Our remarks are general.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS. It is generally conceded that the doings of Congress at its present session will be unusually interesting; it will therefore be our aim to publish as correct and detailed account as will answer every necessary purpose of our readers. Exertions will be made, if possible, to secure a correspondence from Washington.

BOSTON QUARTERLY REVIEW. This valuable publication, the discontinuance of which was announced in the October number, will be revived on the first of January next. It will be, as heretofore, under the editorial charge of O. A. Brownson, one of the ablest writers that the present age has produced.

HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE. In a notice of this work for December, the editor of the Troy (N. Y.) Whig thus speaks of one of our townsmen. It is a well merited tribute, as all acquainted with Mr. A. will cordially acknowledge:

The papers of the present number are all respectable, and that from the pen of Charles F. Adams, Esq., a son of the venerable Ex-President, is one of great ability. Mr. Adams has evidently paid much attention to the theory of money and banking, and although his views are clearly expressed, and generally sound, he discards party politics, conceiving it to be the duty of writers upon subjects like these, to express freely what they believe to be the truth without fear or favor; and with this view of the subject, honestly expressed, gives his reasons for the opinions he advances. There is a sincerity and candor evinced in the papers of this writer, which all must admire, however much they may dissent from the views taken of the subject in hand.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. During the performance of Pizarro at the Tremont Theatre in Boston last week, one of the weights attached to the drop scene, weighing nearly one hundred and fifty pounds, fell and struck one of the persons employed in the Theatre, on the head, causing his immediate death.

PROVIDENCE BANKS. The Merchant's, Arcade, Trader's Blackstone Canal, and Roger Williams Banks redeem their bills in specie, at their counters. The other Banks in Providence are at 3 per cent discount. The Newport Exchange Bank has resumed specie payments.

REPRESENTATIVES TO GENERAL COURT. It is believed that the subjoined table contains the names of the Representatives to the Legislature from Norfolk County with their political predilections.

Braintree—Minott Thayer and Joseph Richards, whigs.

Bellingham—Dwight Colburn, democrat.

Canton—John Gay and Samuel Capen, democrats.

Cohasset—Nichols Tower, whig.

Dorchester—Walter Baker, William Clapp and Eleazer J. Bispham, whigs.

Dedham—Joshua Fales, whig.

Franklin—David Thayer and Ward Adams, whigs.

Foxborough—Willard Pierce, whig.

Medway—Paul Daniels, democrat.

Milton—Ebenezer G. Tucker, democrat.

Needham—Elisha Lyon and Emory Fiske, democrats.

Quincy—Nathaniel White, Ebenezer Bent and George Baxter, democrats.

Randolph—Charles T. Woodman, Benjamin Richards and Jarius White, democrats.

Rozbury—Ebenezer W. Stone, Michael Whittemore, Jr., democrats; Stephen Williams, Charles Ellis, and Samuel H. Walley Jr., whigs.

Sharon—Jedediah Morse, democrat.

Stoughton—Consider Southworth and Jesse Pierce, democrats.

Walpole—Emmons Partridge, democrat.

Wrentham—John A. Craig and Otis G. Cheever, democrats.

Weymouth—Adoram Clapp, George Dyer and Leon and Tirrell, democrats.

GENERAL COURT. The Bay State Democrat still maintains that there will be a democratic majority in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and thinks that it will not be less than ten. His statement is that there will be two hundred and sixty-six democrats and two hundred and fifty-five whigs.

The Senate, it is conceded, now stands eleven whigs to thirteen democrats, and there are eleven vacancies.

TEMPERANCE STATISTICS. The annual report of the American Temperance Union states, that in Massachusetts from fifteen to twenty thousand persons have within the last year signed the pledge to abstain from all intoxicating liquors. In New York city more than ten thousand. In Philadelphia more than four thousand. The New York Seamen's Temperance Society reports two hundred captains and two thousand seamen as regular and consistent members.

AN IMPORTANT WORK. Alden Bradford has in preparation a History of the Government of the United States, for fifty years, from 1789, the period of its organization under the present Constitution. It will not be a history of the United States, but simply a view of the prominent acts, proceedings, operations and effects of the Federal Government.

CHEAP LIVING. A Virginia paper states, that it is the intention of the hotel and boarding house keepers in Richmond to charge eighteen dollars a week for board during the ensuing session of the Legislature. In Boston, members of the Legislature, generally complain if they are charged three dollars or four dollars per week. Provisions are lower, however this season, than the last, and hotel keepers may not lose much by taking them.

TEXAS AND THE AFRICANS. At a meeting in Glasgow, (Scotland), several resolutions were adopted, among which was one entreating the British government to intercede with those of Spain and the United States, in behalf of the Africans of the Amistad, and another, praying that the independence of Texas may not be recognized.

TENNESSEE SENATOR. Hon. Felix Grundy has been elected Senator to Congress from Tennessee, in place of Mr. Foster instructed out of his seat. Mr. Grundy is now Attorney General of the United States. The votes stood in the Senate, Foster eleven—Grundy thirteen; in the House, Foster thirty-three—Grundy forty-two.

WESTERN PORK. The Cincinnati Republican of the 23d ult. states, that not a single hog had been purchased there this fall, by the pork packers. Hogs are more abundant than money. Drivers cannot make sales or get offers. Three dollars per hundred has been named, but purchasers cannot be found to offer that price or drivers to take it. No one seems to have much money to invest in pork.

MAKE WAY THERE. Iowa proposes to be a State already. The Legislature has convened and Gov. Dodge sent in a long message, recommending first of all measures to become a State! He says the population is sufficient. Thus probably in a few short months another Star will be added to the confederacy.

EFFECTS OF CARELESSNESS. From a return made to Parliament by the Coroners of England and Wales for the last ten years, it appears that, in the time stated, no fewer than one hundred and ninety-two persons were accidentally poisoned, mostly through the carelessness or ignorance of apothecaries.

THE ECCENTRIC PREACHER. The Rev. Joseph Wolff, the eccentric convert from Judaism, after wandering for twenty years in Europe, Asia, Africa and America, proclaiming every where the gospel of Jesus Christ, has at length, it seems, settled down as the pastor of a small parish in Yorkshire, Eng.

REFUSAL. The Governor of Virginia having consulted with the Treasurer, Attorney General and Executive Council, has concluded to issue no proclamation in respect to the banks, as they are deemed indispensable in carrying on the fiscal business of the State.

NOVEL PROJECT. It is rumored that Mr. Calhoun will bring forward, in the United States Senate, a project for assisting the States in the matter of the state debts—providing for their assumption in whole or in part by the United States, and pledging the proceeds of the public lands for their ultimate redemption.

A SUGGESTION. The Baltimore Sun suggests that the official characters who manage the suspended banks, should have their names altered from "we promise to pay on demand," so as to make them read, "we promise to pay when we please," with an addition, "we shall never pay so long as we can avoid it."

HARD WINTER. Every day the information received confirms the opinion that the coming winter will be a very severe one amongst the poor and improvident. All the factories on or near the Hudson River, N. Y., many in Connecticut, and the majority of the large cotton establishments in Rhode Island, have discharged their work people. In the aggregate the number of persons out of employ is enormous and unprecedented.

NEW CANDIDATES. At a recent convention of political abolitionists, held in Genesee County, (N. Y.) Hon. James G. Birney of New York and Francis J. Lemoyne of Pennsylvania, were nominated as candidates for the presidency and vice presidency of the United States.

WINTERING. Snow was a foot deep in Auburn, (N. Y.) on the 24th ult. In Skaneateles, (N. Y.) snow fell on the 26th ult., to the depth of twelve or fourteen inches. In Meadville, (Pa.) snow fell on the 23d ult., fourteen inches deep.

A WESTERN CITY. Chicago, (Ill.) will soon be the largest city in this country. From the last Chicago American we learn that the place is now very healthy—that emigrants are pouring into it from all quarters, and that all kinds of business there is good.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION. Sufficient returns have been received to show that the democratic candidate for Governor, and two members of Congress of the same party, have been elected in Mississippi.

AN ADVANTAGE. Married men have one advantage over single men. They are not obliged to pay out money to hear lectures, as they generally get a free lecture every evening.

MAYOR OF BOSTON. Jonathan Chapman, Esq. of Boston, has been nominated for the office of Mayor of that city, by the whigs, as successor of Mr. Elliot, who declines a re-election.

MEETING OF THE SELECTMEN. It will be observed by the notice, that hereafter the Board of Selectmen meet every other Saturday afternoon. Their next meeting consequently will be on the 14th inst.

PROGRESS OF THE SUSPENSION. Fifty-four persons have applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws in the county of Essex, New Jersey.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Will the editors of this popular periodical forward the twelfth number to this office, as it has not been received.

NOTICES. John C. Park, Esq. of Boston will deliver the tenth lecture before the Quincy Lyceum the present season, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, (Dec. 11th), commencing at half past six o'clock precisely.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION. Can there be any better plan for the regulation of the National Revenue than that proposed in the Sub-Treasury Bill?

JOHN C. EDWARDS, Secretary.

The Universalist Institute will meet SUNDAY EVENING next, at six o'clock.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION. Does the Bible declare the final holiness and happiness of all mankind?

The public generally are invited to attend and participate in the debate.

A. PIERCE, Secretary.

The Selectmen of Quincy would inform their fellow-citizens, that they will hold a meeting of the Board, at the Town Hall, every other SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, from two to five o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

The next meeting will be on the 14th inst.

DIED.

In this town, 6th inst. Mrs. Sarah P., wife of Mr. Charles Hardwick, aged 66.

Funeral will take place from the Second Congregational Meeting-house, to-morrow afternoon, at the usual hour. The procession will proceed from her late residence at half past one o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

In Cohasset, Mr. John Nichols, aged 81.

In Scituate, Mrs. Abigail Sylvester, aged 46; Wid. Eunice Bryant, aged 75.

In Lynn, Mrs. Rhoda Nash, formerly of Braintree, aged 85.

In Amherst, (Mass.) Rev. Josiah Bent, formerly of Milton, aged 42.

In Peoria, (Ill.) Mrs. Susan, wife of Rev. Benjamin Huntoon, late of Milton, aged 46.

Wood at Auction.

TO be sold at public vendue on WEDNESDAY next, Dec. 11th, the WOOD standing on about eight acres of land, belonging to Samuel Capen, situated partly in Braintree and partly in Quincy, near the house of Samuel Vazie, on Pine Hill, so called, about one and a half miles from Quincy Meeting-house, easy of access, as there are three roads running directly to the premises. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and is a rare chance for those who wish to purchase. Sale to commence on the premises at twelve o'clock (noon) precisely. Conditions made known at time and place of sale. In case of very stormy weather the sale will be on the next fair day.

Quincy, Dec. 7. 1w*

Apples.

FOR sale, from twenty-five to thirty barrels of prime New Hampshire APPLES—Russetts and Baldwins. Apply at Quincy Point to ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy, Dec. 7. if

Notice.

LOST on Wednesday evening last, a short BOA or Neck Tie. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it AT THIS OFFICE.

Quincy, Dec. 7. if

Cabinet Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy, that he has taken the shop recently occupied by Mr. William P. Blanchard, situated on Granite Street, and is prepared to execute with fidelity and despatch all orders in the Cabinet Business.

G. A. HINCKLEY.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.
THE DECISION.
BY MRS. LOUISA D. COX.

Before a mirror stood a gentle girl,
Adjusting a braid and twining a curl
Around her fair fingers, with simple grace,
Till at last a blush stole into her face,
And she spoke in a tone, as clear and sweet,
As if a zephyr had left his breath,
"How well I remember, though years are past,
The tears on my brow which fell thick and fast,
When they told him death on me laid his spell,
And he came to my side for one farewell!"
"Then will you not weep him?" asked a love long tried—
"And live in a cottage?" interrupted pride.

"That cottage is low, but lovely I know,
And the bloom of the rose is round it now—
The bright blue wave winds its vales along,
When the sunset hush swells her plaintive song—
Said sunny-eyed love—"Is beautiful all!"
Said pride, "and no friends for a morning call."

"Hush," said Augusta, "and let me decide,
And know my own mind, without love or pride;
Why do I hesitate? when from my heart,
The cherished impression will ne'er depart:
What would the world be to me were he dead—
Then say no more pride, I will marry Ned!"

THE GLORIES OF RELIGION.

Religion is a glorious treasure,
The purchase of a Savior's love,
It fills the mind with consolation,
It lifts the thoughts to things above;
It calms our fears, it soothes our sorrows,
It smooths our way o'er life's rough sea,
It mixes with goodness, meek, humble patience;
This heavenly portion, mine shall be.

This earthly house must be dissolved,
And mortal life will soon be o'er;
All earthly cares, all earthly sorrow,
Will pass my eyes and heart no more.
But pure religion remains forever,
And strengthen'd my glad heart shall be,
Whilst endless ages are onward rolling,
This heavenly portion, mine shall be.

How vain, how fleeting, how transitory
This world, with all its pomp and show,
Its vain delights and delusive story,
I'll gladly leave them all below;
For grace and glory shall be my story,
Whilst I in Jesus such beauties see,
Whilst endless ages are onward rolling,
This heavenly portion, mine shall be.

There is nothing fleeting nor transitory
In that bright world of rest above,
But joy substantial—perpetual glory,
In that blest world of heavenly love.
Our anxious thoughts and cares all over,
In that bright world of rest shall be,
Whilst endless ages are onward rolling,
This heavenly portion, mine shall be.

ANECDOTES.

CORBELING. A clergyman travelling a road that led from a noted tavern overtook a man on horseback, who had treated himself so kindly with good stuff, that his body was subject to a constant vibration from side to side; for the sake of good company he made exertion to keep his horse along side of the clergyman's, to the great hazard of losing his seat on the saddle. "Friend," said the clergyman, "whoever you be, you seem to be very happy." "I hope," said the man, "I shall be happy in the next world; I know you very well, though you are unacquainted with me—you are the very man who converted me." "Very possible," said the clergyman, "and it looks like some of my bungling work, which I shall be obliged to do over again."

RATHER BALKY. A young Jonathan took it into his head one day to get a wife. He accordingly looked about him and very soon made such a selection as suited him, and was not long in striking a bargain and settling the preliminaries. He then applied to a clergyman to perform the ceremony. "But are you prepared for such an important life?" said the clergyman. "I guess I be," says Jonathan, "for I've got my land and jest paid for, and own a good yoke of steers and a cow." "Very well," said the holy man, with a long breath and a sober face, "all these worldly things may be very proper in their place—but have you ever thought of salvation?" "Salvation!" says Jonathan, "who in thunder is she?"

HORSESHOE JUSTICE. I once knew a boy, in the olden days of Webster's Grammar, says Peter Parley, who found this definition in his book: "A noun is the name of a thing, as horse, hair, justice." He was of a reflecting turn, and long he pondered over the wonderful mysteries of a noun. But in vain; he could not make it out. His father was a justice of the peace; and one day when the boy went home, the old gentleman was holding a justice's court. There he sat in state among a crowd of people, on an old-fashioned horse-hair settee. A new light now broke upon our young hero's mind. "My father," said he, mentally, "is a horseshoe justice, and a noun!"

PEN AND STORY. William Penn and Thomas Story, travelling together in Virginia, were caught by a shower of rain, and unceremoniously sheltered themselves from it in a tobacco house; the owner of which happened to be within it, accosted them, "you have a great deal of impudence to trespass on my premises—you enter without leave—do you know who I am?" To which was answered "No." "Why then I would have you to know I am a justice of the peace." To which Thomas Story replied, "My friend here makes such things as these—the governor of Pennsylvania." The great man quickly abated his haughtiness.

ADVICE NOT CHARITY. Voltaire, in his "Philosophical Dictionary," tells us of a beggar asking alms in the suburbs of Madrid, when a passer by said to him, "Are you not ashamed to follow that infamous employment, as you are able to work?" To which the beggar smartly replied, "Sir, I ask your charity, not your advice."

WITTY REPLY. An Irish physician quarrelling with a neighbor, swore, in a great rage, that some time or other he would be the death of him. "No, no," said the other, "you won't—I shall never send for you again."

AN IRISH SPORTSMAN. "Patrick, you fool, what makes you stare so softly after that rabbit, when your gun has no lock upon it at all?" "Hush!" said the other, "my darling—the rabbit don't know that!"

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by adopting the usual practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender more disease and corruption which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pillswallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it. He has consulted physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your 'Life Pills,' and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, I suppose, of severe chills of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted myself, physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your 'Life Pills,' and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do so because from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that 'flesh is heir to.' I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, and their operation upon a *costive system* is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

Freeman Hunt.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Book & Job Printing.

The subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, Blank Notes, Note and Bill Books, Circulars, Policies of Insurance, Pamphlets, Constitutions of Societies, Labels, Handbills, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, May 5.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAFTER & TAILOR,

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

Quincy, July 7.

Agency for Periodicals.

The subscriber is agent and will take subscriptions for and deliver the numbers, at the subscription price, at the Quincy Bookstore, of all the popular periodicals, among which are

North American Review, \$5.
Boston Quarterly Review, edited by Rev. O. A. Brownson, \$3.
Democratic Review, \$5.
Christian Examiner, \$4.
Family Magazine, \$1.50.
Waldie's Select Circulating Library, \$5.
Knickerbocker Magazine, \$5.
Mechanics Register of New Inventions, etc., \$1.
Religious Magazine, edited by Messrs. Abbot, \$2.
Lady's Book, \$3.
American Phenological Journal, \$2.
Annals of Education, \$3.
Parley's Magazine, \$1.
A subscription to this work is one of the best New Year's Presents which can be made to children.

Persons entering their names for the above, among other periodicals, with the subscriber will receive their numbers promptly and free of expense for transportation.

Quincy, Dec. 29.

CALEB GILL, Jr.

Tailoring Establishment.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former stand to the chambers over Mr. Samuel Copeland, Jr.'s Provision Store, where he is prepared to accommodate his customers in the most fashionable style, and as he has heretofore had a good share of the public patronage, he hopes by close attention to business to merit its continuance.

Quincy, April 27.

ELISHA TURNER.

Notice.

The subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he has taken the rooms over the store occupied by Frederic Price, where he is prepared to execute all work in the TAILORING BUSINESS, in the most fashionable style and at the shortest notice. His work will be done in the neatest manner and all garments warranted to fit.

JOHN BROWNELL.

Quincy, Aug. 31.

Indian Purgative Pills.

THIS universal vegetable medicine of the North American College of Health, established in Washington, (D. C.) January 5th, 1835, is remarkable for the CURE OF ALL DISEASES.

The beautiful and simple theory of ONE DISEASE AND ONE REMEDY, as practised by our native Indians, and advocated by the North American College of Health, is beginning now to be generally understood. Thousands who have heretofore maintained the necessity of a peculiar medicine for every particular disease, now strenuously contend, that as all our maladies proceed from one cause, so one medicine capable of removing that cause, will cure every disease incident to man.

If disease of the head, or the feet, or the lungs, liver, &c., each require a peculiar kind of medicine to heal them, would not those parts each require a particular kind of food for their nourishment? But as we know that good wholesome food nourishes all parts of the system alike, it is manifest therefore, that a good and proper vegetable medicine will, by purifying the blood, search out and remove the disease from every part of the body.

According to the Natural or Indian theory, all our complaints owe their origin to one cause, viz: the shutting up of those outlets, (the Skin, Kidneys and Bowels) through which nature has intended to carry off the waste of the system, and the accumulation of the waste of the system, either the accumulated waters find a new outlet, or the country becomes inundated; just so with the human body; if the natural drains of the system are shut up, the waste of the system accumulates, and either find vent in the form of various diseases, such as Fevers, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Gout, &c., or Apoplexy, and death ends the scene. The only safe remedy, therefore, and the one which will remove the disease, is to keep the body continually purged of all the useless and corrupt humors; and for this purpose no medicine will be found so effectual, as the Indian Purgative, because, it is the only one whose power extends to the opening of all the natural drains of the body. Whilst under the influence of this singular medicine, the body will be kept in a gentle but effectual perspiration; a proper discharge of urine will be experienced; the stomach and bowels will be thoroughly cleansed; and the blood will be stimulated to purify itself.

One very common objection urged by those who but partially understand the principle of curing disease by purgation, as promulgated by the North American College of Health, is that although reiterated purging will cure disease; yet, that the repeated exercising of those organs will injure or destroy their tone. Those who raise objections, appear to forget, that purging is as natural to the bowels, as walking is to the feet, and like every other function must be duly exercised in order to retain their energies.

What man in his senses would think of depriving his children of exercise, in order that they might be spared from the inconvenience of this salutary discipline? Is it not a greater, than the infatuation of those, who imagine the bowels can be injured by performing their natural functions; or that disease can be cured by any other medicine than such as will remove the CAUSE from the body?

Nature is constantly giving us examples of the salutary effects of purging. We find her perseveringly employed, not only in carrying off the residuum of the natural food, but by the daily evacuations of the bowels; and frequently see her by a natural diarrhea, cure some of our most obstinate complaints.

Nature, by always adopting this one plan in the cure of disease, points most emphatically to the course she would have us pursue. She seems to say, in this inviting manner, come, follow me; example; cease using those mineral medicines, which serve only to clog the wheels of life; and in their stead use VEGETABLE PURGATIVES, which being natured to our constitution, will remove the cause of disease, and restore the wheels of life to their natural position.

How persons can comprehend the action of vegetable purgatives; by what mysterious process the blood is so thoroughly purified, and the bowels so effectually cleansed; or how those organs are excited to evacuate the corrupt humors from the body; all can understand when they experience relief. The gentlemen who compose the North American College of Health would be glad to see every individual suffering from disease of any kind, to make a trial of the Indian Vegetable Pills. They beg leave to assure the American public, that said Indian Pills are a purgative medicine, so judiciously balanced, that they may be taken at all times, and under all circumstances, with perfect safety, and no dose, however small, but will afford some relief; and no quantity however large, (if it be such as is required to open the bowels) can possibly injure.

ASSISTING NATURE should be our chief study, and for this purpose, the Indian Purgative will be found the most effectual medicine ever offered to the public. Its power being always directed to the opening of those drains, through which nature carries out all impurities from the body; it affords precisely the amount of assistance she requires, to enable her to carry every variety of disease. It being a vegetable preparation, and acting in harmony with our constitution, it is always the right medicine to be administered. A single dose will in most cases afford relief, and, if persevered with, will always effect a cure.

In using the Indian Purgative, (or donal Vegetable Pills) no care is necessary, except in taking such as shall operate freely on the bowels. If this effect is obtained, every other function will be duly performed. The kidneys will each be stimulated to discharge their portion of the contents of the bowels; the blood will be purified, and the impurities imparted by this extraordinary medicine to the blood, will be carried off by the regular action of those organs.

A great advantage, possessed by the Indian Pills over every other medicine, is, that, as they cure disease upon natural principles and suit all complaints, and are always the right medicine to be administered, that consequently, can never be taken improperly; therefore, no time should be lost in listening to contradictory advice; the only inquiry should be; is the person sick? if so, the sooner a few doses of the Indian Pills are administered, the sooner will the patient be restored to health and usefulness.

Extract of a letter from the Agent in Portland, January 17th, 1839.

"We do not know of a solitary instance where they have been tried, but with complete satisfaction, and with such proofs we think the sale will be very extensive."

Extract of a letter from the Post Master, at Bridgewater, Mass., January 31st, 1839.

"They are ALTOGETHER PREFERABLE to Brandreth's Pills. The purgatives have the preference in this vicinity. I have used some of the Pills and think they are the best I ever used."

Certificate from Isaac Collier, Boston, Oct. 20th, 1838.

This may certify that the subscriber has been afflicted with the Piles and Costiveness about thirty years, and has taken various medicines which never effected a cure. It is now about three months since I commenced taking the Indian Purgative Pills; they have removed the piles, and I have found great relief by the Pills; and I have faith to believe that by a continuation in taking them they will effect a cure.

* Office and General Depot for the sale of the above PILLS in the New England States, No. 198 Tremont Street, near Court Street, Boston, where they can be had at wholesale and retail.

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills:—SMITH & EWER, Dedham, Agents for Norfolk County; B. Earle & Co. Fall River; Joseph Marshall, Dorchester, Neponset Village; Joseph W. Plympton, Newton Upper Falls; Charles B. Wilder, Newton Lower Falls; Charles Marsh, Roxbury.

BATES & CARTER, Quincy.

Boston, Nov. 24.

Truss Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old city (opposite 264,) No. 305 Washington street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place. Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be distressed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform. Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufactory, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beath, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses with steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Truss, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which, persons troubled with a decent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactory, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them.—Dr. Hull's; Reed's Spiral Truss; Russell's; do; Farr's; do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Patent; French; do; Marsh's Improved Truss; Barker's; do; Shaker's Rocking Truss; Heintzman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's; do, double and single; also Trusses for children of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made good as when new. Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place. The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL SHOES for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every day for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. He also informs individuals that he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is directed to do so by a physician, and he is confident, and young persons do not want their cases known.

That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

"Boston, January 7, 1835.

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VARIETY.

POISONING FROM JEALOUSY. The Springfield (Mass.) Republican contains a brief account of the supposed poisoning of a young man by a respectable widow lady from jealousy. The story, as it is told, is as follows: The deceased with two of his workmen, boarded with a widow, he sickened, died suddenly and was buried. As strong suspicions existed that he was poisoned, he was disinterred and his stomach examined by physicians. The stomach was found to contain, in their opinion, arsenic enough to kill three men. The widow woman had bought arsenic, professedly to kill rats, the same week on which he died. The deceased was engaged to be married to a young woman in the neighborhood, and the landlady with whom he boarded having wishes or expectations of marrying him herself, was chagrined at the prospect of his marrying another. She had been heard to say that he should not marry the girl—or would never live in his new house—or something to that purport. Her reputation had never been good. She was examined before a magistrate and committed to jail for trial.

EFFECTS OF FRIGHT. A melancholy case of the loss of reason from sudden fright exists in the Maryland Hospital. The subject is a male child, about eight years of age, whose phrenological developments seem intended for the elaboration of elevated intellectual conceptions, and whose physiognomy is eminently qualified to give that expression which the tongue cannot give. And yet the intellect of that noble looking child has been irremediably destroyed by some silly trifler with a false face! by whom he was frightened. The child, at the time, fell suddenly down, and for two weeks exhibited none of his former liveliness, and finally his mind gave way entirely, and though he was kept some time in the hospital, no cure could be effected, and he is now in a state compounded of idiocy and madness.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE. The awful results of an indulgence in the intoxicating cup is fully illustrated in the case here related which occurred in Hudson, (N. Y.) The individual was found dead in the morning, standing nearly upright, the breast and fore part of his arms resting against a staging or platform, erected in the room, which was formerly occupied for a ball room, for the music to sit on, with a square case bottle of whiskey grasped in his hands. When the body was laid down on the floor, so great was the ruling passion, strong even in death, that the whiskey bottle was with difficulty taken out of his hands. The victim was about forty years old and of intemperate habits.

EDITORIAL AFFRAY. In consequence of certain editorial remarks published in the Herald and Examiner, an anti-masonic paper published at Lancaster, (Pa.) which gave offence to the Superintendent of the Columbian Rail Road, an angry altercation took place between these two individuals at a public house in that city. The editor was collared, and his antagonist being a man of much superior physical force got the advantage of him. The editor armed himself with pistols, and meeting his opponent in the street, fired at and shot him in the side, the ball striking the ribs, glanced and lodged in the groin. The ball was extracted, and the wounded man likely to recover. The editor was "locked up."

A CAUTION. A melancholy instance of the evil effects of Kresote, when injudiciously administered, is recorded in one of the Boston papers which recently occurred in that city. A young lady, aged about seventeen, called upon a dentist, for the purpose of having a tooth filled. The dentist wished to destroy the nerve of the tooth, and for that purpose applied Kresote, some of which ran down her throat. The lady returned home in great distress, in which situation she lingered several days, when she died. Every exertion was made by her friends to give her relief, but all medicine proved ineffectual.

DISTRESSING EVENT. An English paper records a most diabolical act, wherein twelve miners were precipitated from the mouth of the shaft, in the car in which they usually descended to their place of work, seven hundred and fifty feet below, owing to the parting of a new rope to which the car was attached, and which, during the preceding night, had been maliciously cut nearly through! Their bodies were so shockingly mutilated that only one was immediately recognized. The night before the same rope bore the weight of three thousand six hundred pounds.

NARROW ESCAPE. The steamboat New Haven, while on her passage from New York to New Haven, recently, was discovered to be on fire above one of her boilers, and it was near half an hour before it was subdued. She was in the middle of the Sound at the time, and as the wind blew with great violence, of course the lives of the passengers and crew were in imminent danger. A small fire engine on board proved to be of great service, and without which, the boat would probably have been burnt to the water's edge.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION. A New York paper states that a woman in that city was discovered lying in bed surrounded by flames. How the fire originated no one could explain. The woman was dreadfully burned, and the centre of the bed consumed, but no other part of the furniture of the room was injured. From the singularity of the appearance of the fire and other circumstances, this is supposed to be a case of spontaneous combustion. The woman was speechless when discovered, so that the cause of the accident could not be ascertained.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION. A breeze seems likely to spring up between New York and Virginia, similar to that which exists between Georgia and Maine. The Governor of Virginia, in his message to the legislature, discovers considerable excitement on the subject of the refusal of the executive of New York, to deliver up three persons demanded by the former as fugitives from justice, upon accusation of having "feloniously stolen and carried away from the State of Virginia a negro slave, the property of a citizen of the borough of Norfolk."

COLONIZATION. A strong appeal is made to the friends of Colonization by the general agent of the society on behalf of forty-eight blacks, freed by the will of two planters of Virginia, who are all ready to go to Africa, but require an outfit of some three thousand dollars to effect that object. The society is unable, under present embarrassments, to raise the fund needed to give these people a home in Liberia; and what is done must be done immediately or they will again become slaves as prescribed by the will.

MISCELLANY.

THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER. There's a world of buxom beauty flourishing in the shades of the country. Farmhouses are dangerous places. As you are thinking only of sheep or of curds, you may be suddenly struck through by a pair of bright eyes, and melted away in a bewitching smile that you never dreamt of till the mischief was done. In towns, and theatres, and thronged assemblies of the rich and titled fair, you are on your guard; you know what you are exposed to, and put on your breast plates, and pass through the most deadly onslaught of beauty—safe and sound. But in these sylvan retreats, dreaming of nightingales, and hearing only the lowing of oxen, you are taken by surprise. Out steps a fair creature, crosses a glade, leaps a stile; you start, you stand—lost in wonder and astonished admiration; you take out your tablets to write a sonnet on the return of the nymphs and dryads to earth, when up comes John Tomkins, and says, 'It's only the farmer's daughter!' What! have farmers such daughters now-a-days? Yes. I tell you they have such daughters—those farm houses are dangerous places. Let no man with a poetical imagination, which is but another name for undery heart, flatter himself with fancies of the calm delights of the country; with the serene idea of sitting with the farmer in his old-fashioned chimney-corner, and hearing him talk of corn and mutton—of joining him in the pensive pleasures of a pipe and brown jug of October; of listening to the gossip of the comfortable farmer's wife; of the parson and his family, of his sermons and his tenth pig—over a fragrant cup of young hyson, or lapt in the delicious luxuries of custards and whipt creams; in walks a fairy vision of wondrous witchery, and with a curiosity and a smile of most winning and mysterious magic, takes her seat just opposite. It is the farmer's daughter! A lovely creature of eighteen. Fair as the lily, fresh as May-dew, rosy as the rose itself; graceful as the peacock perched on the pales there by the window; sweet as a posy of violets and clove-gilliviers; modest as early morning, and amiable as your own imagination of *Desdena* or *Gertrude of Wyoming*. You are lost! It's all over with you. I wouldn't give an empty fibbert, or a frog-bitten strawberry, for your peace of mind, if that glittering creature be not as pitiful as she is fair. And that comes of going into the country, out of the way of vanity and temptation; and fancying farm-houses only old fashioned palaces of old-fashioned contentment.

Ay, many a one has found, to his sorrow, what trusting himself among barrel-churns and rows of bee-hives has cost him. His resolution of bachelor independence have been whirled round and round, and resolved themselves into matter; he has been stung by the queen bee in the eye, and has felt all over pangs and twinges, as if the whole swarm had got into his bosom. Then has come a desperate liking to that part of the country; the taking that neat cottage just out of the village, with its honey-suckle porch, and willow arbor by the brook; the sauntering down the foot-path that leads past the farm of a summer's evening, with a book of poetry in the hand; the seat on the style at the bottom of the wood; the sudden looking up—'How sweet that farm-house does look! What fine old trees those are about it! And that dear little window in the old gable, with its open casement and diamond panes. And oh! surely! yes—that is Anne herself, and I this way!'

Then, follow, the sweetest walks down by the mill; the sweetest moonlight leaps over the sunk fence at the bottom of the garden; the most heavenly wandering along the old quince walk—such vows! such poetry of passion! such hopes and promises of felicity; and then the old farmer looks over the hedge, and says, 'Who's there? There, this is a pretty go! Off goes Anne like the spirit of a young lamplighter, up the garden, through the house, up the stairs at three strides, and there she is, locked and bolted in that dear little chamber, with a little diamond window in the old gable. She has sunk into a chair (it is a very soft one, cushioned comfortably all around, sent, back and elbows), and very wet is that white cambric handkerchief which she holds to her eyes.

But where is Captain Jenkinson? Oh! he's there!—and he's too bold and too true a lover to fly or sneak. There they stand, face to face, in the moonlight, the tall, slim Captain Jenkinson, and the tall, stout Farmer Field, with his huge striped waistcoat, ready to burst with indignation, and his great stick in his hand. 'What! is that you, captain? My eye! What! was that you a talking to our Anne? Yes, friend Field, it is I; it is the captain that was talking to your adorable Anne; and here I am, ready to marry her with your consent, for never shall woman be my wife but your charming Anne!'

How that great elephant of a farmer stands lifting up his face, and laughing in the moonlight! How that fair, round corporation with good capon lined (good Shakespeare, pardon our verbal variation of this quotation in courtesy to the delicacy of modern phrases)—how those herculean limbs do shake with laughter! But now, as the tears stream down his face, he squeezes the youth's hand, and says, 'Who could have thought it, captain—eh? Ha! ha! Well, we're all young and foolish once in our lives—but come! no more on't—it won't do, captain, it won't do!'

'Won't do! won't do! why shouldn't it do? Why because it won't, and that's why—a captain and old farmer Field's lass—ha, ha. What will Lady Jenkinson say, eh? The Honorable Captain Jenkinson and the daughter of old farmer Field! What'll they say—eh? Say I'm a cunning old codger; say I have trapped you, belike. No, no—they shan't say so, not a man-jack of 'em. Not one of the breed, seed and generation of 'em, shall say old Farmer Field palmed his girl on a gentleman for his houses and lands. No. Anne's a tight lass, and John Whight will come in the right time; and when you're married to my lady Fitz-somebody, and Anne's got the right man, come down, captain, and kill us a pheasant, and set up your horses and your dogs here, and we'll have a regular merry do, and another good laugh at your youthful follies.'

But all won't do. The captain vows he'll shoot all the old guardians of a row, and tell his mother to shoot him if they make any opposition; and the very same night he sticks a note on the top of his fishing rod, and taps with it at Anne's little window, with the diamond panes, in the old gable; and Anne jumping from the easy chair, looks out, seizes the paper, clasps her hands, casts down a most affectionate but inconsiderable look, and sighs an eternal adieu!—then flying to read the note, finds the captain vowing that she may cheer up, all shall go right, or that he will manfully drown himself in the milldam.'

Now, there is a pretty situation of affairs! and all that through incautiously wandering into the country of a summer's evening, and getting into one of these old fashioned farm-houses. It would serve them all right to leave them in their trouble. It might act as a warning to others, and place the dangers of the country in their genuine light. But the captain would be almost certain to drown himself if he is so desperate (and then there must be a coroner's inquest, and we might, at a very inconvenient moment, be called up to serve upon it) we will for this once let them pass—all shall be right. The guardians relent, because they can't help themselves. Lady Jenkinson bounces a good bit, but like all bodies of a considerable specific gravity, she comes down again. The adorable Anne is not drowned in her own pocket-handkerchief, though she has been very near it; and 'The Times' announces that the Honorable Charles Jenkinson, of the Light Dragoons, was married on the seventh instant, to Harriet Anne, the only daughter of Burley Field, Esq. of Sycamore Grauge, Salop.

Merciful as we have been to this young and handsome couple, we think we have not failed to indicate dangers of no trivial description, that

haunt the bush in England, though there be no lions; danger out of which others may not probably so easily come; for, without a joke, the farmer's daughter in the bloom of beauty is not to be carelessly approached. She can sing like a Syren, and is as dangerous as Circe in her enchanted island.

It is not to be inferred however, that all farmer's daughters are like Ann Field. Plentifully as Providence has scattered beauty and good sense through our farms and granges, both these and other good things are given with a difference. There are such things amongst farmer's daughters as ranks, fortunes, education, dispositions, abilities and tastes, in as much variety as any lover of variety can desire. There are farmers of all sorts, from the duke to the man of twenty acres; and of course, there are farmers' daughters of as many degrees. There is a large class of gentleman-farmers—men of estates and large capitals, who farm their two or three thousand acres, like some of the great corn-farmers of Northumberland; live in noble white houses, and keep their carriages and livery servants. Of course, the daughters of these, and such as these, are educated just the same, and have all the same habits and manners as any other young ladies. It is neither Cobbett nor any other contemner of boarding-schools, 'scrimydish things,' that will persuade these damsels to leave the carriage for the ox-cart, the piano for the spinning-wheel, nor the fashionable novel for the cook's oracle. They will 'stand by their order' as stoutly as Lord Grey himself.

Yet, if any body wishes to see the buxom, but housewifely, farmer's daughter, that is not afraid to do a hand's-char, that can scour a pail, make a cheese, churn your butter—fresh as the day and golden as the crow flower on the lea; can make the house look so clean and cheery that the very cat purrs on the hearth, and the goldfinch sings at the door-cheek the more blithely for it; can throw up a hay-cock, or go to market, as well as her grandmother did! why, there are plenty of such lasses yet, spite of all the crinum crancums and fine-gigneuriness of modern fashion. Haven't you seen such, north and south? Haven't you met them on single horses, or on pillions, on market-days, in Devon and in Cornwall? Haven't you danced with them on Christmas eve in Derbyshire or Durham?

PRECOCIOUS DEPRAVITY.

A lad of fourteen, residing in New York City, whose exploits are the subject of this chapter, is the tallest specimen of juvenile depravity, as well as success in villainy, that has transpired for some time. Some weeks since an individual, who keeps an extensive grocery and victualling establishment, advertised for a boy to serve him in his store. The second day after the appearance of the advertisement, the boy accompanied by his father, waited on the advertiser as an applicant for the situation. The father represented that they were but recently from Philadelphia, and quite strangers in the city; that he was himself about going South to be gone some months, and that he should be glad to leave his son during his absence, on trial, etc. He took the boy, and saw nothing more of the father.

About three weeks after his induction in his situation, the boy unceremoniously absconded; but as he took nothing from the establishment, and as the employer had not during their acquaintance, discovered any thing in the boy to particularly attach him to the lad, no pains were taken to look him up. Some six days after his departure, the establishment was very dexterously entered, after having been closed for the night, and eight dollars in cash taken from one of the drawers. Suspicion did not light upon the boy, however, as the perpetrator of the burglary and robbery, till some days after, when one of the employer's men happened to be at Hoboken, and discovered him luxuriating at the Elysian Fields on gin slings, the revolving horses, and in other indulgences; all which indicated the possession of the wherewithal to compass such luxuries, and a sudden change in the financial condition of his breeches pocket. Upon these bare appearances, however, it was neither politic nor safe to interfere with the boy's liberty or enjoyments, and he was left by the man in full possession of both.

A few nights after the first exploit, the premises were a second time entered, in the same way as before, and the drawers swept of thirty one dollars in cash, which the burglar carried off in triumph. The boy was immediately supposed to be the author of the depredation, and search was industriously made for him during the day, but without any success till evening, when he was found by one of the persons on the lookout for him at the gallery door of the Park Theatre, where he was chaffing with another boy for a check. He was forthwith marched down to the store, relieved of fourteen dollars still found unspent, and of divers new articles of apparel, which he had purchased with the deficient seventeen dollars. He was then consigned to the watch-house of the first district, which is directly over the premises which he robbed, and in the morning he was taken before the police magistrates, through whose instrumentality he was sent to the House of Refuge.

The employer now flattered himself that, with the walls of the House of Refuge between them, he was safe from any further annoyance from the boy; and when on repairing to his store one morning soon after, he was informed by three men who lodged in his premises, that during the stormy and tempestuous preceding night the place had been a third time burglar-

ously entered by removing a very small pane of glass from the back cellar, fourteen dollars stolen from the drawers, the pockets of the sleepers rifled, the stock of one taken, the cap of another, the suspenders from the pantaloons of a third, and sundry other articles were from all three abducted, he could not conceive it possible that this was again the handy work of the boy, who as he reasonably supposed, was safe under the bolts and bars of Bellevue. His men, however, were not so sanguine in their belief of his safe keeping, and during the day on their perignations about the city, "kept their top eye open" in the hope of discovering the little imp at large.

Encouraged by the previous success in that quarter, in the evening one of the men stationed himself near the Park Theatre, and was there fortunate enough to discover him about the door, but was not fortunate enough to catch him, for he too was on the "look out for breakers," and discovered his pursuer in time to make good his retreat. The next afternoon, however, he was discovered and caught in the street, yelling out the evening papers right lustily—a vocation which it turns out he had long followed before the advertisement raised his ambition to a clerkship. A second time he was escorted to the presence of his thrice-robed master, to whom he confessed his guilt of each depredation, and the fact that he had escaped from the House of Refuge by digging out under the wall, and consummated his night's adventure by the daring burglary and robbery last recorded.

He had not a sixpence of the stolen money left, but the stolen cap, stock and suspenders were found on his person and restored to the proper owners. The young rascal was locked up till the watch-house was opened in the evening, when the latter was consigned to one of the lock ups of that establishment, and there left to ruminate on the past or the future, as best suited him. The result shows that he was not dilatory either in ruminating or acting.

At the discharge of the watch, at five o'clock the next morning, the proprietor repaired to the police office with the expectation of finding the young rogue among the promiscuous gatherings of the night, and for the purpose of again formally handing him over to the clutches of justice. He waited, however, till the last prisoner had made his entree and his exit to liberty or "the toms," as justice awarded, but he was not forthcoming; and upon inquiry of the watchman having charge of the first district prisoners, he received the gratifying intelligence that during the night he had effected his escape from his cell, by getting his hand through the bars and with his fingers removing the screws of the clamp which received the bolt of the lock; and, with the aid of a rope, lowered himself from the third story to the street, and got off.

The gentleman forthwith repaired to the watch-house, and found that his information was most veritable; and on descending to his store, he had the additional gratification of ascertaining, that after the boy reached the ground, he entered the same back cellar, through the same small pane of glass, robbed the drawers of the store of twelve dollars cash, stole the same pair of suspenders from the same pantaloons of the same sleeper, and with this booty, to which he added other, had made a fourth successful sweep among the transferables of the premises!

He was, however, retaken, during the day, and consigned to a cell in the Egyptian Hall. The officer who locked him up had hardly seated himself again in the police office, when happening to cast his eyes into the yard, he discovered the boy's legs and one of his arms protruding through the ventilating aperture in the wall of the cell, and the slippery youngster fast wriggling himself through it, into the open air and liberty, twenty feet from the ground! But before he effected a full delivery, the officer had regained the cell, and seizing the remaining arm of the boy, pulled him back. He was immediately re-conducted to the presence of the magistrates, who reconsigned him to the House of Refuge, whither he was again despatched.

Whether we shall again have occasion to write a chapter of still more recent exploits of this chiefest among ten thousand of our juvenile reprobates, remains to be seen. The probability is in favor of the task.—*New York Sun.*

HORRID EFFECTS OF RUM.

Several years ago, a highly respectable young lady of Philadelphia, well educated and tenderly brought up, became attached to and married a young gentleman at that time in the commission business and with fine prospects. They lived together for a time, happily and prosperously. An opportunity soon offered, and her husband was induced to visit the western section of the State and became the proprietor of a hotel at a celebrated watering place in the interior of Pennsylvania. While there he unfortunately became intemperate in his habits, neglected his business, and was finally compelled to remove to another place. He again established himself at another hotel, at another watering place, where, after a brief career, the fiend of intemperance still dogging his footsteps, he was again compelled to sell out and remove.

His next location was in Maryland, where a few friends once more re-established him, his wife clinging to him through all his vicissitudes with the tenacity of a woman, and the faint but constantly beaming hope that he would yet reform and resuscitate his almost lifeless fortunes. For the third time, however, strong drink obtained the mastery. He was sold out and

Diastaltic Lozenges;

AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR
DYSPEPSIA & DYSPEPSIA.

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SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 1839.

again compelled to try the south-west—passed down to New Orleans, his wife still clinging to him, and finally proceeded to Texas, where he rallied for a little while; but the period was brief, and intemperance and the climate acting together, soon put an end to his earthly career; his poor wife, at the time, had two children with her, one a boy of three years and a half old, the other an infant of only eleven months, and not a dollar wherewith to provide them food; her situation was terrible indeed, especially when we remember her early education, kindly bringing up, and the doting fondness with which she clung, in every misfortune, to her kind, but misguided and ruined husband. Appreciating her situation, a few charitable individuals engaged a passage for the widow and the little family on board of a schooner bound to Philadelphia.

They had been out but a few hours, before the unfortunate woman, overcome by distress, anxiety of mind, and the condition of her children, was seized with a violent fever, and died a raving maniac. Her little infant was torn from her dead arms with difficulty, and kept on sweetened water for the rest of the voyage. Doubtless, the other passengers extended every aid possible; but there was no female on board and men are not exactly suited to nurse an infant of so tender an age, and at sea. The fate of the poor mother must, indeed, be lamented by every feeling heart. Her body was thrown into the sea, and the little orphans are now in the care of a family who were acquainted with the deceased and who will see that their wants are abundantly supplied. The infant, when it arrived in Philadelphia, was completely emaciated, with scarcely enough of life remaining to animate its feeble frame.

DOMESTIC EMPLOYMENT.

Since industry is the almighty of contentment and happiness, our sex are privileged in the variety of employments that solicit their attention. These are so diversified in combination of amusement with utility, that no room need be left for the melancholy of a vacant and listless mind.

Needle work, in all its forms of use, elegance and ornament, has ever been the appropriate occupation of a woman. From the shades of Eden, when its humble process was to unite the fig leaf, to the days when the mother of Siserah looked from her window, in acceptance of a "prey of divers needle work on both sides, meet for the neck of those that take the spoil," down to the present time, when nature's pencil is rivalled by the most excellent tissues of embroidery, it has been both their duty and their resource. While the most delicate effects of the needle rank high among accomplishments, its necessary departments are not beneath the notice of the most refined young lady. To keep her own wardrobe in perfect order, to pay just regard to economy, and to add to the comfort of the poor, will induce her to obtain a knowledge of those inventions by which the various articles of apparel are repaired, modified and renovated. True satisfaction and cheerfulness of spirits are connected with these quiet and congenial pursuits. This has been simply and fortunately expressed by one of our sweetest poets.

"It rains! What lady loves a rainy day?
She loves a rainy day who sweeps the hearth
And threads the busy needle, or applies
The scissors to the torn or threadbare sleeve,
Who blesses God that she has friends and home;
Who in the pining of the storm will think
Of some poor neighbor that she can befriend;
Who trims the lamp at night, and reads aloud
To a young brother, tales he loves to hear;
Such are not sad even on a rainy day."

Knitting is a quiet employment, favorable to reflection, and though somewhat obsolete not unalied to economy. It furnishes a ready vehicle of charity to the poor, and is more appropriate during the severity of the winter. The timely gift of a pair of coarse stockings has often relieved the sufferings and protected the health of many an ill-clad and shivering child. It seems to be well adapted to save those little fragments of time which might else be lost. Mrs. Hannah Moore, whose example imparts dignity and even sacredness to common things, was partial throughout her whole life to this simple employment. One of her most interesting and playful letters accompanied a sample of this kind of industry, as a present to the child of a friend, and stockings of her knitting entered into her charities, and were even sold to aid missionary efforts in foreign climes.

Since the domestic sphere is entrusted to our sex, and the proper arrangement and government of a household are so closely connected with enjoyment and virtue, nothing that involves the rational comforts of home is unworthy of attention. The science of housekeeping affords exercise for the judgment and energy, ready collection, and patient self-possession, that are the characteristics of a superior mind. Its elements should be required in early life—at least its correspondent taste and habits should never be overlooked in female education. The pleasure of relieving a mother and friend from the pressure of care will sometimes induce young ladies to acquaint themselves with employments which enable them, when the more complex duties of life devolve on them, to enjoy and impart the delights of a well ordered home. To be able to prepare for, and preside at, the table which shall unite neatness with comfort and elegance—where prodigality is never admitted nor health carelessly imparted, is both an accomplishment and a virtue.—Mrs. Sigourney.

PAY YOUR POSTAGE.

The practice of writing letters about our own business, and leaving our correspondent to pay the postage, is too common a vice nowadays. We call it a vice, because it is in reality moral delinquency. The man who takes money from another without his consent, or giving an equivalent in return, violates the right of property. The offence may not be called

robbery or larceny, but is something equally bad, in moral point of view. It is nothing more nor less than downright plundering. The remark does not of course apply to correspondence between friends, but only to letters on matters of business. If individuals were duly apprised of the injury they were inflicting on their own characters, by mean and petty impositions of this kind, it is highly probable that they would mend their ways. Indulgence in the habit is sure to create a prejudice against the delinquent. His business is not attended to with the alacrity that might have been shown under different circumstances. A low estimate is at once made of his uprightness, and when business of importance is to be entrusted, he would be the last person selected for its management. For every twenty-five cents that is gained by such imposition, a dollars worth of character is lost. There may be exceptions, but as a general rule, we think the doctrine will hold good.—N. O. Bulletin.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TO A TRANSIENT VOTER.

MR. EDITOR—I owe some apology for soliciting your indulgence a third time; but circumstances seem to demand something further from me, therefore, unless you consider it would be intruding too much blackguardism upon the good sense of your readers, please to admit the following in your next paper:—

"Fair play is a jewel." Let me have it, it is all the favor I ask at present. I wish to say to a transient voter, (not one of the transient voters,) that I guess, (yankes you know have a right to guess,) that as how I'd been a compositor I guess I'd have hit the mark every time, 'twouldn't be random shots then. If I didn't hit as close as Peter did when he fired at the motion, it would be'n for want of locofiction. I wish it to be clearly understood by "A Transient Voter," who had considerable say in your last paper, and also by one of "the transient voters," who came out *Slam, Bang & Co.* like, in your paper of the 23d ult., that I guess as how these sign'tures aint 'zactly synonymous, if they be I shall want to guess again when I have more time and there aint too much smoke and fog about.

The good book says, "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's." I say attribute unto J. the sayings and remarks that belong to him, and to one of the clan what belongs to the clan. The writer in your paper of the 7th inst., to wit—"A Transient Voter," asserts that he "shall consider J. as acting for the clan." Now I wish that writer to understand that whatever J. says, he says upon his own responsibility, without counsel, consultation or dictation, by any person or number of persons; and I doubt whether there is, but a single individual on earth (saving J. himself) who knew that J. was going to write for the paper or knows now who J. is. If he commits himself, he does it upon his own risk. The pronoun I, for convenience must be substituted again for J. I have only had the assistance of a scribe as yet, but I don't know how soon I may require some more.

As I approach thunder, &c., being a little timesome and unaccustomed to combating with thunder, lightning, fiery comets, plebeian suns, &c., therefore if a little agitated at first, I hope this will be a sufficient apology. If my random shots don't take effect when aimed at a single mark, I shall take the liberty that my opponent has already taken, to aim at the whole posse of them. My ammunition is a little damp, which I attribute to the deception of some loco-foco matches which I have formerly placed some reliance upon—but having been deceived, I have recently come in possession of some friction matches which I think will enable me to absorb a little of the dampness, and it may be, that after pointing at the whole flock a few times, I shall be encouraged to take good aim and make a shot at a single pigeon, however great the distance may seem—(unless prevented by coming in contact with that frightful water spout, or some other spouter,) and as I find myself now amidst such a host of plebeian suns, at present, I do not dread the spout nor the long tailed comet with his bacchanalian visage.

MR. EDITOR—It seems very strange to me, that this "Transient Voter" did not observe some other very alarming appearances in the west end of the Hall on the morning of the 12th ultimo, (that being the time to which I presume he refers in his remarks on the wonderful phenomenon,) unless the brilliant orb stationed in the south emitted forth such dazzling rays as absorbed his whole sight. It is true, the halo of glory that surrounded that orb was enough to dim the sight even of those who consider it glory enough to be one of his barkers. If my memory serves me, there were thunder heads in the west quite early in the morning and some flashes of lightning, at first one would have supposed to have been what some call heat lightning, but probably it was occasioned only by the ignition of some loco-foco or friction matches that appeared to be piled one above another *en masse*, until "they reached high toward heaven" with now and then a plebeian luminary flitting across the hall to communicate the glad tidings in every direction—ere long those present that had ears and would hear, heard the rattling of thunder or some other crackling noise, resembling much the sound of, *up democrat, down democrat, vira voce*, and the exact precision with which these commands were obeyed was enough to awe even the patriotics themselves into silence. They stood, as it were, amazed and astounded to witness the effect that six months drilling had had upon these plebeian suns—to say nothing of the bacchanalian visages that acted in concert with them.

These remarks are made reserving all due respect for transient voters, generally. *Lex talionis* allows these remarks.

When you find the phrase "little man in black" in my composition, I will hold myself accountable, as also when I vilify Transient Voter, or his posse, about caucuses on Saturday or Sunday evenings: if I have been mistaken and denominated meetings held on Saturday and Sunday evenings as caucuses, that were not such, but were prayer meetings, then I must be held accountable and will endeavor when called upon to assign my reasons. I wish to maintain all due respect for every one and give credit for their noble deeds. But when I see a boy ridin' down hill on w'at Peter would call a han'sled, I think may be he went stop afore he gets to the bottom, and so just pop the question 'bout Sat'day and Sunday evenings, 'bout how much they'd gone with a past the logical bakker and the like I didn't expect to tread on any gentilmans to's, but so 'tis, I s'pose I did, you know them are folks what goes to meet'n ev'r so many times a week don't like to have their feelings hurt—and when I make random shots ag'in I won't hit a hornets nest, if I can't help it, I won't shoot at all. Who'd tho't such a random shot w'd hit the whole Democrat party. I'm sure I didn't dream on 'till Tran'shant Voter told 'bout it. This ere, Tran'shant Voter says, "finding myself unseated by the tornado of eloquence" &c., "he would inform me"—of what? Why, I should like to see him at it. Well I guess he is going to say, when he gets to it, "that he never had an office nor never expects to have," (I might guess to hold one) but since this ere J's triangle he has hopes, and seems to be quite encouraged, but as he's gone off—way off out o' the country I can't spare the time to 'lection'er for him, and it may be if I did I should offend Mr. P'r m'r, and that would hit them folks who are so vil'd out about caucuses, &c.

I was about to conclude this tirade, but there is one subject which I must notice in transient voter, i. e. about *raw bones motion*. "It would not come" he says, but I say, (if I understand the lingo) it did come, and would have come as the majority wished, if there had not been quite so bright an halo around the brilliant orb stationed in the South, that no one presumed to think that the sacred oath of fidelity and impartiality could be violated in the presence of the crowded assembly and a cancelling vote permitted to be illegally received after the poll was voted to be closed. *Quantum sufficit, quid nunc?* In conclusion, Mr. Editor, for the benefit of "A transient voter" I can clear myself of as many and in fact of all the professions he has cleared himself, and one which I guess he forgot to mention.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TRANSIENT VOTERS.

MR. EDITOR—That illustrious personage, J., said he did not scandalize or reproach any portion of the electors of Quincy; and adds, "they are, doubtless, respectable and intelligent citizens." Indeed, many respectable many worthy! And yet, they are either so grossly ignorant and unacquainted with the politics and condition of the country, and of their duty as American citizens, or so reckless of principle, that they can be stimulated by anyone who has a mind to play "the in and out game," to pass resolutions inconsistent with the sacred rights of the people.

Really, sir, J. and his clan have a wonderful faculty of changing their coat when they find the wind is likely to blow for or against them. They have many colors. At one time, these persons are transient voters, ready to be stimulated to do any deed of darkness, yes, even to vote away the sacred rights of the people; and suddenly, lest these poor, ignorant or unprincipled exotics should show J. or his clan, some future time, at the ballot box, that they know how to vote for the rights of the people, instead of being longer gulled by federal aristocrats, he turns what he has sagely termed a double shuffle, and these transient, ignorant, or unprincipled, wandering vagabonds, are transformed into very good and worthy citizens.

"Whoever king shall reign,
'Till be the Vicar of Bray, sir!"

"Resolves inconsistent with the sacred rights of the people"—yes, the people. Who pray are the people? Why, doubtless, J. and his clan. Of course, there is nobody else in Quincy. "Haven't we had the domination from time immemorial and haven't we a right to it when our society are the town."

I had been accustomed to think that the majority rather than the minority, if either, should be called the people. But, it seems, I have been mistaken. J. and his firm are the people. Resolves calculated to show the enormous frauds and abominations of the pet banking scheme and the abuse of power in this Commonwealth are 'inconsistent with the sacred rights of the people.'

I fear, unless J. gets some more able backer than the "One of the Clan," who appeared lately in company with him, or the "Permanent Resident," he will ere long learn that "we are not the people." It will take several such squibs to reinstate the whig monopolists in this town or again enthroned old federalism. The people have groaned and writhed beneath her grasp too long. They have felt her fangs in the bowels of the Republic, stinging her to death. They remember the time when they had an organized militia; when they could cope with any nation on the globe; when even John Bull trembled before them; and they feel that they have been gulled, and hood-winked, and aristocratized, and monopolized, until they have left scarcely a single company of that once noble army to defend their country. They remember when they were free and prosperous; when they could enjoy the inheritance purchased by the toil and blood of their fathers; when they were not ground down by taxes to support twice as many State officers as the good of the Commonwealth demanded, at

double the salary they ought to have, and with the spirit of '76 they have arisen in their might and mean to be free again. They are up, fully awake, know all the lurking holes of the old hydra, and neither personal abuse, immensurable heaped upon the heads of their innocent partners; nor the growling and snarling of the monster; nor the bolts of wrath hurled from those dens of his sacrilegious revellings, the pet banks, where all the acts of knavery and swindling the world has witnessed since kingdoms existed, have lately been outdone, will lull them again to rest. They may cry with one breath, "transient voters," capable of nothing but being stimulated to deeds of atrocity, and with the next, *good citizens, respectable people*, very worthy men, but it will be all in vain. Their only watch-word is *liberty*—liberty or death. They hear as though bursting from the tombs of their fathers, "my sons, scorn to be slaves!"

Who does not know that usurped power, long held good with the monopoly of every half dozen citizens becoming a corporation and flitting from many an honest man the rewards of his toils, with the letters in plain English staring them in the face, "We promise to pay on demand," when they mean to pay, when it suits their convenience, or never, yields its grasped victim not without a death struggle? Who wonders that such men should be haunted by seven years apparitions? One would think they would be haunted by a legion of orphans and widows crying, "give us our dues."

P. S.—If J. or I. wishes to know who wrote the above, tell him to fire another random shot and then call on the "transient voter, at my office."

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

REPLY TO TRANSIENT VOTER.

MR. EDITOR—In the last Patriot, "Transient Voter" complains of the scurrilous language, slander, vituperation and malice, contained in the communications of J. and others, and cries shame on the cause that needs such support. His disgust however appears to be "transient" as he evinces in his communication a towering ambition to excel in the same kind of abuse of which he complains. I shall leave his inuendoes to be deciphered by those concerned, only remarking that if he is truly desirous of inducing others to respect the laws of civilized warfare, he should not use poisoned weapons, especially while he enjoys the impunity of which he boasts. In conclusion, he informs J. and his clan, that he never received a liberal education or graced a pulpit. I shall not question his veracity, nor should I, had he added that his communications (if the last is a sample) never graced a public journal. He denies also being a vender of Patent Balances. For this assurance, we thank him, and should have felt under increased obligation, had he given the reason that induced him to point his *leath'ry gun* this way; but as he has left us in the dark on this point, we must exercise our Yankee privilege.

As I had requested you, Mr. Editor, to withdraw from your columns my interest, which had for six months occupied a corner, I was somewhat surprised and amused withal to find myself so unceremoniously thrust into their again. But sir, I presume the "Transient Voter," fearful that my interest might suffer from my non-appearance, thought best to introduce me again to the notice of your readers, by the simple cognomen of a vender of Patent Balances. Now as perfect good feeling exists between us, at least so far as I am concerned, I will not suppose it to be his object to draw attention so much to the *vender* as to the *Balance* itself, and feel half disposed to reward his kind intentions by the offer of an agency. But I am not sure after all, that his object is not the *loaves and fishes*. You recollect, that he says he has "sufficient bone and muscle to get an honest living"—again, that he has "some hopes of an office if J. should continue his communications." I recollect hearing once of a little ragged urchin, who said as he approached the table of his neighbor's domicile, with glistening eyes intently fixed upon a large pumpkin pie, "Our folks aint got none such as that are."

Now, sir, to make an application and to pursue the analogy, we should suppose that, although he asserts that he is neither a squinting pettifogger, a pedlar of quack medicines, a vender of patent balances, or a bank toy, yet he would nevertheless like a share of the pie. I said I was half disposed to offer him an agency, but as *citizens* is an important requisite in such a person, and as his reputation for this virtue is not yet established, he will not answer, yet I would in consideration of his kind intentions have recommended him to my friends who must feel indebted to him for similar services, had he not by his plebeian vulgarism so obscured the matter as to make it difficult to identify them. Their generosity, however, must prompt them to make some return, and we may yet hear that Transient Voter has secured a permanent situation through the agency of the squinting pettifogger or the pedlar of quack medicines.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, permit me to hope that you will not exercise your *veto*, but suffer these few remarks to appear in your columns, as they may be of importance in securing more permanent relations between this town and the Transient Voter.

A VENDER OF PATENT BALANCES.

SMALL POX IN BOSTON. Notwithstanding the hue and cry raised as to the extent and fatal results of this malady in Boston, it appears by authentic statements that only thirty deaths have occurred from it during the three past months.

MEXICO AND TEXAS. The Texans have entered the territory of Mexico and captured the city of Matamoros and several other places.

THE TIMES. In Pittsburgh, five thousand persons, many of them with families, have been thrown out of employment by the distress of the times.

We wish to have it distinctly understood, that, by admitting communications into our columns, we do not of course adopt the sentiments contained in them. We freely open the columns of the Patriot to the proper discussion of the various topics that are subjects of interest to the community, without repudiating or assenting to the views which the different writers see fit to express.

CONGRESSIONAL. As yet Congress has been unable to get out of the dilemma caused by the Clerk refusing to read the roll of the House. As the last resort to effect an organization, the members have resolved themselves into a convention with the Hon. J. Q. Adams as their chairman, and are endeavoring to settle the question relating to the members from New Jersey. No Message as yet from the President.

NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT. William Henry Harrison was nominated as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, by the National Whig Convention, assembled at Harrisburg, on the 6th inst. On the first ballot, the vote stood as follows:

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,	145
HENRY CLAY,	90
WINFIELD SCOTT,	16

Majority for Harrison, 42. The voting was by States each giving as many ballots as it is entitled to votes in the election of President. On the first ballot the vote stood as follows:

FOR HENRY CLAY.	
Rhode Island 4.	Delaware 3.
Maryland 10.	Virginia 23.
North Carolina 15.	Alabama 7.
Louisiana 5.	Mississippi 4.
Kentucky 15.	Missouri 4.
Illinois 5.	Connecticut 8.
Total 103.	

FOR WINFIELD SCOTT.	
New York 42.	Vermont 7.
New Jersey 8.	Total 57.

FOR WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.	
Maine 10.	Massachusetts 14.
New Hampshire 7.	Michigan 3.
Pennsylvania 30.	Ohio 21.
Indiana 9.	Total 94.

"The second ballot," says the Boston Atlas, "was the same. On the third ballot, Connecticut and Michigan changed their votes to Gen. Scott, making his vote 68—Harrison's 91—Clay's 95. The fourth ballot was the same. On the fifth ballot, New York, Illinois, Vermont and Michigan, gave their votes to Gen. Harrison, which made his aggregate vote 145, being a majority of all the electoral votes in the Union. Connecticut and New Jersey gave their votes to Gen. Scott. The others, 90 in number, were for Mr. Clay."

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, was nominated for the office of Vice President; by what vote we have not learned.

GERMAN LITERATURE. We have been favored with the Address of the Hon. A. H. Everett, on German Literature, before the Literary Societies of Dartmouth College. We have read this address with unusual pleasure, and cannot speak too highly of its merits. It exhibits a thorough acquaintance with the learning and learned men of that country. The author has done himself honor as a scholar of the first rank, and he has brought together, within the compass of sixty pages, an amount of matter on which the scholar, the man of genius, and the philosopher, will feast with delight. It is pleasing to find a man so thoroughly versed in any branch of science, as is the author of this address, lecturing on the various subjects that are calculated to profit mankind.

The mechanical execution of the work is highly creditable to the taste and skill of Henry L. Devereux by whom it was printed. Though he wisely lacks ostentatious professions of his knowledge, yet his specimens exhibit correct ideas of his business and his success as a compositor.

THE ALBANY TROUBLES. The Sheriff of Albany, towards the close of the last week, made a second attempt to execute process upon the tenants of the Patrons; but his posse of nearly one thousand men were again driven back. The insurgents were embodied to the number of one thousand strong—with two field pieces, and other arms and ammunitions. In this emergency, the aid of the military arm of the Government was necessary to the due execution of the civil law, and the commander-in-chief directed a competent body of troops from New York to direct themselves in readiness to repair to the insurgent district at two hours notice. Accordingly, a Brigade of Infantry numbering two thousand strong, and a Regiment of Artillery with thirteen brass pieces, from the City of New York, have departed for the scene of trouble. A detachment of troops from Albany and Troy, which had proceeded to the neighborhood of the insurgents and taken shelter in a barn from the peltings of the storm in the night, were driven from their quarters and the barn destroyed by fire.

The insurgents are also at work, have a large force under arms well supplied with the munitions of war, and are determined to resist unto death. They have destroyed the bridges so as to impede the progress of the troops and are erecting fortifications for defence.

QUINCY LYCEUM. The tenth lecture before this institution was delivered by J. C. Park, Esq. of Boston. Subject—"The Soldier of Rome, France and America." Mr. Park's style and elocution, we need not say, are fine. He stands deservedly high as a lecturer.

The subject was one on which every republican can but dwell with pleasure, and it was doubly important at the present time, as the soldiers of America are now the antipodes of what they were in the days of the Revolution. We should like to have the subject dwelt upon, until the martial spirit of '76 is revived; and then to be a soldier will again be an honor.

THE FLOUR MARKET. The Erie Canal is now open and navigable nearly its entire length. The flour monopolists will not now be able to keep back the supply of that article from the Atlantic cities, and thus raise the price of the supply already on hand in New York, Boston, etc.

FLOUR was last week offered at Zanesville, Ohio, by the thousand barrels if wished, at two dollars seventy-five cents per barrel, but no purchasers could be found even at that.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR. Mrs. Maria W. Chapman, an abolition lady, was run for Governor in some of the eastern counties. In case of no choice of Governor she will undoubtedly go into the Legislature as one of the four highest candidates.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY REPRESENTATIVES. It is believed that the subjoined is an accurate list of the Representatives elected to the ensuing General Court with their political preferences.

Career—Joseph Barrows, whig.
Plymouth—Zachariah Parker, whig.
Middleborough—George Sturtevant, Thomas Doggett, Zebulon K. Pratt and Conisder Fuller, democrats.
Wareham—Thomas Savory, whig.
Rochester—Joseph H. Clark, Isaac Smith and Samuel Sturtevant, Jr. whigs.

West Bridgewater—John E. Howard, whig.
East Bridgewater—W. Harris, whig; Isaac Pratt, democrat—none last year.

Bridgewater—Nahum Stetson and John A. Shaw, whigs.

North Bridgewater—Jesse Perkins and Eliab Whitman, whigs.

Abington—Elihu Hobart and Joseph Cleverly, whigs.
Halifax—Henry Pope, democrat.

Kingston—Josiah Holmes, whig.
Duxbury—B. F. Alden and Joseph F. Wadsworth, whigs.

Marshfield—Elijah Ames, democrat.
Scituate—Ebenzer Stetson and Wm. James, whigs.

Hingham—Thomas Loring, Daniel Fearing and Laban Cushing, whigs.

Hull—Robert Gould, whig—none last year.
Pembroke—Nathaniel Smith, democrat.

Hanson—Abel G. Duncan, democrat.
Hanson—E. Huit, democrat.

Plymouth—Ezra Leach, Jeremiah Farris, Elisha Nelson and John Russell, democrats.

BOSTON ELECTION. The municipal election of Boston resulted in the choice of Jonathan Chapman, the whig candidate for Mayor, by a handsome majority. The votes stood, as near as could be ascertained, as follows: Chapman 4310, Sumner 3034, and about 150 scattering; making Chapman's plurality over Sumner about 1300. The candidates for Aldermen, on the regular whig ticket, are all elected. Democratic Councilmen are said to be elected in Wards 1, 2, 3, 11 and 12. In the other wards, the whig candidates are chosen.

VIRGINIA. The Legislature of this State recently assembled at Richmond. John W. Nash, (democrat,) Senator from the Chesterfield District, was duly elected Speaker. In the House of Delegates, George W. Gilmer, (whig,) was chosen Speaker without opposition. Colonel George W. Mumford was unanimously elected Clerk of the House.

CHANGE OF ALPES. The jury in the trial of Henry Woods, before the Supreme Court which lately met at Cambridge, for an incestuous rape, were unable to agree on a verdict. The case was conducted for the Commonwealth by the Attorney General, and for the prisoner by Mr. Nelson of Concord and Mr. Farley of Groton.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM BOSTON. The first number of the series of letters, which was announced last week as expected to enrich our columns to-day, came to hand too late for insertion.

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ANOTHER INDIAN WAR. The Governor of Missouri has been called upon for a brigade of militia to act against the Cherokees. There is some reason to fear another Indian war on the frontiers.

A MOVEMENT. A majority of the traders of Bangor, Me. have signed an agreement not to receive bills uncurren in Boston for more than ninety cents on the dollar.

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QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION. Can there be any better plan for the regulation of the National Revenue than that proposed in the Sub-Treasury Bill? JOHN C. EDWARDS, Secretary.

The Universalist Institute will meet SUNDAY EVENING next, at six o'clock.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION. Does the Bible declare the final holiness and happiness of all mankind? The public generally are invited to attend and participate in the debate. A. PIERCE, Secretary.

The Selectmen of Quincy would inform their fellow-citizens, that they will hold a meeting of the Board, at the Town Hall, every other SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, from two to five o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

The next meeting will be on the 14th inst.

MARRIED.

In Hingham, Mr. Charles E. Whiton of this town, to Miss Susan Hobart of the former place.

Quincy Family School.

THE next term will commence December 23d inst. The terms are fifty dollars a quarter for board, tuition, washing, etc.

Quincy, Dec. 14. WILLIAM M. CORNELL.

Messenger's Notice.

NORFOLK, ss. Braintree, Dec. 10, 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been duly issued by S. Leland, Judge of Probate in and for the county of Norfolk, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of all the estate, real and personal, of RALPH ARNOLD, of Braintree, in said County, gentleman, an insolvent debtor; and that a meeting of all the creditors of the said Arnold, will be held at the dwelling-house of the said Judge of Probate, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the twenty-first day of December inst. at two o'clock in the afternoon, when and where the said creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and then proceed to the choice of an assignee or assignees of the estate of the said Arnold, and to do such other business in relation to the said estate as may then come before them. And all persons indebted to the said Arnold, or that have any of his effects, are forbidden to pay or deliver the same to any person but the subscriber, or the assignee or assignees who shall be chosen as aforesaid; and all transfers of any of the property of the said Arnold are forbidden by law.

Dec. 14. OTIS WILD, Messenger.

SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 1839.

to have it distinctly understood, that, by admitting us into our columns, we do not of course adopt the opinions contained in them. We freely open the columns of the Patriot to the discussion of the various topics that are submitted to the community, without repudiating or assuming any position on either side.

As yet Congress has been unable to solve the dilemma caused by the Clerk refusing to issue the writ. As the last resort to effect a convention with the Hon. J. Q. Adams, and endeavoring to settle the matter with the members from New Jersey, as yet from the President.

FOR PRESIDENT. William Henry Harrison, nominated as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, by the National Whig Convention, assembled at Harrisburg, on the 6th inst. The vote stood as follows:

Wm. H. Harrison,	148
John Tyler,	90
John C. Calhoun,	16-106

Majority for Harrison, 42.
The votes were given as many but not all in the election of President. The last ballot the vote stood as follows:

FOR HENRY CLAY.	
Delaware 3.	
Maryland 10.	
Virginia 15.	
North Carolina 15.	
Alabama 7.	
Mississippi 4.	
Kentucky 15.	
Missouri 4.	
Connecticut 8.	
Total 103.	

FOR WINFIELD SCOTT.
42. Vermont 7. New Jersey 8. Total 10.

FOR WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.
Massachusetts 14. New Hampshire 7. Pennsylvania 30. Ohio 21. Indiana 9.

On the third ballot, Connecticut and changed their votes to Gen. Scott, making Harrison's 91—Clay's 95. The fourth ballot, on the fifth ballot, New York, Vermont and Michigan, gave their votes to Scott, which made his aggregate vote 148, majority of all the electoral votes in the Union and New Jersey gave their votes to him. The others, 90 in number, were for Clay.

of Virginia, was nominated for the President; by what vote we have not ascertained.

LITERATURE. We have been favored with the address of the Hon. A. H. Everett, on Gen. George Washington, before the Literary Society of Danbury. We have read this address with much interest, and cannot speak too highly of its merits. It is a thorough acquaintance with the life and character of that country. The author himself honors as a scholar of the first rank, brought together, within the compass of an hour, a mass of matter on which the scholar, the statesman, and the philosopher, will find it interesting to find a man so thoroughly conversant with the various subjects that are treated.

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

Wood by Auction.

Postponed on account of the weather.
WILL be sold by auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 19th, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, a number of lots of excellent WOOD standing on land of the late Judge Robbins, in Quincy, about one mile west of the house of Ebenezer Harmon, and adjoining land of Noah Curtis, Esq. and Mr. Humphrey. The Wood consists of White and Black Oak, Walnut and Chestnut, all of very large growth.
Conditions made known at the time of sale.
Quincy, Dec. 14. 1w

Notice.

LEFT at the store of the subscribers, about the middle of November last, an UMBRELLA, (nearly new.) The owner can have the same, by proving property and paying for this advertisement.
UNDERWOOD & NIGHTINGALE.
Quincy, Dec. 14. 2w

Annals for 1840.

THE Token and Atlantic Souvenir, ten engravings; the Gift, nine engravings; the Gem, seven fine steel engravings; the Pearl, six fine steel engravings; the Religious Souvenir, eight splendid engravings; the Religious Offering, ten; the Youth's Keepsake, five; the Violet or Juvenile Souvenir, six steel engravings. For sale at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Nov. 30. 1f

Samuel Copeland's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of SAMUEL COPELAND, late of Quincy, County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

SAMUEL COPELAND.
Quincy, Nov. 30. 3w

Apples, Flour, etc.

JUST received per schooner Harriet from New York, Apples, Flour, Butter, Cheese, etc. and for sale cheap for cash, by E. BENT & Co.
Quincy, Nov. 23. 1f

Notice.

JUST received a new supply of the first quality of EASTERN WOOD, which is offered for sale on reasonable terms.
HINCKLEY & NEWCOMB.
Quincy, Nov. 23. 1f

Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HINCKLEY, NEWCOMB & Co. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, a limited co-partnership having been formed between BENJAMIN HINCKLEY, Jr. GEORGE NEWCOMB, and LEWIS NEWCOMB.
Quincy, Oct. 11, 1839.

Limited Copartnership.

THIS certifies that a limited copartnership has been entered into pursuant to the provisions of the thirty-fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, between Benjamin Hinckley, Jr. and George Newcomb, both of Quincy, and Lewis Newcomb of Braintree, all in said Commonwealth. The general nature of the business to be transacted by said copartnership is the purchase and sale of Coal, Wood, Flour, Grain, Ship Chandlery, West India Goods and Groceries, which is to be transacted in said town of Quincy. The said Lewis Newcomb is the special partner and has contributed to the common stock of said copartnership the sum of \$10,000, and the said Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., and George Newcomb are the general partners and the said business is to be conducted under their names.

HINCKLEY & NEWCOMB. Said copartnership is to commence on the day of the date hereof and to expire on the eleventh day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and forty.

Witness our hands, this eleventh day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.
BENJAMIN HINCKLEY, Jr.
GEORGE NEWCOMB,
LEWIS NEWCOMB.

Attest,
JOHN WHITNEY.
Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK COUNTY ss. On this eleventh day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, personally appeared the above-named Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., George Newcomb and Lewis Newcomb, and acknowledged the above written instrument by them subscribed to be their act. Before me,
JOHN WHITNEY, Justice of the Peace.
Quincy, Oct. 19. 6w

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either on note or account, are hereby respectfully requested to call and pay the same.
JOHN WHITNEY.
Quincy, Nov. 16. 1f

Tomato Pills.

THE extraordinary virtues of these Pills, in a great degree, depend upon a new and hitherto unknown vegetable principle, which was, after laborious investigation, discovered and first used as a medicine by the author; and from its being first obtained from the Tomato Plant, he has denominated it Tomato. His attention was first called to the subject in the summer of 1835, by the following circumstances.

Two cases of inveterate disease of long standing (one of consumption, the other scrofula), combined with the imprudent use of calomel both considered hopeless, and both having been abandoned as incurable, were accidentally cured by the extravagant use of Tomatoes for food. This, together with the incidental remarks of the attending physicians, gave the first impulse to that investigation and analysis of the plant which resulted in discovering and concentrating this new principle, upon which its activity as a remedy depends. This was found upon trial in some cases of scrofula and glandular diseases, to exert a most powerful and salutary influence, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Later and more extended use and observation has proved it to be peculiarly applicable to all diseases of the blood, indigestion, obstructions, weakness, etc.

That the benefits of this remedy may be within the means of all, it is put up in boxes containing thirty pills, at 37 1/2 cents per box, with full directions, and may be had of the Proprietor's authorized Agents, in most of the towns in the United States.

None genuine without the written signature of G. R. Phelps, sole Proprietor, Hartford, Ct.

The undersigned has been regularly appointed Agent for this town and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, July 21. 1f

Notice.

THE subscriber, at his Mill Loaf, on Granite Wharf, Quincy Point, has received a supply of Manila and Hemp CORDAGE, all sizes and the very best quality, suitable for the use of Quincymen and Vessels. Sales may be effected at a cheap rate as in Boston or elsewhere.
ISAIAH G. WHITON.
Quincy, Feb. 23. 1f

Notice.

E. HAYDEN offers for sale at No. 3 Washington Street, a new and large assortment of Hosiery, etc.

Ladies Yarn, Worsted, Mohair, Merino and Cashmere Hose, black, white and colored, ribbed, plain and embroidered.
Gentlemen's large size black Worsted and Yarn Hose, Virginia Yarn and Cotton Half Hose.

Children's Cotton Worsted and Yarn Socks, Gaiter Boots.

Ladies' Silk and Raw Silk Hose—black, white, ribbed, embroidered and plain. White and Unbleached Cotton and Lisle Thread, ribbed, plain and embroidered. Colored Cotton and Lisle Tread, ribbed and plain.

Misses and Children's of various kinds.
Silk and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at lowest prices.
Quincy, Nov. 9. 1f

New York Mirror.

Seventeenth Volume.

NO volume of the New York Mirror was ever begun under such favorable auspices as the present. For the last few months our subscription list has increased with rapidly altogether unexampled in the history of this periodical. Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror one of the most interesting and valuable repositories of literature and the fine arts, shall be as unflagging as ever.

Our old correspondents will continue to furnish original papers on a great variety of subjects interesting to the general reader, and new writers have engaged for special purposes. Some have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, embracing most of the talent and genius of America, and we have established a permanent correspondence abroad. Mr. Cox will write from London, Mr. Fay from Berlin—and an American gentleman who holds a high rank in the estimation of his countryman as a graceful and easy writer, will furnish us with occasional sketches from Paris.

In the course of the volume, fifty pieces of popular music will be published—selected by Messrs. Berkeley, Horn, Russell, Knight, etc.

Six superb engravings will be given, engraved by Danforth, Barker, etc. from original designs and portraits by Weir, Inman, Chapman, etc.

A number of curious etchings on wood will also be published in the present volume, engraved by Adams, Anson, Johnson, etc. from original designs.

While we shall never forget that the New York Mirror is purely an American work, we shall not on that account, exclude interesting extracts from English works of merit—and shall also continue our translations from the French, German and other European languages.

Nothing shall be left undone to render this work, in its literary character, its engravings, its music and its typography, equal, if not superior, to any periodical of the day.

A number of literary novelties, curious historical legends, American reminiscences, and Indian traditions, are already in preparation. Indeed, every subject within the range of literature or the fine arts is embraced in its plan and it has received the commendation of the press and the public.

In catering for the general taste, we shall never omit to sit aside a due proportion of space for the especial amusement and edification of the ladies of America, in the sunshine of whose favor the Mirror has so long flourished as a favorite journal.

All this— which together will form a volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, with splendid engravings and superb music, is furnished at the trifling expense of five dollars the year.

Subscriptions received at the Quincy Patriot office by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Thomas B. Adams' Estate. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. PROBATE OFFICE, Nov. 9th, A. D. 1839.

NORFOLK ss. The executors of the last Will and Testament of Thomas B. Adams, late of Quincy, gentleman, deceased, having presented their account in the Probate Office, and the same being approved, Ordered, That said Executors notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same at a Court of Probate to be holden at Roxbury, in said County, on the thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1839, by publishing this order in three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
Quincy, Nov. 16. 3w

Water Proof Cloth.

JUST received and for sale by J. BRIGHAM & Co. Water Proof Broad Cloths at a trifling addition to the cost of the fabric, though perfectly impervious to water, no gun being used in the process nor the passage of perspiration impeded. To persons who are exposed in wet weather it offers a warm and dry garment. There is no perceptible change in the appearance of the cloth of any color, and it needs only to be seen to be approved.

Quincy, Nov. 2. 1f

Oats.

HAVE just received and now offered for sale, three hundred bushels of prime quality of Eastern Oats.

Also—A general assortment of Cooking and Cylinder STOVES.
HINCKLEY & NEWCOMB.
Quincy, Nov. 16. 1f

Money! Money!!

WANTED, first of next March, five or six hundred dollars for two or three years, at annual interest, for which first rate real estate, valued at two thousand dollars, will be given as security.

Apply immediately AT THIS OFFICE.
Quincy, Oct. 12. 1f

Shirtings & Sheetings, Bleached and Unbleached, of a superior quality, constantly for sale, on favorable terms, by JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14. 1f

Peach Orchard Coal. THE Genuine Peach Orchard Coal, for sale at the head of Quincy Canal, by CURTIS, WHITE & Co.
Quincy, Aug. 10. 1f

Almanacks for 1840. THOMAS' Old Farmer's and other Almanacks for 1840 for sale, wholesale and retail, at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE.
Quincy, Oct. 19. 1f

Notice. LOST on Wednesday evening last, at or near the Town Hall, a short BOA or Neck Tie. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it AT THIS OFFICE.
Quincy, Dec. 7. 1f

Cabinet Business. THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy, that he has taken the shop recently occupied by Mr. William P. Blanchard, situated on Granite Street, and is prepared to execute with fidelity and dispatch all orders in the Cabinet Business.
G. A. HINCKLEY.
Quincy, Dec. 7. 4w

The feet warm and head cool.

JUST received at the Quincy Boot and Shoe Store, a new assortment of stock, of the most fashionable styles, of which the following are described.

Ladies Gaiter Boots, Ladies French Morocco Walking Shoes, Ladies Kid Shoes, Ladies French Kid Dancing Slippers—Bronze and Black, Ladies Leather Walking Shoes, Misses Kid and Leather Walking Shoes, Misses Boots, India Rubber Over Shoes, etc.

Also—Gentlemen's Calf Boots, sewed and pegged, Gentlemen's Kid Dancing Pumps, Gentlemen's Thick Boots and Booties, Boys Thick Boots and Booties, together with an assortment of Children's Boots, Booties, and Shoes, suitable for the present and the coming season.

Also—A general assortment of Boot and Shoe Maker's Findings.

Gentlemen's Fine Calf Boots made to order and warranted to fit.

Boots and Shoes neatly repaired.
N. B.—The subscribers intend to use every exertion to please those who may favor them with their patronage.
UNDERWOOD & NIGHTINGALE.
Quincy, Nov. 16. 1f

Apples.

FOR sale, from twenty-five to thirty barrels of prime New Hampshire APPLES—Russetts and Baldwins. Apply at Quincy Point.
ALBERT HERSEY.
Quincy, Dec. 7. 1f

Edward Matthews.

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT, New Orleans.
Office in Boston, No. 10, Broad Street.

REFERENCES.
Messrs. Stanley, Reed & Co., Boston.
John Kettell & Son, Boston.
Boston, Sept. 28. 3m

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the sheds of the subscribers, near the Stone Quarries in Quincy, on the night of the 31st of October last, one Patent Bush Hammer with the initials J. B. pricked on it, one Hand Hammer, and numerous Small Tools, such as are used in dressing Granite, marked O. T. R. and one Single Jack.

The above reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of thief or thieves and recovery of the property, or Twenty Dollars for conviction of the thieves and Ten Dollars for the recovery of the property.

Quincy, Nov. 9. O T ROGERS & Co. 1f

Particular Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forbid taking Sea Weed from any beach or lands improved by the subscriber, without calling at his house and buying a ticket which will be sold for cash. Individuals, in cases, are forbid loading from the Sea Weed which has been hauled up into heaps.

The public are also cautioned from carrying away posts, rails, chips, etc. from the above premises.

ALPHEUS SPEAR.
Quincy, Sept. 7. 1f

A Valuable Medicine.

THE Indian Purgative Pills possess two very remarkable properties. One is, they cannot possibly do injury or harm; and the other is, they are always sure to do good.

This may appear strange to some; but when we reflect, that they cure disease upon Nature's own plan, viz: Purifying the blood of all corrupt humors, it will not appear wonderful that they are perfectly innocent, and at the same time all powerful in the cure of disease.

More than five thousand persons in New England, have been cured of Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Inflammatory and Putrid Fevers; Measles, Erysipelas, and small Pox; Inflammations of the Brain, of the Lungs, of the Liver, of the Intestines, the Kidneys, and the Bladder; Rheumatism, both Acute and Chronic; Spitting and Vomiting of blood, Diarrhoea and Dysentery; Symploc, Apoplexy and Paralysis; Dyspepsia and Hypochondriasis; Tetanus; Epilepsy; Whooping Cough, Asthma and palpitation of the Heart; Incurable Constipation, and Marasmus; Dropsy of the Head, the Chest, the Abdomen and the Limbs; Scrofula, Scurvy and Syphilis; Bronchocoele and Cancers Gr

The offender married his first wife and it appears that they lived together comfortably. It seems however, that he thought another wife would make his happiness and his household complete; and he accordingly succeeded in persuading a young woman, aged about eighteen, of prepossessing appearance, unknown to her parents, to become his second wife, and they were married. The strangeness of the transaction is, that the first wife went to her husband's second marriage, officiated as bridesmaid, and personally pulled her own wedding-ring from her finger and with that ring the ceremony was performed. When the man was apprehended, he and the two wives were living very comfortably together, all the parties apparently unaware of the degradation to which they were reduced, for, on his apprehension, the wives "thought it was hard that the law should interfere with them if they were comfortable." After he had been committed, and had been removed to the station, he was visited by both his wives, and the fellow boasted that no man ever had two better wives at once, and that, when he came back, he would stick to them through life, and lose his last drop of blood in their defence.

MURDER WILL OUT. About forty years ago, a family, apparently well off, and who seemed to possess an abundance, and were proud, overbearing, and suspicious in their character and way of living, resided in Washington county, (Pa.) about twenty miles from Pittsburgh. A middle sized boy lived with them, who they treated harshly and severely, inasmuch that his case excited the notice and sympathy of the neighbors. All at once he was missing, and the family reported he had run off. Suspensions were excited, but as nothing ever leaked out, he gradually died away. The family, it was generally remarked, became poor and unhappy, and finally they were sold out for debts, and moved away. The farm and property passed into other hands. A short time ago the house was torn down, and on moving the hearth, the bones of a middle sized human being were found buried under it, and suspicions are now strong again that these are the bones of the boy who, it is believed, was at that time murdered and buried there.

SENSITIVE HAIR. In the hospital of the Royal Guards at Paris, there was a private soldier who had received a violent kick on the back of his head from a horse. The excitement of the hair produced was extreme, and could only be kept under by almost continued bleedings, both local and general. Amongst the phenomena produced by the state of preternatural excitement, the sensibility acquired by the hairs of the head was not the least remarkable. The slightest touch was felt instantly, and cutting them gave exquisite pain, so that the patient would seldom allow any one to come near his head. His physician, to put him to the test, gave a hint to an assistant, who was standing behind the patient, to clip off some hair without his perceiving it. This was done with great dexterity, but the soldier broke out in a volley of oaths, succeeded by complaints, and it was some time before he could be appeased.

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE. Two individuals confined in the jail of Scott county (Miss.) for murder, were taken by force from prison by some of the citizens of that county and hung. It will be recollected that they once made their escape from that jail and were retaken. They were brought to another county for trial, but were remanded for want of testimony. Finding that a criminal conviction could not be brought about, the people took the law into their own hands. In a civilized community such proceedings are disgraceful, and a stain upon the character of the community where they are perpetrated. We are glad to see that the press of Mississippi denounce the act as a heinous outrage, and urging the punishment of the offenders.

INTERESTING CASE. A gentleman being called on to subscribe to a course of lectures, he hesitated, and said, "My wife gives me a gratuitous lecture every evening."

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Peristaltic Lozenges;

COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that nine tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results; such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The most cogent objection to Aperients in general is, that containing some drastic purgative, they leave, after their operation has ceased, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, producing consequences which their administration was intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

To females in delicate health.

The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of several eminent gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise at an early period of life, from want of exercise and general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. Being perfectly innocent they can be taken at any time and under any circumstances. The most delicate female, when an aperient is required, may have recourse to them, and they will act as a preventive against the nervous and hysterical affections which so frequently arise from continued constipation.

To Seafaring people and Travellers generally.

To individuals travelling, more particularly seafaring persons, when from change of habit or climate, the liver and bowels become inactive and costiveness follows as an inevitable result, these Lozenges will prove invaluable. One individual writes—"I consider myself cured of costiveness, to which I was always subject the moment I left the land, solely by the use of your medicine." The proprietor is continually receiving orders from his seafaring friends for the Lozenges. When they are to be carried to sea they ought always to be started from the box in which they are packed and put into tight bottles. In this way they may be kept good for any length of time.

The very questionable reputation which a medicine derives from the fashionable practice of publishing long lists of certificates from persons, whom nobody knows, has induced the proprietor to forego the opportunity of offering to the public, the many commendations which he is daily receiving of these Lozenges, trusting rather to their own merits, which will be apparent to all on trial, and the respectability of his numerous agents.

These Lozenges have been in use for two years (—) the general approbation they have met with, from the first families, establishes their merits and makes further remarks unnecessary. They are packed in boxes which may be carried in the pocket and sold at fifty cents per box.

Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, 256 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Nov. 23.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

THIS periodical is devoted exclusively to the interests and wants of the business community; and in the respect of its character, we believe, from any Magazine either in this country or in Europe. It is intended to be literally and truly a useful work. Its contents embrace every subject connected with commerce and political economy; Essays from able pens on Banking, Mercantile Law, Navigation, Manufactures, Insurance, etc., form part of the contents of every number. The Merchants' Magazine is also a repository for authentic statistical information of Trade, Commerce, Banking, and the staple products of the country and the world, collected from official sources, embodied and classified in tables, valuable for present and future reference.

Published every month by FREEMAN HUNT, 142 Fulton street, New York, at five dollars a year, payable in all cases in advance.

New York, Oct. 26.

Woollen Goods.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—English, blue, black, brown, and white, drab, drab, and bottle green, Oxford mist, CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mist, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret in all cases in advance.

Quincy, Nov. 4.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLETT keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Artificial Flowers.

S. MARSH, opposite the Stone School House, School Street, having just received the most recent patterns for MILLINERY and the most desirable articles for the present and coming season, will be happy to wait on all who will please favour her with their patronage. She has now on hand Linen Cambric and Long Lawn, Linen Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, Imitation Handkerchiefs, Elegant Wrought Muslin and Cambric Edgings and Insertions, Black Brussels Edging, Black and White Blond Quilling and Edging, Fancy Silks and Satins of almost every color, Changeable and Gro. d'Algerie from six to an entire new style of Ribbons, French Artificial Flowers, Silk Velvets, Alpines and good Black Silk, and will continue to keep ready made Mourning and Fancy Bonnets, Caps, Collars, etc.

Florence and Oriental Straw Bonnets, English and American Bonnets.

Now selling some of her old stock of Bonnets and Ribbons very cheap.

Quincy, Oct. 19.

Auction Business.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Auctioneer, respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he is ready to sell upon those who may require his services in the disposal of property.

THOMPSON BAXTER.

Quincy, May 18.

Truss Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 264.) No. 305 Washington street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufactory, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beath, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which, persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactory, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them.—Dr. Hull's; Reed's Spiral Truss; Russell's do; Farr's do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Patent; French do; Marshall's Improved Truss; Bateman's do; Shaker's Rocking Trusses; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do, double and single; also Trusses for children of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL-ED SHOES for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

He also informs individuals that he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.

That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

"Boston, January 7, 1835.

"Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with the Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiar cases, I have taken pains to inform myself in the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles."

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Nov. 23.

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 6.

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the kind in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, fair smiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

New Goods.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. would inform their customers and the public generally that they are now receiving an extensive assortment of rich and fashionable goods adapted to the season, consisting in part of French and English Merinos, some of which are of the best quality and beautiful colors.

Black and Blue Black Italian and Gro. de Swiss Silks.

Superfine Black and Blue Black Alpines.

Elegant French and English Prints.

Establishment of drabs, green and other grounds.

Fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs.

Hosiery and Gloves of the best quality, with a great variety of other desirable goods for the present season, all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms.

Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment.

Quincy, Oct. 26.

Nathan Matthews,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER.

No. 10, Broad Street, Boston.

An assortment of Curried Leather constantly on hand.

Boston, Sept. 28.

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, at a very low price, for sale by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Indian Purgative Pills.

THIS universal vegetable medicine of the North American College of Health, established in Washington, (D. C.) January 8th, 1833, is remarkable for the CURE OF ALL DISEASES.

The beautiful and simple theory of ONE DISEASE AND ONE REMEDY, as practised by our native Indians, and advocated by the North American College of Health, is beginning now to be generally understood. Thousands who have heretofore maintained the necessity of a peculiar medicine for every particular disease, now as strenuously contend, that as all our maladies proceed from one cause, so one medicine capable of removing that cause, will cure every disease incident to man.

Disease of the head, or the feet, or the lungs, liver, &c., each require a peculiar kind of medicine to heal them, would not those parts each require a particular kind of food for their nourishment? But we know that good, wholesome food nourishes all parts of the system alike, it is manifest therefore, that a good and proper, stable medicine will, by purifying the blood, search out and remove the disease from every part of the body.

According to the Natural or Indian theory, all our complaints owe their origin to one cause, viz: the shutting up of those outlets, (the Skin, Kidneys and Bowels) through which nature has intended, that all the body's waste matter shall be carried from the body.

When these become closed, it is like the shutting up of a watercourse; either the accumulated waters find a new outlet, or the country becomes inundated; just so with the human body; if the natural drains become closed, the humors accumulate in the system, and either find vent in the form of various diseases, such as Fevers, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Gout, Dropsy, Apoplexy, and the like, or they are expelled by the bowels, and the system is restored to health. The only disease, is to keep the body continually purged of all the useless and corrupt humors; and for this purpose no medicine will be found so effectual, as the Indian Purgative, because, it is the ONLY ONE whose power extends to the opening of ALL THE NATURAL DRAINS of the body. Whilst under the influence of this singular medicine, the body will be kept in a gentle but efficient perspiration; a proper discharge of urine will be experienced; the stomach and bowels will be thoroughly cleansed; and the blood will be stimulated to purify itself.

One very common objection urged by those who but partially understand the principle of curing disease by purgation, as promulgated by the North American College of Health, is that although reiterated purging will cleanse the system, it does not remove the cause of those organs will injure or destroy their tone. Those who raise objections, appear to forget, that purging is as natural to the bowels, as walking is to the feet or labor to the hands; and like every other function must be duly exercised in order to retain their energies.

What man in his senses would think of depriving his children of exercise, in order that they might be preserved by activity? And yet this absurdity is no greater, than the infatuation of those, who imagine the bowels can be injured by performing their NATURAL FUNCTIONS; or that disease can be cured by any other medicine than such as will remove the CAUSE from the body.

Nature is constantly giving us examples of the salutary effects of purging. We find her persistently employed, not only in carrying off the residuum of the natural food, by the daily evacuations of the bowels; but we frequently see her by a natural diarrhea, cure some of our most obstinate complaints.

Nature, by always adopting this one plan in the cure of our diseases, points out the course which we should have to pursue. She seems to say in the most inviting manner, come, follow my example; cease using those mineral medicines, which serve only to clog the wheels of life; and in their stead use VEGETABLE PURGATIVES, which, to our constitution, are, in Truth, THE MEDICINE OF LIFE AND HEALTH.

How persons can comprehend the action of vegetable purgatives, is a matter which is not to be explained by them stimulated to deposit its impurities into the bowels; or how those organs are excited to evacuate the corrupt humors from the body; all can understand when they experience relief from the action of such medicine, and the North American College of Health therefore earnestly invite all who are suffering from disease of any kind, to make a trial of the Indian Vegetable Pills. They beg leave to assure the American public, that the said Indian vegetable medicine, is so justly balanced, that they may be taken at all times, and under all circumstances with perfect safety, and no dose, however small, but will afford some relief; and no quantity however large, (if it be such as is required to open the bowels) can possibly injure.

ASSISTING NATURE should be our chief study, and for this purpose, the Indian Purgative will be found the most effectual medicine ever offered to the public. In using this extraordinary medicine, to the bowels, through which nature carries out all impurities from the body; it affords precisely the amount of assistance she requires, to enable her to cure every variety of disease. It being a vegetable preparation, and acting in harmony with our constitution, it is always a safe and healthy medicine to administer. A single dose will in most cases afford relief, and if persevered with, will always effect a cure.

In using the Indian Purgative, (or druggal Vegetable Pills) do not expect to be cured by taking such a small operation freely on the bowels. If this effect is obtained, every other function will be duly performed. The skin and kidneys will each be stimulated to discharge their portion of impurities; and the energy imparted by this extraordinary medicine, to the blood, will enable that fluid to disengage and deposit its impure particles into the bowels; from whence they will be carried off by the regular action of those organs.

One great advantage, possessed by the Indian Pills over most other medicines, is, that they are adapted upon natural principles and suit all complaints, and are always the right medicine to be administered; therefore, can never be taken improperly; therefore, no time is ever lost in listening to contradictory advice; the only injury, is in listening to the person sick? if so, the sooner a few doses of the Indian Pills are administered, the sooner will the patient be restored to health and usefulness.

Extract of a letter from the Agent in Portland, January 17th, 1839.

"We do not know of a solitary instance where they have not been tried, but with complete satisfaction, and with such proofs we think the sale will be very extensive."

Extract of a letter from the Post Master, at Bridgewater, Mass., January 31st, 1839.

"They are ALTOGETHER PREFERABLE to Brandreth's Pills. The purgatives have the preference in this vicinity. I have used some of the Pills and think they are the best I ever used."

Certificate from Isaac Collier, Boston, Oct. 20th, 1838.

This may certify that the subscriber has been afflicted with the Piles and Costiveness about thirty years, and has taken various remedies which have never effected a cure. It is now about three months since I commenced taking the Indian Purgative Pills; they have removed the costiveness, and I have found great relief by the Pills; and I have faith that by a continuation in taking the same they will effect a cure.

"Office and General Depot for the sale of the above PILLS in the New England States, No. 108 Tremont Street, near Court Street, Boston, where they can be had at wholesale and retail.

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills:—

SMITH & EWER, Dedham, Agents for Norfolk County; B. E. E. & Co., Fall River; Joseph B. B. & Co., Boston; Neponset Village; Joseph W. Plympton, Newton Upper Falls; Charles B. Wilder, Newton Lower Falls; Charles Marsh, Roxbury; BRIGGS & CARTER, Quincy.

Boston, Nov. 21.

Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous; in all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he can do nothing for the gift of Providence, and assist the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill-swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the unsolicited opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days, to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your "Life Pills," and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

SAMUEL BOWLES.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills of flesh and blood. I have also given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a costive system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

FREEMAN HUNT.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Joseph Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bills of Lading, Note and Bill Books, Policies of Insurance, Circulars, Pamphlets, Constitutions of Societies, Notifications, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, May 5.

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

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JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, prices, and notices, inserted at the customary rates. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BARCOCK, Jr.	Quincy Railway.
CHARLES BRECK.	Milton.
ORIN P. BACON.	Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY.	Weymouth.
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HENRY S. A. TURNER.	South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR.	Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE.	Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT.	New-York City.

VARIETY.

A SINGULAR CASE OF BIGAMY. A curious case of bigamy recently occurred in England. The offender married his first wife and it appears that they lived together comfortably. It seems however that he thought another wife would make his happiness and his household complete; and he accordingly succeeded in persuading a young woman, aged about eighteen, of prepossessing appearance, unknown to her parents, to become his second wife, and they were married. The strangeness of the transaction is, that the first wife went to her husband's second marriage, officiated as bridesmaid, and personally pulled her own wedding-ring from her finger and with that ring the ceremony was performed. When the man was apprehended, he and the two wives were living very comfortably together, all the parties apparently unaware of the degradation to which they were reduced, for, on his apprehension, the wives "thought it was hard that the law should interfere with them if they were comfortable." After he had been committed, and had been removed to the station, he was visited by both his wives, and the fellow boasted that no man ever had two better wives at once, and that, when he came back, he would stick to them through life, and lose his last drop of blood in their defence.

MURDER WILL OUT. About forty years ago, a family, apparently well off, and who seemed to possess an abundance, and were proud, overbearing, and suspicious in their character and way of living, resided in Washington county, (Pa.) about twenty miles from Pittsburg. A middle sized boy lived with them, who they treated harshly and severely, inasmuch that his case excited the notice and sympathy of the neighbors. All at once he was missing, and the family reported he had run off. Suspensions were excited, but as nothing ever leaked out, it gradually died away. The family, it was generally remarked, became poor and unhappy, and finally they were sold out for debts, and moved away. The farm and property passed into other hands. A short time ago the house was torn down, and on moving the hearth, the bones of a middle sized human being were found buried under it, and suspicions are now strong again that these are the bones of the boy who, it is believed, was at that time murdered and buried there.

SENSITIVE HAIR. In the hospital of the Royal Guards at Paris, there was a private soldier who had received a violent kick on the back of his head from a horse. The excitement of the hair produced was extreme, and could only be kept under by almost continued bleedings, both local and general. Amongst the phenomena produced by the state of preternatural excitement, the sensibility acquired by the hairs of the head was not the least remarkable. The slightest touch was felt instantly, and cutting them gave exquisite pain, so that the patient would seldom allow any one to come near his head. His physician to put him to the test, gave a hint to an assistant, who was standing behind the patient, to clip off some hair without his perceiving it. This was done with great dexterity, but the soldier broke out in a volley of oaths, succeeded by complaints, and it was some time before he could be appeased.

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE. Two individuals confined in the jail of Scott county (Miss.) for murder, were taken by force from prison by some of the citizens of that county and hung. It will be recollected that they once made their escape from that jail and were retaken. They were brought to another county for trial, but were remanded for want of testimony. Finding that a criminal conviction could not be brought about, the people took the law into their own hands. In a civilized community such proceedings are disgraceful, and a stain upon the character of the community where they are perpetrated. We are glad to see that the press of Mississippi denounce the act as a heinous outrage, and urging the punishment of the offenders.

BRIDGE OF BOATS. Some of the objects of interest to the traveller, in ascending or descending the Rhine, are the numerous bridges of boats which he comes in contact, in crossing over the river from one town to another. Some of these bridges have from fifty to a hundred boats strung together. They are built of strong materials, in the firmest manner, with flat bottoms and both ends pointed, and are strongly chained together, side by side, and to the bed of the river. To keep them in their place they are attached to posts or sunken rocks. As the steamboat approaches them, they are loosened and a half a dozen or more gracefully curve round, by the force of the current, to the right and left, and when the boat has passed, they are immediately drawn back by machinery—all of which is done in a very few minutes, in half the time that the draw bridges of our own river are raised and lowered.

EXHAUSTLESS SUPPLY OF NATIVE IRON. The cost of a railroad from Iron Mountain (Mo.) to St. Louis (one hundred and twenty miles) is estimated at two and a half millions of dollars. The Iron Mountain itself is represented to be about four hundred feet in height, and three miles in length, literally covered with bright shining ore, having every appearance of metal which has been smelted. At the base of the mountain the ore is in pieces of a pound weight and upwards, but as you approach the apex the pieces increase in size to thousands of tons weight, assuming the appearance of huge rocks, and these immense masses are of a quality superior to anything of the kind heretofore known.

QUITE RIGHT. A drayman was mulcted in the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, lately, in a suit brought by the father of a child who had been driven over by the drayman in the streets of Cincinnati. The Judge charged that in a populous city like Cincinnati it is unlawful for a drayman to drive his horse faster than a brisk walk upon the streets, alleys or commons. For injuries inflicted by driving more rapidly than in a walk, the Judge held that the driver was responsible. This is undoubtedly the law not only in Cincinnati but in every other town or city having "popular streets," and well would it be if that salutary law were most rigidly enforced.

HOME AFFECTIONS. How sweet are the affections of social kindness! how balmy the influence of that regard which dwells around our own fireside! Distrust and doubt darken not the brightness of its purity—the carplings of interest and jealousy mar not the harmony of that scene. Parental kindness and filial affection blossom there in all the freshness of an eternal spring. It matters not if the world is cold—if the selfishness and injustice of mankind return our warm sympathies barren—if we can turn to our own dear circle, and ask and receive all that our heart claims. The exchange of kindly affections, in confidence and trust, is the purest enjoyment of our nature.

WALKING ADVERTISEMENT. There is a man in New York who is kept in the pay of a large tailoring establishment to walk about the streets, visit the different hotels and lounge at the places of public amusement, dressed in a suit of the latest fashion and of faultless fit. He contracts acquaintances at these places and gossips with them, always taking care, however, to introduce the excellence of his tailor into such gossips. In this way, it is said he procures many a good customer for the establishment, who little thought in taking his recommendations that he was employed for the especial purpose of gulling them.

MORAL BEAUTY. What is the beauty of nature but a beauty clothed with moral associations? What is the highest beauty of literature, poetry, fiction and the fine arts, but a moral beauty which genius has bodied forth for the admiration of the world? And what are those qualities of the human character which are treasured up in the memory and heart of nations—the objects of universal reverence and exultation, the themes of celebration, of eloquence, and the festal of song, the unshrined idols of admiration and love? Are not patriotism, heroism, philanthropy, disinterestedness, magnitude, martyrdom?

Nobody. Every one's experience must have convinced him that there is no such trait as rascal in existence as nobody. The fellow is never easy but when in mischief. Is the street-door left on the jar at midnight, a plate-chest ransacked, a jewel-box stolen or mislaid, a window broken, an orchard robbed, or a slander spread abroad, ten to one nobody is the guilty party. Of all the offences that are daily committed against society, one half at least are committed by this incorrigible scamp.

A GOOD CUSTOM. In one of the Cantons of Switzerland, there is a law which compels every new married couple to plant six trees immediately after the ceremony, and two more on the birth of every child. They are planted on commons, frequently near the high roads, and the greater part of them being fruit trees, are at one and the same time both ornamental and useful. The number planted is said to amount to ten thousand yearly.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR A WEN. Make a very strong brine and dip into it a piece of flannel two or three times double, and apply it to the wen, keeping it constantly wet night and day, until a suppuration takes place.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE. The press and the people seem to be unanimous in demanding that this government should follow the example of England in a reduction of postage. The extent of our territory, and the comparative sparseness of the population, will not admit of a reduction to the full extent to which it has been carried in England, but still a great reform could be effected.

FASHION vs. FOLLY. Charles I. had his hair cut off on account of a wound in his head, and the whole fashionable world were without loss of time shorn of their locks. Charles VII. donned a long coat to hide his crooked legs, and long coats became the rage. A monkey had his tail cut off by a trap, but he couldn't come it on the fox, though he told him it was the fashion.

CURING A VICIOUS HORSE. Vicious horses in Egypt are cured of the habit of biting, by presenting to them, while in the act of doing so, a leg of mutton just taken from the fire. The pain which a horse feels in biting through the hot meat, causes it after a few lessons to abandon the vicious habit.

CHEMICAL OIL. The lamps of the Boston Light House have been lighted for some months past, by order of the government, with a newly invented chemical oil; and the experiment, thus far, has been entirely satisfactory in its results, as it is peculiarly adapted for the use of Light Houses in every particular.—*Boston Post.*

CAUTION. Avoid arguments with the ladies—in spinning yarns among silks and satins, a man is sure to get worsted. He is sure to get twisted, and in danger of getting doubled; and when a man is doubled and twisted, he may be considered as wound up.

CONSCIENCE. When a man's conscience begins to get hard it does it faster than anything in nature; it is like the boiling of an egg; it is very clear at first, but as soon as it gets cloudy, one minute more and you may cut it with a knife.

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

JONATHAN'S DREAM.

MR. EDITOR—Your correspondents J. and Transient Voter still keep up a warfare. J's fund is evidently growing more shallow. He appears, in your last paper, to labor hard, but, like the fable of the mountain, brings forth a mouse. Now, Mr. Editor, I don't wish to interfere with your business, but would beg your indulgence to relate a dream which I had a few evenings ago. As I sat musing upon the *eloquence, learning and wit* of these writers, I fell into a sleep and my mind was troubled with a vision, so singular and remarkable, that I thought I would send it to you to insert in your paper, for them *learned writers* to ponder on.

I was comfortably seated at my fireside, when a gentle rap at the door awakened my attention. A whig friend was ushered into the room. He was a man of good talents, but rather hasty and rash in his political views. He wished me to go with him to the meeting, which would be held at the whig office that evening. But, said I, it will not do—your party will not like to see a *poor democrat* in their meeting; furthermore, your doings are kept secret. You know I am opposed to all secret societies; remember what a fuss these free masons made a few years ago, what mischief and wrangle they made among parties?

I know it, friend, but then you know they did a great deal of good also—but our meeting is not a secret one to-night. We have them only when we wish to lay out or plan our work for action. We meet to-night for discussion. At such times we like to have your party drop in.

Oh, indeed, then you have not given me up wholly to the other party, but wish me to go to be convinced of my errors and to be brought to the true faith as you would term it. Yes, yes, that is my motive. Well sir, to gratify you, I will accompany you with pleasure, but what is it that makes some of your party so anxious and strenuous about secret meetings? I have thought sometimes it was because they hated to give up the old lodge, therefore their wish is to keep it alive in the whig party. As to that, I don't know, but their answer is that a good thing should not be condemned on account of its abuse. Abuse, it's all abuse if you take the big book for your guide, which says we must let our light so shine that our works can be seen. True, but the availability—but stop we have reached the office. I entered the *sanctum sanctorum* with my friend, and there sat the major with his staff, the captains, the printer, together with the *learned councillor*, who was reading for their edification the answer to his able production, brought forth the week before. I noticed many wry looks and sour faces as the councillor continued to read. My friend was astounded, and said to me in an under tone, is it possible your party contains a writer of such ability? Only see how he cuts up our sagacious councillor. See too, how he effects him, he looks as though he would faint away. Surely, thought I, not only he, but many others, the major in particular. Don't read that nonsense said he, go on stuttered B. let's know what them fellows can say. It's astonishing, said the councillor, I thought we sowed them up complete last week. I had no idea they would dare to come out so blunt in respect to our characters. What business is it to them where or how we dance or sing. They

had better tend to their own work, and let us alone. Read on, read on, continued B. let us have the whole story. The councillor reads; but such is the confusion, only a few hear. Well said I, for I couldn't stand it any longer to be called all sorts of names, them fellows are not such ignominious names as you thought, for you thought you could do them up in a trice and make them rally believe that you were the real noblemen of Quincy, but you see they have got the real grit. They have worked too long on our blue granite to be humbugged. Yes, cried M. and what a curse it is, that God has given us such rocky hills. They will ere long ruin the town. Hush! hush, said several voices, don't talk so fast, you let out the secret doings of our meetings. Blast the secrets, I don't care a fig for them. (I guess that fellow wasn't a mason thought I) who can bear to be beat by them huge-paws, transient voters. We thought we had given them something they couldn't swallow; but you see they have, and what a figure they have made of us. Did I not tell you it would be so, said one more prudent than the rest, if we ventured to slander or talk of morality with them, when we discussed the question at one of our late meetings, which party could claim the best morals? You remember I told you not to write upon that subject, if you did, some of us would certainly get a rap. And so we have—next time take up with my advice. Your advice, you cold water sucker, you think then they have told the truth, don't you? Yes, but if you had only adopted my plan, proposed at our first meeting, two chances to one if we had not carried the whole vote in favor of our party. But no, nothing could be right unless it was done as you said. You must bring all under your thumb, to adopt your plan, to act as you do. Now tell us what you have done? Why I have had my say, that's what. Then your say is of more importance than the whig cause, for by your obstinate and wayward course, we have lost the whole whig vote—have disgusted many of our own party, and thereby lost their aid and have caused many of us to get a good rubbing by Transient Voter. You are well aware I advised not to attack those transient voters; they have too much of the firmness and independence of our fathers to be trifled with. They know their duty as well as our councillor, as the answer to his ill advised communications proves. Think not that those heroes of the drill and hammer permit their minds to lie dormant, while quarrying the blue granite from our native hills. No, but like Knox of the revolution, when hammering the iron at his father's anvil, or like Roger Sherman (one of the committee members of the Continental Congress to draft the declaration of independence) when seated upon his bench with the lapstone on his knee, their minds are pondering the great questions which agitate the country. This speech, which came so unexpected, produced great excitement. The major and his staff bristled up in great fury. Them fellows got the firmness and independence of our fathers! I'll make them pay dear for their whistle, they shall answer for their impudence. Let us get the voting list and see whether them transient voters shall vote. Agreed, cried several voices, and such was the bustle that followed that I was unable to hear the conversation. So turning to my friend, I inquired, think you such discussions will bring one to what you call the *true faith*. He shook his head and made no reply. Here the curtain dropped. I awoke and at the same moment my friend as I thought in my dream came in. I related to him the vision. He laughed but quickly turned the conversation.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TRANSIENT VOTERS.

We are called out of our burrough again, where we intended to repose, at least, during the winter. The adversaries are always on the alert, and, like drowning men, will catch at straws. A writer in your last paper, who signs himself W., alludes to our article in the Patriot, and says, "except J. gets some abler backer than the permanent resident, he will ere long learn that we are not the people." Now we never entertained such a high opinion of ourselves as to suppose that any person would employ us for their backer. We wish, Mr. Editor, through the columns of the Patriot to inform W. and the "Transient Voter," and all others interested, that we wrote that article signed "Permanent Resident" without the knowledge or approbation of any person interested. We did not consider ourselves authorized to extend our remarks beyond the limits assigned us by the Transient Voter, consequently we were confined within narrow bounds. Our reasons for mentioning J. were, to carry out the figure and indulge in a little good natured humor. We now consider ourselves sufficiently explicit on this point to prevent any more misconceptions respecting it. Respecting our abilities as a writer, we would respectfully inform W. that we are deficient in two essential requisites, viz: talents and learning. We make no pretensions as a writer. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, with the assistance of the printer's devil, we are able to scribble to such a degree that W. comes swaggering along and considers that we are employed by J. as his backer. What a benighted vision W. must possess. Entertaining these humble views of ourselves, we are enabled duly to appreciate the abilities of W. His splendid talents—his profound learning—his pure and chaste style—the clearness and justness of his reasonings—his elegance of diction and his astounding eloquence, with us

will have their due weight. If it was not dangerous to approach him, and if we would not be thought inquisitive, we would inquire of W. what induced him to take up the gauntlet? Was it not to assist the Transient Voter? Was he not apprehensive that the good cause would suffer by his absence? Was he not fearful that some of the dear flock would go astray from the fold? Was it not for these reasons that W. raised his shrill bugle, blowed long and loud, producing a thousand senseless and discordant sounds, raising his censorious voice to its highest pitch and pouring forth a torrent of vituperation, malice, slander and abuse. By these means he considers that he shall keep the flock from wandering, recover those who are wandering and secure them in the fold. Mr. Editor, we have extended this communication a greater length than we anticipated when we commenced writing. Our object for writing is obvious. We do not wish to prolong the discussion under the head of Transient Voters. We must ask your indulgence to publish this, and if W. wishes to hear more from us, he will please to call at our burrough.

A PERMANENT RESIDENT.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

LETTER FROM JONERTHUN.

MISTER EDITOR, i never seed sich a tarnashun fus, as what this eer toum meat'n biznis, and this eer transhant foter biznis, makes, in oll m' born daze; i snor, mister editor, iff i onely node enny thinge about theez eer pollytix, and node how to write on um, i gess how ide rite sumthin, whot wudent be wincked arter. But farther hadent got much larnin' himself, and so he thort hou i no need ter have none, and so hee ollers kep me ter hoam, a hoia taters and things, and i never node no moar bowt pollytix, than nothin tall till arter Brother Petur begun ter rite in that air paper ur yorn; yu no brother Petur, mister editor, heez older than what i air, but i dont think hee noze sich a terribul mucht artur oll, butt i spozee hee thinkes hee duz. But farther thinks hou petur's gittin kinder dillireus sense he went of from hoam, and theez galls oll say hou tha thinkes heeze kinder rawe enny hou.

Butt thatt air tuther fellor thair, thatt air transhant foter, Bi hokye heeze a rorur, aint ee iff i onely node haff so much as whot hee duz, i wudent ho taters for a livin i tell yu. Mother think hou weede better git im ter cum and keep our skool neckst winter, she sez hou hee cood tell us oll about theez kommitt, and blazin starr, und what theez weathur ud bee neckst ha tyme, und oll sitch sort o things.

Butt farther sez hou hee think hou mistur foter dont no much moar than whot our petur duz, und sum sez hou tha thinkes owr petur, rit thatt air peese, whot's sined transhant foter. Butt i snum i dont bleve thatt, corze i no our petur haint got larnin' anuff fur thatt. Jest look oll, mistur editor, heez ur grait pollytishun. Hou hee told about theez toum meat'n, ande about theez kommitt, ande about hou blake hee waz when theez kommitt shinde on im, ande about theez pleberuns to, hou dark thair syde peerd, when thatt air kommitt shinde on im, aint thair larnin whot petur haint got? i thinkes thur iz.

Butt thatt aint oll he rit nuther, he telde bout hee ande ex-wy-geard cum from a terror-furme, (i dont no whair thatt iz tho i spozee tiz down easte sum whire) ande hou thade bin heer sick munts, ande hou thade bin rolle on the regulars liste, ande hou thade made theez annuall tacks, ande hou thatt made em foterz; now i dont bleve petur wode node anuff fur thatt, enny hou, i dont no about theez raul witt, mistur editor, butt i dont think our petur cud hold er candle to im, as hee larnin.

Butt hee sez hou ter arze er Dimercatt, ande hou heze in hopes ter get in ter sum ows, nowwe sense heeze gotter hiz no naim. But i think hou weede better cum upp ande keape our skooles, neckst wintur, corze wee wants jist sich a pollytishun upp in our toum, az whet hee iz, ande iff wee cum onely gitt' in to cum upp, ande keape our skooles, wee cann have a corcus, yu no, twee nowve ande neckst marche meaten, ande make a resolve to put im intu sum offis, whott'll bee er gode ud fur im.

Goode bi, mistur editor, i onely cum over ter tell yu howve wee oll likid, mistur foter ande howve i didnt bleve howve our petur node kwite ser much az whot hee woz crakd upp tew. Yur bedecunt Sarvunt,

JONERTHUN.

THE BISHOP AND HIS BIRDS.

A worthy bishop, who lately died, had for his arms two fieldfares, with the motto, "Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing?" This strange coat of arms had often excited attention and many persons had wished to know its origin, as it was generally reported that the bishop had chosen it for himself, and that it bore reference to some event in his early life. One day an intimate friend asked him its meaning, and the bishop replied by relating the following story:—

Fifty or sixty years ago, there resided a little boy at a village on the banks of the Danube. His parents were very poor, and almost as soon as the boy could walk, he was sent into the woods to pick up sticks for fuel. When he grew older, his father taught him to pick the juniper berries, and carry them to a neighboring distiller, who wanted them for making hollands. Day by day, the poor boy went to his task, and on his road he passed by the open windows of the village school, where he saw the schoolmaster teaching a number of boys, about the same age as himself. He looked at

these boys with feelings almost of envy, so earnestly did he long to be among them. He knew that it was in vain to ask his father to send him to school, for he knew that his parents had no money to pay the schoolmaster; and he often passed the whole day thinking, while he was gathering his juniper berries, what he could possibly do to please the schoolmaster, in the hope of getting some lessons. One day, when he was walking sadly along, he saw two of the boys belonging to the school, trying to set a bird trap, and he asked one what it was for? The boy told him that the schoolmaster was very fond of fieldfares, and that they were setting the trap to catch some. This delighted the poor boy, for he recollected that he had often seen a great number of these birds in the juniper wood, where they came to eat the berries, and he had no doubt but he could catch some.

The next day the little boy borrowed an old basket of his mother, and when he went to the wood he had the great delight to catch two fieldfares. He put them in the basket, and, tying an old handkerchief over it, he took them to the schoolmaster's house. Just as he arrived at the door, he saw the two little boys, who had been setting the trap, and with some alarm he asked them if they had caught any birds. They answered in the negative; and the boy, his heart beating with joy, gained admittance into the schoolmaster's presence. In a few words he told how he had seen the boys setting the trap, how he had caught the birds to bring them as a present to his master.

"A present my good boy!" cried the schoolmaster; "you do not look as if you could afford to make presents. Tell me your price, and I will pay it to you, and thank you besides."

"I would rather give them to you, sir, if you please," said the boy.

The schoolmaster looked at the boy, as he stood before him, with bare head and feet, and ragged trousers that reached only half-way down his naked legs. "You are a singular boy!" said he; "but if you will not take money, you must tell me what I can do for you; as I cannot accept your present, without doing something for it in return. Is there any thing that I can do for you?"

"Oh yes!" said the boy trembling with delight; "you can do for me what I should like better than any thing else."

"What is that?" asked the schoolmaster, smiling.

"Teach me to read," cried the boy, falling on his knees; "oh, dear, kind sir, teach me to read."

The schoolmaster complied. The boy came to him, at all his leisure hours, and learnt so rapidly, that the schoolmaster recommended him to a nobleman who resided in the neighborhood. This gentleman, who was as noble in his mind as in his birth, patronized the poor boy, and sent him to Ratisbon. The boy profited by his opportunities, and when he rose, as he soon did, to wealth and honors, he adopted two fieldfares as his arms."

"What do you mean?" cried the bishop's friend.

"I mean," returned the bishop, with a smile, "that the poor boy was MYSELF."

THE LATE GALE.

A severe northeast snow storm commenced about three o'clock on Sunday morning last, which continued throughout the day and succeeding night. The wind continually increasing blew with great fury until about eleven o'clock on Sunday evening, when it increased to a perfect hurricane and blew with a greater violence than it has done for some years. A great amount of damage was done to the shipping on the coast and not less than thirty lives are known to have been lost. Most of the vessels at anchor on the coast drifted upon shore and were wholly or mostly destroyed. Several sunk while lying at the wharves. This was particularly the case in Boston where much damage was also done by the overflowing of wharves and washing away of lumber.

In Boston the most compact blocks of brick houses shook to their centres; many chimneys and parts of chimneys were blown down, skylights were forced off and dashed in pieces, and many panes of glass were pressed in by the mere force of the wind. The new Baptist Church at the south end, suffered considerably from broken glass; and the vane on the Rev. Mr. Mott's church, being rusty, or from some other cause refusing to turn, was bent nearly double.

In Charlestown a chimney was blown over and fell through the roof into the building to the great danger of the inmates, none of whom however, were injured.

In East Boston, the roof of a new school house was blown off, and the building nearly destroyed. The Car house of the Eastern Rail Road was blown down and several of the Cars much injured.

At Cape Ann, at the commencement of the storm, a great many coasters entered the harbor of Gloucester, and were the most of them, compelled to anchor at the entrance. About twenty of these coasting vessels were driven ashore, of which sixteen went to pieces, and many of the individuals on board, probably a fourth part were drowned. Eighteen dead bodies have been found lying on the beach! Among them was the body of a woman found washed to the windlass bits of a schooner.

The beach is strown for a mile with the fragments of the wrecks, scarcely any of which, it is said, are larger than a horse could draw.

The scenes which occurred during the violent gale were truly heart rending. The vessels which drifted ashore lay within thirty yards of terra firma, between which and the dashing formidable waves, breaking with great fury, inasmuch that assistance by means of boats could not be rendered. Some were washed ashore and escaped with life—and others

ers on rafts, or by ropes, reached the shore much exhausted. Eighteen or twenty sail vessels, by cutting away their masts, rode out the gale. A schooner, name unknown, loaded with flour, struck on a reef, while entering the harbor, and went instantly to pieces. It is thought that all on board were drowned.

A schooner went ashore on Ipswich beach. There were four dead bodies on board, and two men and one woman were saved alive.

A schooner, laden with coal, was wrecked on Nahant Beach. Three of the crew were lost and three saved.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

REPLY TO "W."

MR. EDITOR—As the columns of your paper are open for free discussion as well as blackguardism, I take the liberty to introduce myself, by making some remarks on the communication which appeared in your paper of the 14th inst., over the signature of W. I trust, that I shall not be intruding upon your correspondent J., as there appears to be a wide field open. And W. says, that—

"Whoever king shall reign, I'll be the Vicar of Bray, sir."

I say Whosoever be the Hector, I'll be conjuitor with J., sir.

There seems to be a great degree of spite manifested in this communication by W., and also in those by the Transient voter, who seem to be interested with him on the same subject. The style and pomposity of language might be, to some, less acquainted than myself with the bombastic expressions that are commonly reiterated from them and their associates, rather alarming; he or they may think to frighten the poor desponding whigs into some dark corner and there pelt them as they please. But sir, I have my doubts about that; we have been too long accustomed to their vile contumely to turn from it.

I have always heard that those people who live in glass houses should be careful how they throw stones.

W. informs us that J. and his clan have a wonderful faculty of changing their coat. Perhaps they have not discovered it as yet. I find that some folks wear a coat of many colors and some turn their coats; but I have not been able to discover that J. has deviated from his course, judging from his communications; if he turns his coat, it is without seams and therefore of but little consequence.

W. is wonderful wise in some of his conclusions about J. and his clan, but J. has told him in your last paper that he belongs to no clan, and that he writes upon his own responsibility. I think when he changes his coat or turns it we shall be able to discern it without imagination.

I propose, Mr. Editor, to be candid in my remarks, and if I stray from the subject and become tedious to you or your readers, I will assure you and them too, that I shall not trouble you often.

We are informed by W. that he "had been accustomed to think the majority rather than the minority, if either, should be called the people." Very well, let us examine it if you please. We will admit the fact, that, if either, the majority are the people, but when we admit this we do not intend nor do we admit, that the majority of voters in this town as upon the voting list, are the people. No sir—We wish to be clearly understood upon that subject. We admit, if you please, that the majority of the permanent residents are the people, or ought of right to be considered the people. We shall not admit, nor is it right that we should, when speaking of Quincy as a town, include a part of the citizens of New Hampshire, Vermont, &c., as the people of this town, although they are permitted by our statutes to vote here, and to vote away money of which but a small pittance is drawn from their treasury. The temporary resident who resides here but for six or eight months and pays a poll tax of one dollar and fifty cents claims, and has the same influence in disposing of or raising money, that the permanent citizen has, who perhaps pays his five hundred dollars or any other sum. Let the transient voters or the transient citizens, or if this word, transient, is so obnoxious, temporary residents, but withdraw from our ballot box, and then sir you will be able to discover who are the majority, then sir, examine and see for yourself, Mr. W., who are the people? Yes, the people—if he chooses to consider the majority, the people, then see how long it will take to en throne old federalists, as his honor pleases to denominate two thirds at least of the permanent residents of this town. I do not intend to dig up the aborigines as one of the transient voters did, nor do I wish to disfranchise any citizens of their legal rights; or set aside a single individual who has a family or a parental home here, but I do, and will maintain that it is wrong and inconsistent with sound reasoning, that men, men who have no interest whatever in the improvements to be made in the town, nor are affected in any way whatever, by an additional tax of two or three thousand dollars to be assessed upon the citizens who are permanent residents, should be privileged with voting in town affairs, in any way whatever, relating to its municipal privileges. I have my reasons for supporting this position, and have no doubt, but that there are many who will scoff at the idea. I will argue in favor of my position, as it would have a direct tendency to preserve peace and harmony in any borough, situated as this town is with regard to temporary residents. These men who have no interest at stake, but barely to please their employers or patrons, they are liable to be influenced by improper motives, and stimulated by aspiring demagogues and politicians, however firm they may be in principle, they have no self interest but that of pleasing their superior or dictator and are liable to be

led on by partisans without sufficient self interest to lead them to reflect whether right or wrong, and to take an active part in municipal transactions from which in my humble opinion they ought to refrain. Where is the equity? Suppose if you please, that one of the religious societies in this town have a parish meeting to elect a pastor or to raise money to defray the expenses of the parish or make improvements, etc.—would the members of that society be satisfied if the citizens of the town, generally, should attend the meeting and out vote them? perhaps, on an article to raise money, and then tell them we have a right to raise money, but you have no right to call upon us to pay? These parishes are all bodies incorporated and are endowed with certain privileges which are secured to them by the act of incorporation. What are towns? Are they not bodies politic and ought they not to be endowed with all the powers and privileges, necessary to protect and preserve their interest? Further remarks will be offered hereafter, if acceptable, on the subject of W.'s communication.

COADJUTOR WITH J.

LOVE, MURDER AND SUICIDE. In Louisville a young widow lady was lately shot dead by her pretended admirer. After committing this deed he immediately committed suicide. The circumstances that led to this tragical affair, originated in an amour between the parties. He made a proposal of marriage to her and was refused. He then took a large dose of laudanum, which nearly put an end to his life but the physician succeeded in effecting his recovery. After this he left the city and did not return till lately. Meantime she had resigned her heart to another man, the marriage ceremony was performed and her husband went on a visit. The maniac called on her shortly after, and reproached her for her faithlessness, but did not seem much agitated. He spoke of his friendship, and asked leave to visit her. She replied that she wanted nothing to do with him and was moving out of the room, when he drew a pistol and shot her in the back of the head. He then rushed out and crossed the street where he killed himself by a shot through the breast. His victim did not survive the wound more than an hour or two. He formerly maintained an excellent character, but since the disappointment of marriage, had given himself up to dissipation.

A MARRIED BACHELOR. A thirsty mortal in Philadelphia recently popped the question to a young girl and was accepted. He, in his joy, got drunk on the eve of his wedding, and when before the parson, would answer to the riveting question neither yes nor no. At the proper time the bride vanished in the mysterious manner that the bridemaids manage with such extraordinary tact, and the groom in a short time staggered to the nuptial chamber, but lo! no bride was there, and he was compelled to repose "solitary and alone." He the next morning found his espoused at the house of the friend with whom she formerly lived, and failing to persuade her to return with him, he applied to the District Court and obtained a writ of habeas corpus, directed to the person in whose house she was, demanding that the gentleman should give up his wife. The gentleman and the maiden bride appeared. The bachelor groom said he did not care so much about the girl, but he wanted to know whether he was a married man or not. The court would not decide this knotty question, as it was not the one before them; and as the girl declared that she was not detained against her consent, the case was dismissed.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE. The annexed graphic account of a severe earthquake in the neighborhood of Madras is contained in a letter. About two in the morning we were awake by the house rocking to and fro in the most frightful manner. We had two terrific shocks, with several others throughout the night and the whole of the next day. In the morning we found every pagoda had been partly thrown down, and not one standing whole. Every brick house in the place was more or less damaged, and the others all down, burying many people in their ruins. In one large brick house eleven persons were buried, seven killed, two much hurt and one unhurt. The earth opened in many places, many of which continued open, and are sufficiently large to stow away a man-of-war. The river rose and flowed upwards three times, and numerous wrecks are strewn along the banks. We shall be curious to learn what the court interpreters of omens say to this awful visitation, as we are not aware that earthquakes have ever been so calamitous in their effects as this appears to have been, and the superstition of all parties must have been roused to gather from it an indication of future events."

THE TOKEN AND ATLANTIC SOUVENIR FOR 1840.

Among the many offerings of friendship for Christmas and New Year which have been published, that of the Token and Souvenir present higher claims to public encouragement than the rest of the Annuals, we might justly say, combined. The embellishment and illustrations of the present volume are unlike those of the last year—they are decided efforts of talent. The contributors are among the most gifted in this country and their productions are of surpassing excellence. Without pausing at the merits of the pieces generally, we might instance the "Wild Violet in March," the production of the editor, Hon. S. G. Goodrich, (see last page of to-day's paper) as a gem of exquisite beauty—so modest in title—so rich in melody, and so pure in sentiment. We admire in this instance as well as many others, the energy, benevolence and genius of a versatile mind, so successfully and extensively applied in its various literary efforts to contribute to the benefit of the community.

This volume, so unique in all its parts, cannot fail to be an acceptable "token" and a desirable gift of friendship for 1840.

NEW DAILY PAPER.

Lewis Josselyn, Esq. of Boston, the talented editor of that spirited weekly, the Bay State Democrat, announces his intention of publishing a new daily evening paper, which in politics will sustain the views and measures of the national administration. If the same zeal and tact governs Mr. Josselyn with the daily as has been exhibited in the weekly, the new paper will be richly worthy of support as it will be interesting and valuable.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW-YORK.

The New York papers of last Monday give the particulars of a most destructive fire which occurred in that city on the Saturday evening previous. Property to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars was destroyed, mostly covered by insurance. The fire originated in No. 45 Cedar Street.

VALUABLE FREIGHT.

The steamboat Liverpool left New York last Saturday afternoon on her fourteenth passage across the Atlantic. She had thirty-one passengers, and carried out remittances to the amount of one million three hundred thousand dollars; about half a million of which was shipped by the United States Bank, and the remainder by a great number of individuals.

ford Sumner, Esq., much the senior of Mr. Chapman in years, and a gentleman whose worth and talents (when a candidate for office) always command the united strength of his party. He is also of the legal profession.

Boston was incorporated into a city in 1822, and already has had seven mayors, viz. John Phillips (now deceased) one year; Josiah Quincy, six years; H. G. Otis, three years; Charles Wells, two years; Theodore Lyman, two years; S. T. Armstrong, one year and Samuel A. Elliot, the present incumbent, three years to 1840. The office is rather honorable than profitable, and the salary, according to the city charter, cannot exceed five thousand dollars per annum. The mansion of the mayor has to be one of elegant hospitality for the reception of distinguished strangers and often of the city government and invited citizens. It is said many of their *leaves* have cost from three hundred to five hundred dollars an evening. He is the chief executive officer of the city and is clothed with extensive powers. In all cases he is to be chosen by the people, whether on the first or hundredth trial. The Aldermen, eight in number, are chosen in the same manner, by the people at large, but have no compensation for their services. The Mayor and Aldermen compose one board, and sit and act together, the mayor presiding at all meetings for business. The Common Council is composed of four members from each of the wards, in all forty eight members. This body sits and acts together, distinct from the mayor and aldermen, choose their own Clerk and President, and may be said to compose the popular branch of the city government. Like the aldermen, they serve without pay or emoluments. In political sentiments the common council are nearly balanced. The two bodies compose what is called the City Council; and they have a negative on each other in their legislative capacity of enacting by-laws—in the assessment and collection of taxes, and in most of the appointments to office. The functionaries of the city are very numerous, being (without the ward officers) about two hundred and fifty in number. Many of them, as the City Clerk, Treasurer, Marshal, Assessors, Physician, etc., have annual salaries from one thousand to two thousand dollars each.

Prosperous as Boston is supposed to be, a burden of debt to the amount of a million and half dollars, rests like an incubus on its vitals, which, judging by the tax bills of the present year, the "City" are far from esteeming a public blessing. Its resources are however ample, and it is thought by some wise men, that the public lands on Boston Neck alone, will if sold, liquidate this debt. The calculation must be rather founded on hope than probability.

Business is active here and money, that *sine qua non*, a little easier; but the pressure is by no means removed. Not a few are the men of business who too often have sleepless pillows at night, for the lack of the wherewithal to meet a matured note. Premium for undoubted paper is still exorbitantly high. Commodities of all kinds may be said to have sunk to their minimum prices, particularly dry goods; and now is the time, if ever, for the ladies to perform their shopping peripatetics to great advantage.

The existence of that loathsome disease, the small pox, is creating much alarm in Boston but more in the country. Although scattered over the city, the total cases are said to be not more than two hundred and fifty in number nor as yet, very fatal. About thirty-three deaths have occurred in all. The doctors are driving a good business at vaccination, one of whom informed me he inoculated three hundred persons daily. The common impression is here that vaccination is necessary once in six years in order to act as a sure preventative against small pox contagion, and it is founded on the authority of some eminent European physicians. Many of the cases here are of the varioloid or small pox mitigated in its general effects by the influence of kine pock, and rarely with proper treatment prove fatal. It seldom pits the face and never disfigures it like the true variola or small pox.

Pardon the interminable length of this letter and believe me,

Yours

THE CONFISCATED PROPERTY. The Quebec Gazette advertises for sale, by order of the government, the lands of nineteen individuals, who have been convicted of treason, and some of them executed. These lands escheat to the crown.

WARRLIKE. A late Glasgow paper says that an order has been received by a mercantile house in that city from Mehmet Ali, the Pacha of Egypt, for two hundred tons of bullets, to be sent out immediately.

A WORTHY GONE. General Bernard, formerly of the United States Engineer service, and more recently minister of war in France, died at Paris, on the 5th of November last.

UNION OF THE CANADAS. An important message in relation to the union of Upper and Lower Canada has been sent to the House of Assembly. The House agreed to consider it on a future day.

A LUCKY EDITOR. A bridal party presented the editor of the Painesville (Ohio) Telegraph with two loaves of wedding cake. We should suppose the editor had capital enough to set up a cake and beer shop.

THE WHITE POPULATION. Gov. Noble of South Carolina, in his recent message, states the white population of that State, according to the census just completed, to be 257,117.

SENATORS ELECTED. By the official statement, it appears that fifteen whigs and thirteen democrats are elected to the Massachusetts Senate, and there are twelve vacancies.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

MONDAY, Dec. 16. At Market, 850 Beef Cattle, 150 Stores, 12 Cows and Calves, 1250 Sheep and Lambs, 450 Swine.

PRICES: Beef—First quality sold from \$6.25 to \$6.50. Borelling cattle \$5 for mess, other numbers in proportion.

Stores—Were sold some lower than at former markets.

Cows and Calves—Were in good demand; we notice sales at \$22, \$25, 28 and 42.

Sheep and Lambs—\$1.75, \$2.00, 2.25, 2.50 and \$3.25.

Swine—At retail from 4 to 6 cts. One lot was taken to peddle from 3 to 4. One entire lot was taken more than half sold, taken at 3 1/2 cts.—Times.

SMALL POX. This malady is decreasing in Boston. Within a few weeks past there have been two hundred and forty-eight cases, twenty-two of which were fatal, and fifty-two others were very severe.

According to a report made by a committee of the Boston Medical Association, it seems that thirteen of the two hundred and forty-eight had previously had the small pox; one hundred and forty-nine of them had been previously vaccinated once; ten had been vaccinated twice; and one more than twice. Of those which had been vaccinated, sixteen had been vaccinated within a year; twenty-three between one and five years; eighteen between five and ten years; thirty-four between ten and twenty years; and forty-three more than twenty years.

Of the twenty-two cases which proved fatal, eighteen were in persons who had never been vaccinated or had the small pox. Of the remaining four, two had been vaccinated and two had had the small pox, one by inoculation, and the other in the natural way.

It is apparent that although vaccination may be in some measure a preventative against the small pox, one may not rely with much confidence on his safety if he has not been recently vaccinated.

CONGRESSIONAL. As Congress has done but little since it convened, except the unprofitable wrangle about the Jersey delegation, we have not commenced our regular summary. On Monday last the House succeeded in electing a Speaker on the eleventh ballot, since which we have had no further intelligence. Neither set of claimants as Representatives from New Jersey were allowed to vote in the election of Speaker. The successful candidate is the Hon. R. T. M. Hunter of Virginia. He is a young man—apparently not over thirty years of age—possessing highly respectable talents, and considerable attainments in science and literature. He is a whig, but is in favor of the Sub-Treasury with the specie clause. Every whig member voted for him, which with the votes of six Calhoun men from South Carolina, secured his election.

MORE LYNCH LAW! They have had another Anti Slavery riot in Connecticut, which resulted in the entire destruction, by fire, of the Congregational Church in Walcott. It appears that an Anti-Slavery meeting was appointed to be held in the Church. Some person entered the house in the evening and charged the stove with powder, and fired the same about midnight, soon after which the house was discovered to be on fire. The building was entirely consumed! The meeting, however, was not postponed, but was held, at the appointed hour, near the ruins of the church, when a large and respectable audience was entertained, by spirited addresses, two full hours.

THANKSGIVING IN VIRGINIA. The Richmond Enquirer says the fifteenth of this month was observed as a day of General Thanksgiving throughout the State, for the numerous blessings which a gracious Providence has showered down upon us. The stores were shut. All the churches were thrown open in this city; and we understand that several sermons of great power and beauty were delivered from the pulpits. This is the first time, we believe, that old Virginia ever kept thanksgiving, in concurrence with the practice so long prevalent in New England.

WATERVILLE COLLEGE. The Augusta Banner states that the president and all the officers of instruction in Waterville College—with the exception of one—have tendered their resignation. The probable reason assigned is, the inability of the Institution to sustain them in their offices.

QUACK MEDICINES. Dr. Benjamin Brandreth has obtained a verdict in the Supreme Judicial Court exceeding six thousand dollars against Benjamin B. Mussey of Boston, for making and selling a spurious medicine which he called "Brandreth's Pills."

GREAT FUSS. The Manor troubles in the neighborhood of Albany appear to be in a fair way of adjustment. The Albany papers concur in representing the latest reports from the scene of action as decidedly favorable to a pacific termination of the controversy.

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ECCEBASTICAL. Rev. John S. Barry, late of West Amesbury, will preach for the present at the new Meeting-house, Weymouth Landing.

NOTICES.

On TUESDAY EVENING next, being Christmas Eve, divine service will commence in Christ's Church in this town, at half past six o'clock. Also, on Christmas day, at eleven o'clock in the morning.

Christmas will be celebrated at the Universalist Church in this place on WEDNESDAY EVENING next. Services will commence at half past six.

There will be services appropriate for the occasion, at the Methodist Episcopal Chapel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at half past six o'clock.

Mr. John C. Edwards of Quincy will deliver a lecture before the Milton and Quincy Unitarian Lyceum, next TUESDAY EVENING, (Dec. 24th) commencing at half past six o'clock.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION. Which mechanical discovery has most promoted the civilization of mankind? S. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

A meeting of the Quincy Lyceum will take place next WEDNESDAY EVENING, (Dec. 25th,) at the Town Hall, half past six o'clock precisely.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION. Can there be any better plan for the regulation of the National Revenue than that proposed in the Sub-Treasury Bill? JOHN C. EDWARDS, Secretary.

The Universalist Institute will meet SUNDAY EVENING next, at six o'clock.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION. Does the Bible declare the final holiness and happiness of all mankind? The public generally are invited to attend and participate in the debate.

A. PIERCE, Secretary.

The Selectmen of Quincy would inform their fellow-citizens, that they will hold a meeting of the Board, at the Town Hall, every other SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, from two to five o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

The next meeting will be on the 25th inst.

MARRIED.

In this town, Sunday morning last, by Rev. Joseph Banfield of Milton, Mr. Jesse Burrows of Milton, to Miss Otis, daughter of Ezra Beale, Esq. of this town.

The emphatic evidence of remembrance which accompanied the above notice, merits our warmest regards. May their firesides and domestic walks ever be illumined by the smiles of mutual affection, and the pangs of misfortune and adversity which it may be their lot to experience be soothed by the hand of friendship.

In this town, by Rev. Mr. Whitney, Mr. Charles A. Willett to Miss Mary Jane Field.

We also acknowledge with this notice from our friends a choice slice of wedding cake, and the least return we can make is the expression of our hearty wishes for their future happiness and prosperity.

In Boston, William H. S. Jordan, Esq., (Weeks, Jordan & Co.), to Miss Mary B. Thayer.

In Gloucester, (Annistown) Mr. Caleb Haraden to Mrs. Hannah Ingersoll. Twenty-four years since, the parties were betrothed and the bands duly published, and every preparation made for celebrating the nuptials. Some untoward circumstances prevented the accomplishment of the marriage and a separation ensued. Subsequently each formed a matrimonial connection. These ties being dissolved by death, the parties became free, the attachment of their early days was renewed, and the long deferred union was consummated. "Never despair, etc."

DIED.

In Simsbury, (Conn.) Aug. 20th, Capt. Asa Cornish, aged 64; 27th inst., Mr. Elisha Cornish, aged 57, (brothers); 31st inst., Mr. Elam Cornish, aged 29; Sept. 17th, Mr. Norton Cornish, aged 27; 18th inst., Mr. Newell Cornish, aged 25—Mr. Nathan Cornish, aged 22; all sons of the said Elisha Cornish. Oct. 18th, Mrs. Lydia, widow of the said Elisha Cornish. Thus the whole family in a few weeks were called from time to eternity by that contagious and generally fatal malady, the typhus fever, not leaving a near relative bearing the name.

In Parsonfield, (Me.) Nov. 24th, Samuel, son of Mr. William Parker, aged 11 years. His death was occasioned by a fall from a tree which severely fractured his skull.

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber, Collector of the Town of Milton, will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 7th, 1840, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Railway House, so much of the Real Estate of James M. Glover, late a resident of Quincy, as will produce the sum of two dollars and thirty-one cents, the amount of his County, Town and School District Tax as assessed on him by the Town of Milton for 1838, together with the incidental expenses of the sale, unless the said Tax is previously paid.

SETH TURNER, Collector.

Milton, Dec. 21. 3w

Bridge & Turnpike Corporation.

THE Proprietors of the Hingham and Quincy Bridge and Turnpike Corporation, are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be held at Little & Morey's Hotel in Hingham, on MONDAY, the sixth day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the choice of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may then come before them.

A dividend will be payable on the first day of January next.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 52.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1839.

VOLUME 3.

Staltic Lozenges;

APPROVED REMEDY FOR
NESS & DYSPEPSIA.
is not put forth as a universal
to cure all the diseases incident
as a means of preventing them.
stated that nine tenths of the
arise from an unhealthy action of
the liver, inducing, as a natural
digestion and its results; such as
of the Stomach, Jaundice and
Lozenges of Spices, Jaundice and
of other complaints, which may be
by a timely and persevering use of

ent objection to Aperients in general
some drastic purgative, they leave,
has ceased, a torpidity of the stom-
producing consequences which their
was intended to correct. Such effects
the use of these Lozenges.

Lozenges in delicate health.

Lozenges are strongly recommended
every lady, having obtained the sanc-
tion of several eminent gentlemen of
science, as a safe and valuable medi-
cine, which the female frame is liable
to, which arise at an early period of life,
and general debility of the system,
an appetite, nervous indigestion, re-
and nervous headache, and are em-
windy disorders, pains in the stom-
of breath and palpitation of the heart,
in which they can be taken at any
any circumstances. The most deli-
an aperient is required, may have
them, and they will act as a preventative
of nervous and hysterical affections which so
often continue constipation.

ing people and Travellers generally:

Lozenges travelling, more particularly sea-
then from change of habit or climate,
the stomach become inactive, and costiveness
invariable result, these Lozenges will
be. One individual writes: "I consider
of costiveness, to which I was always
ment I left the land, solely by the use
of them." The proprietor is continually re-
from his seafaring friends for the Loz-
they are to be carried to sea, they are
carried from the box in which they are
put into tight bottles. In this way they
good for any length of time.

questionable reputation which a medicine
the fashionable practice of publishing a
certificates from persons, whom nobody
induced the proprietor to forego the op-
portunity to the public, these Lozenges
be to daily receiving of these Lozenges,
to their own merits, which will be ap-
on trial, and the respectability of his nu-
merous.

Lozenges have been in use for two years,
and upon their merits and makes fur-
ther necessary. They are packed in boxes
carried in the pocket and sold at fifty
cents.

Lozenges enjoys the highest reputation
of physicians in Salem and Boston, many
of the Lozenges in their own families and
friends.

only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary,
Salem, and for sale in this town by
JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Nov. 23.

Merchant's Magazine.

Magazine is devoted exclusively to the inter-
ests of the business community; and
differs in its character, we believe, from
any other in this country or in Europe. It
is to be literally and truly a useful work. Its
contents every subject connected with com-
mercial economy; Essays from ablest pens
on Mercantile Law, Navigation, Manufac-
tures, &c. from part of the contents of each
of the Magazine is also a repository
of statistical information of Trade, Com-
merce, and the staple products of the country
collected from official sources, embodied
in tables, valuable for present and future
reference.

Every month by FREEMAN HUNT, 142
N. York, at five dollars a year, pay-
able in advance.

Oct. 26.

Woolen Goods.

BRIGHAM & Co. have on hand and are
receiving a prime assortment of FALL
AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale
at prices.

BEING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

French, and American BROADCLOTHS

Black, brown, and other colors, in-
vict and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

RED and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue,
state, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt,
black and plain.

SHAWLS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab,
black.

Wool—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-
quis.

VELVETS—best black, blue, green and
red.

Nov. 4.

Quincy Livery Stable.

GILLET keeps constantly to let at his
adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store,
Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses,
furnished with carriages and harness, on short
notice, at desired, with careful and experienced
as reasonable terms as at any other estab-
lishment.

of public patronage is solicited.

Nov. 7.

Artificial Flowers.

MARSH, opposite the Stone School House,
on State Street, having just received the most re-
sults for MILLINERY and the most desirable
of the present and coming season, will be hap-
py to attend all who will please favour her with their
patronage.

She has now on hand Linen Cambric and
Linen, Linen Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Handkerchiefs, Elegant Wrought Muslin and
Edgings and Insertions, Black Brussels Edg-
ings and White and Black Quilling and Edgings,
Silks and Satins of almost every colour, Change-
able and Algers for Bonnets, and an entire new
Ribbons, French Artificial Flowers, Silk Vel-
vet and good Black Silk; will continue
ready made Mourning and Fancy Bonnets,
peas, Collars, etc.

and Oriental Straw Bonnets, English and
in Bonnets, and a large stock of Bonnets and
selling some of her old stock of Bonnets and
very cheap.

Nov. 19.

Auction Business.

subscribers, having been appointed Auctioneer,
not only informs the citizens of Quincy and
that he is ready to wait upon those who may
be desirous of the disposal of property.

THOMPSON BAXTER.

Nov. 18.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two Dol-
lars and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six
months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration
of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the pay-
ment of all arrears; and the person wishing to dis-
continue his subscription, must give notice at the time
at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, insert-
ed at the customary prices. The number of insertions
required, must be marked on the advertisement, other-
wise they will be continued until ordered out, and
charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the
editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.
[Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.]

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive
pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BALDWIN, Jr. Quincy Railway.

CHARLES BRECK, Milton.

ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.

JACOB TIRRELL, Jr. East Weymouth.

WILLIAM HARRINGTON, South Weymouth.

SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree.

JOSEPH CLIVERLY, Brighton.

HAN. S. A. TURNER, South Scituate.

CHARLES LEFAVOIR, Lynn.

N. B. OSBORNE, Salem.

FREEMAN HUNT, New-York City.

VARIETY.

CRAMP. A physician in France recommends
as a preventative to cramp, the placing a bar of
iron, about an inch square, under the mattress
upon which you sleep, crosswise of the bed,
and as high up as the calves of the leg. This
may be a preventative, but we will class it with
one which we find in an eastern paper. The
"Bostonian" says that an old gentleman in that
city, who is subject to the cramp, lays his boots
crosswise every night when he pulls them off.
We give for this troublesome complaint a re-
cipe equally as effective as either of the above,
and quite as reasonable in its philosophy: Tie
a ribbon or a garter about an inch broad, just
above the calf of the leg on going to bed, and
we will warrant a quiet sleep. The cause of
cramp is the relaxation of the chords or tendons
of the limbs by active exercise, and a sudden
contraction of the same while in a dormant pos-
ture. A fillet or garter, tied smoothly and but
moderately tight, just below the knee joint,
prevents the muscles from contracting too sud-
denly, and consequently prevents cramp.—*New
Orleans Picayune.*

MEANS OF WARDING OFF COLDS. The best
preventive measure against colds is attention
to the general health. Healthy persons never
catch cold; many never air their linen and are
quite regardless of damp sheets, or wet boots,
with complete immunity from those consequen-
ces which would inevitably result to the un-
healthy and delicate. Some classes of laboring
men, such as brick-makers, etc., are exposed to
all the inclemency and vicissitudes of our cli-
mate, and yet scarcely ever suffer from catarrh.
Indeed, I am of opinion that "colds" compar-
atively seldom arise from mere exposure to wet
—the cause to which in this country they are
almost universally referred. If such exposure
does produce the consequence, it is because
there was some predisposing cause in the sys-
tem of the individual attacked. The French in
consequence of being much in the open air
rarely catch cold, and frequently manifest sur-
prise when they hear Englishmen express their
fear of colds, and inquire what this calamity is
—so little acquaintance they have with it.—
Curtis on Health.

FRUIT ORCHARDS. The hog is a most use-
ful animal in fruit orchards. Wherever these
animals are suffered to range among fruit trees
they are invariably healthy and produce the
finest of fruit without fail. The secret is this
—swine destroy all the insects which are hurt-
ful to the trees and the fruit—they eat up all
the defective fruit that drops, and the insects
with them—they keep the ground loose and
fertile about the trees. A farmer in New York
State has been eminently successful in raising
plums—having healthy, vigorous trees, which
never fail of yielding an abundance of large,
fair fruit—and all this, by allowing his swine
freely to visit the premises.

EMPLOYMENT. Men when driven and per-
plexed by the labors and cares of a busy life,
often long for non-employment and ease—and
think if they could only attain to such a state,
they should certainly find happiness. But this
is a great mistake in any one who indulges
the idea. "I have lived," said the indefatiga-
ble Dr. Clark, "to know that the great secret
of human happiness is this: never suffer your
energies to stagnate. The old adage of 'too
many irons in the fire,' conveys an abominable
falsehood. You cannot have too many—poker,
tongs and all—keep them all going, and you
will be the happier.

A GREAT DEBT. The State debt of Penn-
sylvania amounts to about thirty-two millions
of dollars—requiring, at five per cent, one mil-
lion six hundred thousand dollars for the pay-
ment of the interest. This State, for one, is
pretty heavily saddled—though she may yet
work herself well out of it. She has been very
liberal in her expenditures for public works,
but the income derived from them has as yet
fell considerably short of the interest on the
money expended.

A SIMPLE REMEDY. If you have taken
cold and have a troublesome cough, the best
medicine you can find for relief—next to an
emetic, which ought not to be resorted to except
in extreme cases—is to make a decoction of
pine leaves, sweetened well with loaf sugar.
Drink it freely and warm, when going to bed at
night, to induce a gentle perspiration, and
make use of it cold through the day. This
simple prescription may prevent a doctor's bill;
nay, it may save health and life.

CURE FOR THE WHOOPING COUGH. Dissolve
two scruples of salts of tartar in a half pint of
water, add to it twenty grains of fine cod-liver
sweatened with loaf sugar. Give a child less
than a year old, a quarter of a spoonful of this,
four times a day, with a spoonful of barley-
water after it. Give a child two years old half
a spoonful; a child above four, a spoonful.
Boiled apples put into warm milk may be his
chief food. This relieves in twenty-four hours,
and cures in five or six days.

DELICATE ATTENTIONS. In the tenth cen-
tury, to eat off the same plate, and drink out of
the same cup, was considered a mark of gallan-
try, and the best possible understanding be-
tween a lady and a gentleman.

MISCELLANY.

FIRST AND LAST DINNER.

Twelve friends, much about the same age,
and fixed by their pursuits, their family connex-
ions and other local interests, as permanent in-
habitants of the metropolis, agreed one day
when they were drinking their wine at the
Star and Garter, at Richmond, to institute the
annual dinner among themselves, under the
following regulations:—That they should dine
alternately at each other's houses on the first
and last day of the year; and that the first
bottle of wine uncorked at the first dinner
should be re-corked and put away to be drunk
by him who should be last of their number;
that they should never admit a new member;
that when one died eleven should meet, and
when another died, ten should meet, and so on,
and that when only one remained, he should
on these two days, dine by himself, and sit the
usual hours at his solitary table; but the first
time he so dined alone, lest it should be the
only one, he should then uncork the first bot-
tle, and in the first glass drink to the memory
of all who are gone.

There was something original and whimsi-
cal in the idea, and it was eagerly embraced.
They were all in the prime of life, closely at-
tached by reciprocal friendship, fond of social
enjoyment; and looked forward to their future
meetings with unalloyed anticipations of plea-
sure. The only thought indeed, that could
have darkened those anticipations, was not one
likely to intrude itself at this moment—that of
the hopeless wight who was destined to uncork
the first bottle at his lonely repast.

It was high summer when this frolic compact
was entered into; and as their pleasure yacht
skipped along the dark bosom of the Thames
on their return to London, they talked of noth-
ing but their first and last feasts of ensuing
years. Their imagination ran riot with a
thousand gay predictions of festive merriment.
They wandered in conjectures of what changes
time would operate; joked each other on their
appearance when they should meet—some hob-
bling upon crutches after a severe fit of the
gout; others poking about with purblind eyes,
which even spectacles could hardly enable to
distinguish the Alderman's walk or a hunch of
venison—some with portly round bellies and
tidy little brown wigs, and others decently
dressed out in a new suit of mourning, for the
death of a great grand-daughter or a great
grand-son.

"As for you, George," exclaimed one of the
twelve, addressing his brother-in-law, "I ex-
pect I shall see you as dry, withered, and
shrunk as an old eel-skin, you mere outside
of a man!" and he accompanied the words
with a hearty slap on the shoulder.

George Fortesque was leaning carelessly over
the side of the yacht, laughing loudest of any
at the conversation which had been carried on.
The sudden manual salutation of his brother-
in-law threw him off his balance, and in a mo-
ment he was overboard. They heard the heavy
splash of the fall, before they could be said
to have seen him fall. The yacht was proceed-
ing swiftly along—but it was instantly stopped.
The utmost consternation now prevailed. It
was nearly dark, but Fortesque was known to
be an excellent swimmer, and starting as the
accident was, they felt certain that he would
regain the vessel. They could not see him.
They listened. They heard the sound of his
hands and feet. They hailed him. An an-
swer was returned, but in a faint, gurgling
voice, and the exclamation, "Oh God!" struck
upon their ears. In an instant, two or three
who were expert swimmers plunged into the
river, and swam towards the spot whence the
exclamation had proceeded. One of them was
within an arm's length of Fortesque—he saw
him; before he could be reached he went
down, and his distracted friend beheld the ed-
dying circles of the wave just over the spot
where he had sunk. He dived after him and
touched the bottom; but the tide must have
drifted the body onward, for he could not be
found! They proceeded to one of the nearest
stations where drags were kept, and having
procured the necessary apparatus, they returned
to the fatal spot. After the lapse of about an

hour they succeeded in raising the lifeless body
of their lost friend. All the usual remedies
were employed for restoring suspended anima-
tion; but in vain; and they now pursued the
remainder of their course to London, in mourn-
ful silence, with the corpse of him who had
commenced the day of pleasure with them in
the fullness of health, of spirits and of life!
Amid their severe grief, they could not but re-
flect how soon one of the joyous twelve had
slipped out of their little festive circle.

The months rolled on, and cold December
came with all its cheering round of kindly
greetings and merry hospilities; and with it
came a softened recollection of the fate of For-
tesque; eleven of the twelve assembled on the
last day of the year, and it was impossible not
to feel their loss as they sat down to dinner.
The very irregularity of the table, six on one
side, and only five on the other, forced the mel-
ancholy event upon their memory.

There are few sorrows so stubborn as to re-
sist the united influence of wine, a circle of se-
lect friends, and a season of prospective gaiety.
A decorous sigh or two, a few becoming ejacu-
lations and an instructive observation upon the
uncertainty of life, made up the sum of tender
posthumous offerings to the remains of "poor
George Fortesque," as they proceeded to dis-
charge the more important duties for which
they had met. By the time the third glass of
champagne had gone round, in addition to sun-
dry potatoes of fine old hock, and "capital Ma-
deira," they had ceased to discover any thing
very pathetic in the inequality of the two sides
of the table, or so melancholy in their crippled
number of eleven.

The rest of the evening passed off very
pleasantly in conversation, good humoured en-
joyment and conviviality, and it was not till
toward twelve o'clock that "poor George For-
tesque" was again remembered.

They all agreed, at parting, however, that
they had never passed such a happy day, con-
gratulated each other upon instituting so de-
lightful a meeting, and promised to be punctu-
al to their appointment the ensuing evening
when they were to celebrate the new year,
whose entrance they had welcomed in bumpers
of good claret, as the watchman bawled "past
twelve o'clock!" beneath the window.

They met accordingly and their gaiety was
without any alloy or drawback. It was only
the first time of their assembling since the death
of poor George Fortesque, that made the recol-
lection of it painful; for though but a few hours
had intervened they now took their seats at the
table as if eleven had been their original num-
ber, and as if all were there that had ever been
expected to be there.

It is thus in every thing. The first time a
man enters a prison—the first book an author
writes—the first painting an artist executes—the
first battle a general wins—nay, the first
time a rogue is hanged—for a rotten rope may
provide a second performance, even of that
ceremony, with all its singleness of character)—
differs inconceivably from their repetition.
—There is a charm, a spell, a novelty, a freshness,
a delight, inseparable from the first experience,
(hanging always excepted, be it remembered),
which no art or circumstance can impart to the
second. And it is the same in all the darker
traits of life. There is a degree of poignancy in
the first assaults of sorrow which is never found
afterward. In every case, it is simply that the
first fine edge of our feelings has been taken
off, and that it never can be restored.

Several years had elapsed and our eleven
friends kept up their bauble anniversaries, as
they might aptly enough be called, with scarce-
ly any perceptible change. But, alas! there
came one dinner at last, which was darkened
by a calamity they never expected to witness;
for on that very day their friend, companion,
brother almost, was hanged! Yes, Stephen
Rowland, the wit, the oracle, the life of their
little circle, had on the morning of that day,
forfeited his life upon a public scaffold, for hav-
ing made one single stroke of the pen in the
wrong place. In other words, a bill of ex-
change passed into his hands for £700, and
passed out of them for £4,700; he having
drawn the important little prefix to the hun-
dreds; and the bill being paid to the banker's
without examining the word of it. The for-
gery was discovered—brought home to Row-
land—and though the greatest interest was
used to obtain the remission of the penalty,
poor Stephen Rowland was hanged. Every
body pitied him and nobody could tell why he
did it. He was not poor; he was not a gam-
bler; he was not a speculator; but philology
settled it. The organ of *acquisitiveness*
was discovered in his head, after his execution,
large as a pigeon's egg. He could not help it.
It would be injustice to the ten to say, that
even wine, friendship, and a merry season,
could dispel the gloom which prevailed the
dinner. It was agreed beforehand that they
should not allude to the distressing and mel-
ancholy theme; and having interdicted the only
thing which really occupied all their thoughts,
the natural consequence was, that silent con-
templation took the place of dismal discourse;
and they separated long before midnight.

Some fifteen years had now glided away
since the fate of poor Rowland, and the ten re-
mained; but the stealing hand of time had
written sundry changes in most legible charac-
ters. Raven locks became grizzled—two or
three heads had not as many locks altogether
as may be reckoned in a walk of half a mile
along the Regent's Canal—one was actually
covered with a brown wig, the crow's feet were
visible in the corner of the eye; good old port

and warm Maderia carried against hock, claret,
Burgundy and Champagne; stews, hashes,
and ragouts, grew into favor; crusts were rare-
ly called for to relish the cheese after dinner;
conversation was less boisterous, and it turned
chiefly upon politics and the state of the funds,
or landed property; apologies were made for
coming in their thick shoes and stockings; the
doors and windows were more carefully provid-
ed with list and sand bags; the fire more in
request; and a quiet game of whist filled up
the hours that were wont to be devoted to
drinking, singing and riotous merriment. The
rubbers, a cup of coffee and at home by eleven
o'clock, was the usual cry when the fifth or
sixth glass had gone round after the removal of
the cloth. At parting, too, there was now a
long ceremony in the hall, buttoning up great
coats, tying on woollen comforters, fixing silk
handkerchiefs over the mouth and up to the
ears, and grasping sturdy walking canes, to
support unsteady feet.

Their fiftieth anniversary came, and death
had indeed been busy. One had been killed by
the overturning of the mail, in which he had
taken his place in order to be present at the
dinner, having purchased an estate in Mon-
mouthshire, and retired thither with his fam-
ily. Another had undergone the terrible opera-
tion of the stone, and expired beneath the
knife. The third had yielded up a broken
spirit two years after the loss of an only sur-
viving and beloved daughter. A fourth was car-
ried off in a few days by the cholera morbus.
A fifth had breathed his last very morning
he obtained a judgment in his favor by the
Lord Chancellor, which had cost him his last
shilling nearly to get, and which, after a litiga-
tion of eighteen years, declared him the right-
ful possessor of ten thousand a year. Ten
minutes after he was no more. A sixth had
perished by the hand of the midnight assassin,
who broke into his house for plunder, and sac-
rificed the owner of it as he grasped convulsively
a bundle of exchequer bills which the robber
was drawing from beneath his pillow, where
he knew they were every night placed for bet-
ter security.

Four little old men, of withered appearance,
decrepit walk, with cracked voices, and dim,
rayless eyes, sat down, by the mercy of Heaven,
(as they themselves tremulously declared,) to
celebrate for the fiftieth time the first day of
the year, to observe the frolic compact, which
half a century ago they entered into at the Star
and Garter at Richmond! Eight were in their
prime, they stepped lightly over their
glass, though they could scarcely carry it to
their lips, if more than half full; and cracked
their jokes, though they articulated their words
with difficulty. They mumbled, they chattered,
they laughed, if a sort of strangled wheezing
might be called a laugh; and when the wines
sent their icy blood in warmer pulse through
their veins, they talked of their past as if it
were but a yesterday that had slipped by them,
and their future as if it were a busy century
that lay before them.

They were just the number for a quiet rub-
ber of whist; and for three successive years
they sat down to one. The fourth came, and
their rubber was played with an open dummy;
a fifth, and whist was no longer practicable;
two could play only at cribbage, and cribbage
was the game. But it was little more than
mockery of play. Their palsied hands could
hardly hold, or their fading sight distinguish
the cards, while the torpid faculties made them
doze between each deal.

At length, came the last dinner, and the sur-
vivor of the twelve, upon whose head four-
score and ten winters had showered their snow,
ate his solitary meal. It so chanced it was at
his house and his table they had celebrated the
first. In his cellar, too, had remained for eight
and fifty years, the bottle which they had un-
corked and re-corked, and which he was then
to uncork again. It stood beside him. With
a feeble and reluctant grasp he took the "frail
memory" of a youthful vow, and for a moment
memory was faithful to her office. She threw
open the long vista of buried years and his
heart travelled through them all. Their lusty
and blithesome spring; their bright and fervid
autumn; their chill but not too frozen win-
ter. He saw as in a mirror, how one by one, the
laughing companions of that merry hour, at
Richmond, had dropped into eternity. He felt
all the loneliness of his condition, for he had
eschewed marriage, and in the veins of no living
creature ran a drop of blood whose source was
in his own; and as he drained the glass which
he had filled, "to the memory of those who are
gone," the tears slowly trickled down the fur-
rows of his aged face.

He had thus fulfilled one part of his vow,
and prepared himself to discharge the other,
by sitting the usual number of hours at his deso-
late table. With a heavy heart he resigned
himself to the gloom of his own thoughts;
a lethargic sleep stole over him—his head fell on
his bosom—confused images crowded into his
mind—he babbled to himself—was silent—
when his servant entered the room, alarmed by
a noise which he heard, he found his master
stretched upon a carpet at the foot of the easy
chair out of which he had slipped in an ap-
opleptic fit. He never spoke again, nor once
opened his eyes, though the vital spark was not
extinct till the following day. And this was
the LAST DINNER.

DAUGHTERS OF THE YEAR.

North Wind.—Twelve daughters, my lady?

Year.—Yes—twelve daughters; and that
ye may not mistake them, listen to their de-
scription.

The first is cold, stern and unrelenting in
disposition; pitiless and uncharitable; harsh
and unforgiving. Her name is January.

The second, who is very diminutive in size
compared to her sisters, is frequently worse than
January, and always as bad. She persecutes
the poor and needy, and fills the workhouse
with shivering objects. Her name is February.

The third is spiteful in disposition, boister-
ous in temper, and passionate in the extreme.
Her gusts of anger are like terrible hurricanes
which raise the billows of the stormy sea, and
swallow up the frail vessel. Her name is March.

The fourth is as capricious and wayward as
an infant child; now all sunny with smiles,
then absorbed in tears—now singing as gaily
as the nightingale, then anxious and overcast.
Her name is April.

The fifth is a bright and laughing virgin,
whose hours of mirth and merriment are sel-
dom invaded by a moment of tears, and whose
pleasure is the cultivation of sweet flowers.
Her name is May.

The sixth is more serious and sedate than her
sister whom I have just alluded to. She de-
lights in shady groves and the banks of clear
rivers, where she reads or meditates at her
leisure. Her name is June.

The seventh is hot, fiery, and voluptuous;
seeking in vain to quench her thirst of pleasure
and only intoxicating herself by the renewal of
her enjoyments. Her name is July.

The eighth is a maiden, whose looks bespeak
that mellowness which is also to be found in
the fruits that hang over her bower, or in the
harvests, the gathering of which she loves to
superintend. Her name is August.

The ninth is staid and matronly in deportment,
combining the remains of the passions of youth
with the discretions and reserve of mature
years. Her name is September.

The tenth is uncertain and mysterious in her
conduct; at one moment sportive and gay, at
another dismal and frowning. Her name is
October.

The eleventh is inhospitable and cheerless;
frigid in manners and cold in heart; without
a virtue to speak in her favor. Her name is
November.

The twelfth and last is a miserable and
shrivelled creature, with bleared eyes, toothless
and tottering in her gait, dressed in furs which
do not however keep her warm, and slipping
at every step. Icicles depend from her nose;
her very breath is frozen. Her name is De-
cember.—*Pickwick Abroad.*

FABLES.

The Traveller and the Fountain. A travel-
ler came once, in the heat of the day, to an
ice cold fountain. He had walked fast, the
sweat stood upon his forehead, and his tongue
was parched with thirst. As soon as he saw
the clear stream, he stooped and drank eagerly;
but the sudden chill was too much for him,
and he sank on the ground, sick almost to faint-
ing. "Oh, vile poison!" cried he, "who
would have suspected so much ill under such a
fair outside?" "How unjust you are," was
the answer. "My waters refresh the fields
around me, they quench the thirst of the beasts
of the field, and yield support to thousands of
thy fellow mortals. It is thine own rashness
that hath done thee harm, while moderation
would have prolonged, instead of shortening,
thy days."

There are some fools, who complain of love
as an evil, instead of their own folly.

The two Travellers. A fierce thunder-storm
over took two travellers. No house was in
sight, only a huge oak, that stood not far from
the road, offered a shelter, of which one of the
wayfarers availed himself. The other prefer-
red proceeding, and trudged patiently on,
through wind and rain, till he reached a village
where he dried his wet garments, and rested
after his journey. He waited long for his com-
panion, but in vain, so, as soon as the weather
cleared up, he hurried back to the oak, and he
found it had been shattered by lightning, and
his friend was lying dead under the ruins.

"Unhappy man!" said he, "let this fate be
a warning to me forever after! The coward
who, when storms threaten, flies to seek the
protection of the mighty, may escape sometimes
but more usually he is struck down along with
his protector."

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Let the poor man think of this, when a man of high standing greets him first, and bows low to him.

A KISS FOR A BLOW.

There is something extremely touching, as well as an excellent moral, in the following anecdote. It is in strict accordance with one of the earliest precepts of the Saviour of men.

A visitor once went into a Sabbath School at Boston, where he saw a boy and girl on one seat, who were brother and sister. In a moment of thoughtless passion, the little boy struck his sister. The little girl was provoked and raised her hand to return the blow. Her face showed that rage was working within, and her clenched fist was aimed at her brother, when her teacher caught her eye. "Stop, my dear," said she, "you had much better kiss your brother than to strike him."

The look and the word reached her heart. Her hand dropped. She threw her arms round his neck and kissed him. The boy was moved. He could have stood against a blow—but he could not withstand a sister's kiss. He compared the provocation he had given her with the return she had made, and the tears rolled down his cheeks. This affected the sister, and with her little handkerchief she wiped away his tears. But the sight of this kindness only made him cry the faster—he was completely subdued.

Her teacher then told the children always to return a kiss for a blow; and they would never get any more blows. If men and women, families and communities, and nations would act on this principle, this world would almost cease to be a vale of tears. "Nations would not lift up the sword against nation, neither would they learn war any more."—*Youth's Cabinet.*

A MAN OF BUSINESS.

A sacred regard to the principles of justice, form the basis of every transaction, and regulate the conduct of the upright man of business. He is strict in keeping his engagements—does nothing carelessly or in a hurry—employs nobody to do what he can easily do himself; keeps every thing in its proper place; leaves nothing undone which ought to be done, and which circumstances permitted him to do—keeps his designs and business from the view of others—is prompt and decisive with his customers, and does not overtrade for his capital—prefers short credit to long ones, and cash to credit transactions, at all times when they can be advantageously made, either in buying or selling—small profits, with little risk, to the chance of better gains with more hazard. He is clear and explicit in all his bargains—leaves nothing of consequence to the memory which he can and ought to commit to writing—keeps copies of all his important letters which he sends away, and has every letter, invoice, etc., belonging to his business, titled, classed and put away. Never suffers his desk to be confused with many papers lying upon it—is always at the head of his business, well knowing that if he leaves it, it will leave him—holds it as a maxim, that he whose credit is suspected, is not safe to be trusted—is constantly examining his books, and sees through all his affairs as far as care and attention enable him—balances regularly at stated times, and then makes out and transmits all his accounts current to his customers and constituents, both at home and abroad—avoids as much as possible, all sorts of accommodations in money matters and lawsuits where there is the least hazard—is economical in his expenditures, always living within his income—keeps a memorandum book with a pencil in his pocket, in which he notes every little particular relative to appointments, addresses, and petty cash matters—is cautious how he becomes security for any person, and is generous only when urged by motives of humanity.

A REMARKABLE FACT.

The sea-birds, the puffin, gull, and razor-bill, cannot fly over land at all, although they can rise from the surface of the sea with perfect facility, mount to an indefinite height, and fly with amazing rapidity as long as the sea is immediately beneath them, but no sooner do they fly above dry ground than they drop as if shot. During a strong wind from the sea it not infrequently happens that these birds in mounting higher than the edge of the cliff, are suddenly blown a few yards over land, when they immediately fall and can gain their native element only by crawling to the edge of the precipice, when new vigor seems to inspire them, and they at once soar away with their usual velocity. Now this cannot arise, as might at first be supposed, from the same cause as that which prevents the lapping rising from a flat surface, because the wings of the sea birds are not at all longer than the usual proportion, and they cannot fly with the ground beneath them, even when thrown from the top of a high building. These are the facts of the case. The rational is the interesting point desired. How happens it that the above named sea birds, being able to rise from the smooth surface of the sea, ascend to any point of elevation and fly with the greatest velocity so long as the sea is immediately beneath them, and yet as soon as they get perpendicular above land, they immediately fall and cannot fly under any circumstances, however favorable, unless they have water beneath them? Cuvier, Buffon, and most writers of their class, describe these birds, but none of them seem to have been aware of this remarkable peculiarity which appears to be exclusively confined to the above named birds.

RAT EATING.

An enterprising missionary in the South Sea Islands gives the following account of this singular and disgusting custom:

In a meeting held with the Christians, our advice was solicited upon several topics: a

mong which was "rat eating." As Mangain was not so abundantly supplied with fish as some other islands, and as there were no animals except rats, when I visited it, these formed a common article of food; and the natives said that they were exceedingly "sweet and good"; indeed a common expression with them when speaking of any thing delicious, was, "it is as sweet as a rat." They find no difficulty in catching them in great numbers, which they do in many ways, but principally by digging a hole and strewing it with a quantity of candle nut, and when a sufficient number of rats were in the hole, they drew a net over it and secured them all. Having obtained as many as they wish, they singe the hair off on hot stones, wrap them up in leaves and bake them. Saturday was their principal rat-catching day, as they were desirous of having "animal food" to eat with their cold vegetables on the Sabbath. They now wished to know our opinion as to whether it was sinful to eat them. I informed them that we were in the habit of looking upon rats as exceedingly disgusting; but not perceiving anything morally evil in the practice I could do no more than recommend them to take care of the pigs and goats I had brought by which means they would speedily obtain an abundant supply of "animal food" far superior to that which they esteemed so "sweet and good."

TEARS.

There is a sacredness in tears. They are not the mark of weakness but of power. They speak more eloquently than ten thousand tongues. They are messengers of overwhelming grief, of deep contrition, of unquenchable love. If there were wanting any argument to prove that man is not all mortal, I would look for it in the strong convulsive emotion of the breast, when the soul has been deeply agitated, when the fountains of feeling are rising, and tears are gushing forth in crystal streams. Oh! speak not harshly to the stricken one—weeping in silence. Break not the solemnity by rude laughter or intrusive footsteps. Desecrate not a woman's tears—they are what make her an angel. Scoff not if the stern heart of manhood is sometimes melted to tears of sympathy—they are what help to elevate him above the brute. I love to see the tears of affection. They are cruel tokens, but still most holy. There is a pleasure in tears—an awful pleasure! If there were none on earth to shed a tear for me, I should be loath to live; and if not one might weep over my grave, I could never die in peace.—*Woonsocket Patriot.*

AWFUL SHIPWRECKS.

The Schooner Deposit, Cotterell, from Belfast, Me. went ashore on Lakeman's Beach, in Ipswich Bay, at twelve o'clock, on Sunday night last, and melancholy to add, four of the crew on board perished from cold and exposure. The keeper of the Light House first discovered the wreck on Monday morning, and after giving the alarm, himself and another person repaired to the scene. Although the vessel was close on shore, a boat could not live for a moment in the surf, and one of them dashed into the water and succeeded in reaching the vessel, and with a rope hauled in his companion and the boat. They found the people on board, among whom was the wife of the Captain, almost exhausted, the sea making almost a continual breach over the vessel. The boy was already dead, lying in the scuppers, and a negro on board also soon after laid down and died. The scene of horror can hardly be described. The storm was still raging with unabated fury, threatening every moment to dash them to pieces, and the piteous cries of those who yet survived induced the noble hearted fellows to make an attempt for their rescue, desperate as it seemed without further assistance, as they could not live many minutes on board. The Captain, almost senseless and completely exhausted, was first lowered into the boat but a wave instantly upset it, carrying them under the vessel. The keeper of the Light House however rose to the surface, and saved himself by catching hold of a rope; but the poor Captain was drowned of course, as he was incapable of helping himself. These individuals state that the horrors of the storm, the sight of the dead and the cries of the dying for succor, were nothing to the terrific shrieks of the captain's wife as she saw her husband buried beneath the waters. Two of the crew were got ashore, one of them by floating on the boom. The bereaved woman was then lowered from the stern by ropes, and these individuals standing each side of her in the water, took an inward wave, and run her ashore in their arms. The three were conveyed to a house, medical assistance procured, and are doing well.

The dead bodies were taken to town and decently interred. The services were performed before a large concourse of people, and they were such as the solemnity of the occasion demanded. The bodies were followed to the grave by sixteen sea captains as bearers, and a long procession of citizens.

The brig Pocahontas, Cook, from Cadiz for Newburyport, went on to the rocks of Plum Island on Monday last and was lost with all her crew. Soon after daylight, the keeper at the Hotel, discovered the wreck of a vessel, dismantled, on a reef which lies about one hundred and fifty yards from the beach, and nearly half a mile east of the hotel. From the papers, trunks and fragments of the vessel strewn on the beach, she was known to be the brig Pocahontas, which sailed from Cadiz the latter part of October. When first discovered, three men only were seen, one lashed to the taffrail, nearly or quite naked and apparently dead, and two clinging to the bowsprit. The tremendous sea running, rendered it impossible to get any assistance to the only survivor of this ill-fated crew, who maintained his position for some hours, (having lost it once and regained it,) in

sight of many people on the beach who had no power to relieve him, until he was swept into the surf a second time, and was seen no more. The fearful breach which the sea made continued to tear her in pieces until nothing but the skeleton of what was once a noble vessel remained. Not one of the twelve or thirteen souls aboard, survived to tell the sad tale.

The barque Floyd, Montfort, of Portland, bound from Havana to Boston, went ashore on Nantasket Beach on Monday last about noon, in very thick weather and a heavy sea on. The surf was so high that no boat could put out to her assistance, and a part of the crew lashed themselves in the rigging, while six of them got out the long boat, which upset, and they perished. Finally, the barque went to pieces, and all on board perished, except one person who floated ashore on an oar nearly exhausted. The Captain was brought ashore in a boat from a vessel lying near, after three efforts had been made to reach him, at great peril. He was immediately taken into one of the huts of Humane Society, and every effort made to restore life without success. The cargo is strewn along the beach, most of the hogsheads stove.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

TO 'JONERTHUN.'

Now the Lord enlighten thee! thou art a great fool. The above words are put by Shakespeare in the mouth of the Lord Chief Justice of England, when speaking to Sir John Falstaff, and they apply most aptly to you, friend 'Jonertun.' Did it ever enter into your muddled brain to suppose that the risibility of the public could be excited by the headless, pointless and senseless mass of ridiculous and presumptuous folly with which you bedaubed the last Patriot? If the closest observer will detect one spark of wit in your communication, I will be content to read the whole of it, (a penalty which heaven keep me from incurring.)

Believe me, dear 'Jonertun' of my soul, that there are but very few Jack Downings in the present literary world; and unfortunately you are not among the number. You and I are but every day geniuses. Our wings are too short for such lofty soarings; we must be content to trudge along in the straight-forward path of ordinary mortals. We furnish two excellent subjects for ridicule in ourselves, but unfortunately we have not the faculty of ridiculing others. We gaze and wonder at the profound logic of 'W.' in whom all the subtle reasoners of ancient and modern times may behold themselves; we may leap in exultation at the earthquake eloquence of 'J.' which makes the very dust of old Cicero to tremble with envy; or run stark mad at the beautifully original reasoning of 'A Transient Voter'; but it would argue the depth of ignorance and temerity to enter the lists with the above-named literary giants. Besides, it was unanimously agreed in a large and respectable meeting convened for the purpose of erecting a statue in case that you was as illiterate as your brother 'Peter'; and that you would as soon throw a northwest passage with a tea-kettle of hot water as write yourself to eminence.

Cease, then, to torture the polite and gentlemanly Editor, whose good nature and willingness to oblige his friends is miserably abused by such low, smutty and vulgar nonsense. And finally, cease to scribble and let the Patriot be what it really is, a useful and interesting publication. F.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

QUINCY & MILTON UNION LYCEUM.

An interesting lecture was delivered before this institution on Tuesday evening last, by Mr. John C. Edwards of Quincy. The subject was Phenology, or rather an introductory lecture to that science. We say science, for the doctrines of Gall and Spurzheim, having passed through an ordeal of opposition unprecedented in the annals of metaphysical history, have now attained an enviable rank in the intellectual world. It is the brightest lamp that ever illumined the heretofore abstruse path to intellectual philosophy. The study of phenology is the study of man, as he manifests himself in mind and physical organization. Its basis must therefore be truth and reason. Mr. Edwards occupied about an hour in the delivery of his lecture, and he was listened to by the audience with profound attention. He evidently is a phenologist by firm conviction of its truth. His language was chaste, and his style of delivery modest and unassuming. There was more of the natural and less of the artificial orator in him than we are wont to see. In short, he gave indubitable evidence that he is a young man of genius and promise.

A HEARER.

For the Quincy Patriot.

'PETER' AND 'JONERTHUN.'

MR. EDITOR—I am thankful to a kind Providence that I have many of the best of friends and but few of the worst of enemies!

To those who are determined that I shall suffer injury some way or other, I say again, I am not the author of any piece published in the Quincy Patriot signed "Peter" or "Jonertun," nor did I have any concern with "Jonathan's Dream," or any of the recent political communications, and hope that the accusers may now hold their peace; and that the writer of those witticisms may be restored to his right mind and morals, and employ his talents in writing something more useful to humanity.

JONATHAN FRENCH.

CONGRESS.

The House of Representatives is at length organized by the choice of a Speaker and other officers. After a fortnight's hard work, Hon. R. T. M. Hunter of Virginia, who three days before, had hardly been thought of as a candidate for that place, was called to the chair by a union of the whigs, conservatives and State Rights men. He has been, we believe, but two

years a member of the House, and is, in point of age, one of its youngest members. He is a southern whig, but an avowed friend of the Sub-Treasury with the specie clause. He was in favor of receiving the whigs in the organization of the House, of the five whigs from New Jersey? but in the eleven times voting for a Speaker, he never voted for the whig candidates, either Bell or Dawson. In the various classifications of the House which we have seen, he has generally been made to stand *per se*—"solitary and alone"—each party claiming him in part, and in part disowning him.

As the New Jersey contested election case has been much discussed in the papers, a brief statement of the facts, collected from the best evidence within reach, cannot but be interesting to our readers. The facts seem to be these:

At the regular election for members of Congress for New Jersey (where they are elected by general ticket) in 1839, the returns made to the Governor and Council showed a small majority for the whig candidates. They were accordingly declared to be elected, and were commissioned by the Governor. It turned out subsequently, however, that the votes of two towns, Milville and South Amboy, had not been returned. They had been sent to the County Clerk, whose duty it was to forward them to the Governor; but he believing that he had satisfactory evidence that the elections in these towns had been illegally conducted, and that a large number of unnaturalized Irishmen had been allowed to vote, did not forward the returns. The Governor of course counted only the votes received, and these electing the whigs, he gave them their commissions. If the votes given in Milville and South Amboy had been counted, only one whig would have been elected, and five democrats by a majority of twenty or thirty.

Both sets of candidates went on to Washington and claimed their seats. It remained for the House to decide which should be received. The evidence before them stood thus:

The whig claimants had the Governor's commissions, regularly made out and authenticated which was as good evidence of election as could be offered by any member of Congress from any State.

The democratic claimants met this by exhibiting a paper, not sworn to, which purported to be a certificate of the Secretary of State of New Jersey, setting forth that the democratic candidates had received a majority of the votes actually cast at the election.

The whig members, having the commissions, took their seats. But the Clerk of the House took upon himself to decide that they should not vote, and refused to call their names. And the House, subsequently, by a direct vote, excluded them from its number.

As Congress is now organized we commence our regular summary.

FRIDAY, DEC. 20. The Senate went into executive session at an early hour and confirmed a number of civil appointments.

In the House, after a good deal of disorderly discussion, on points of order, Mr. Adams of Massachusetts resumed the floor, and addressed the House in an able, eloquent and patriotic speech, in support of the Jersey whig members, that they ought to be sworn by the Speaker, and be allowed to take their seats. He considered the exclusion of these five members from a seat in the House, equivalent to an *expulsion*—and as such, the vote that effected it was null and void, because by the Constitution, a vote of two-thirds was necessary to expel a member.

Mr. Rhett of S. C., followed Mr. Adams, and made a long speech, in defence and vindication of the course he had pursued throughout the controversy.

A long debate on questions of order followed, and finally the following resolution was introduced by Mr. Evans of Maine.

Resolved, That the Representatives of the 26th Congress of the United States, now present, do advise and request the Speaker to administer the oath required to the five gentlemen from the State of New Jersey, who have presented credentials to the Speaker, and demanded to be sworn.

The previous question was put and carried—and the main question on the adoption of the resolution was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted in 112 yeas, and 116 nays. So the House decided that the New Jersey members, having the certificate of the Governor, were not entitled to seats in the House.

Mr. Hoffman of New York, then moved a resolution that the House adopt, for the space of ten days, the rules of the last House of Representatives, with the exception of the 11th, (which prescribes that in the election of officers the House shall vote *viva voce*), and in the mean time to refer the rules to a committee to revise and report them for final adoption.

On this motion a debate sprung up, which took a wide range, and in which many members participated. It continued until 9 o'clock, when, without deciding the question, the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, DEC. 21. In the Senate, nothing of importance was done.

The House, resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Hoffman, for the temporary adoption of the Rules of Order of the last House, with the exception of the 11th rule, which directs that the election of all officers of the House shall be *viva voce*, and that the rules be referred to a Committee for revision. Mr. Craig had moved to amend by striking out the exception, and, after a long debate, the motion of Mr. Craig prevailed, yeas 148, nays 87. Of course this was not a party vote. The ballot system was advocated as the usage; as the more independent of the two modes, and as placing the members beyond the reach of party organization and Executive control, in regard to their own officers. On the other hand, it was insisted that the *viva voce* mode is the more honest and republican, and the more consistent with our republican usages. Mr. Cushing made a very learned and strong argument

in support of the *viva voce* mode of voting.

The House, being anxious to complete its organization, passed a resolution to proceed to the election of its officers. Hugh A. Garland, democrat, the present Clerk, was re-elected on the first ballot. Mr. Garland had 118 votes, Mr. M. St. Clair Clarke 105, and Mr. Mason (Conservative) S. Mr. Garland, accordingly took the oath of office. Roderick Dorsey, was elected Sergeant at Arms.

The further execution of the order was postponed; and on motion of Mr. Everett, a committee was appointed to meet conjointly with a committee on the part of the Senate, to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that the two Houses are organized, and ready to receive any communication from him.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, DEC. 28, 1839.

We wish to have it distinctly understood, that, by admitting communications into our columns, we do not of course adopt the sentiments contained in them. We freely open the columns of the Patriot to the proper discussion of the various topics that are subjects of interest to the community, without republishing or assenting to the views which the different writers seek to express.

TO CONTRIBUTORS. Believing that ample space has been given to writers of each party in the controversy which has been carried on by several contributors for a few weeks past in the columns of the Patriot, on the subject of transient voters, and inclined to the opinion that this subject has lost its interest and assumed the nature of an acrimonious and personal warfare, we shall cease to publish more on this topic for the present.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Boston, Dec. 25, 1839.

Old Hymns or Bruma de the Latins has come upon us in good earnest. We are in the midst not of a revolution but of winter. The vegetable kingdom of nature is stripped of its loveliness, and leaves us to mourn her myriads of departed beauties. It is cold weather, and man, soul and body always feels its withering effects. A New England winter is no welcome visitor. It too often brings in company want, sorrow and idleness. Want to the foolish and improvident, sorrow to the poor man's dwelling, keen sorrow to the indigent widow and fatherless, and idleness to many an honest mechanic's door, whose pursuits are always arrested below the temperature of thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit's thermometer. In the city (more than country) we witness the effects of the changes of the seasons, in our rambles through its streets and avenues and dark lanes; in the tattered garment, the sorrowful countenance, and the broken pane of glass that here and there meet our eye. Could we look within many of these doors and witness the groups of hungry and ragged little ones, with a forlorn widow mother, surrounding a few embers, perhaps the last remains of a few chips picked from a neighboring wharf or unfinished building, and scarce the means in this wide world, (save begging) to procure a scanty meal; added to all these sufferings, with many a bed of sickness in a little corner of the room, we should indeed see that acute poverty which is common to all our large cities. No wonder then that crime and destitution and suffering increase as the metallic globules of mercury falls in the thermometer. Cold weather seems to shut up every avenue to the heart of kindness, of enterprise and love to the human species. I am always glad when the winter season passes from us, for I believe the sum of human happiness is augmented as the vernal sun increases in warmth and glory.

Snow has fallen to a great depth north and west of Boston. In Worcester County it is said to be three feet on a level, and further still in the interior over four feet deep. Produce from Vermont and New Hampshire will now come into Boston in great abundance, and a new impetus be given to business. Its effects on the money market will also be beneficial. Flour is selling at six dollars sixty-two cents per barrel. Pork from eight to ten cents per pound, and butter goods very low in price, and auction sales go off at immense sacrifices.

The Massachusetts Legislature meets on Wednesday next. The whigs having now a majority of two in the Senate will organize by the choice of a whig President. Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr. stands a good chance of being elected the President of the Senate board. In the House both parties claim the majority. Mr. R. C. Winthrop will be the whig candidate for Speaker and it is thought Mr. Wood of Fitchburg, Worcester County, will be the democratic candidate. Mr. Wood is said to be a talented and accomplished gentleman. The event of his election depends upon the course the liberal whigs will pursue, they having most certainly the balance of power.

It has been ascertained that Judge Morton has received a majority of all the votes cast at the last election for Governor. He is therefore the Governor elect of the people, but whether he will be the qualified Governor depends upon the decision of the House of Representatives. Should he vacate the bench of the Supreme Court, it will devolve upon him to nominate a successor. A Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts is an exalted office; talents and worth alone should be looked to in making this selection. Hon. Abel Cushing and Bradford Sumner, Esq. of the city, and Hon. John Mills, United States District Attorney, have been named. Either of them would do honor to the office.

The proceedings at Washington, since the second instant, have been watched here with intense interest. In the election of Speaker, the whig party claim the victory and are in high spirits. I opine that they reckon without their host, for Mr. Hunter (the new Speaker) is with Mr. Van Buren, for an Independent Treasury.

General Harrison's nomination for the next Presidency by the whig convention at Harrisburg is entertained here by very different opinions from his party. Some are pleased, others disappointed and others again regard the nomination with indifference. As a statesman, General H. is very much below Messrs. Clay, Webster or perhaps General Scott. The nomination I should think increases the chances of President Van Buren's re-election by a large majority.

MAINE AND GEORGIA. These two sovereignties, situated at the two seaboard extremities of the present union of States, appear determined upon getting up a quarrel with each other. A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Georgia, by a special committee, prohibiting the citizens of Maine from entering that State—seamen, or persons of every description—who shall be considered, if they do so enter, as public enemies to the State, their persons liable to seizure, and their property confiscated. This singular movement is in consequence of a charge brought several months ago, against two citizens of Maine, for carrying away from Georgia a slave—and the State of Maine refuses to deliver up the individuals accused when called upon.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION. Partial returns from the sixth Congressional district in this State renders it highly probable that Osmyr Baker, (whig,) is elected over Rodolphus Dickinson, (democrat,) and Israel Billings, (scattering.)

EASTERN BOUNDARY. The Woodstock (N. B.) Times states that the sheriff of Houlton, Maine, made an attempt to arrest the British Warrier of the disputed territory, and chased him to the guns of the British encampment at the Grand Falls.

NOT YET. The territory of Iowa seems not exactly disposed to be admitted to the Union at present. At any rate, a resolution to that effect has been adopted by the territorial legislature.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

MONDAY, DEC. 23. At Market, 725 Beef Cattle, 75 Stores, 250 Sheep and 170 Swine. Prices: Beef—First quality \$6.50; second quality \$6 to \$6.25; third quality \$4.50 to 5.25; Barrelling Cattle \$5.50 for mess; No. 1, \$5. Cows and Calves—We noticed sales at \$25, 33, 42 and \$45. Swine—A small lot were sold to peddle at 4 to 4 1/2; the remainder to close at 3 1/2; at retail, from 4 to 6 cents.

NOTICES.

Dr. J. V. C. Smith of Boston, will deliver the twelfth lecture, before the Quincy Lyceum the present season, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, (Jan. 1st,) commencing at half past six o'clock precisely.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

Is it for the interest of the State to borrow money for Internal Improvements?

JOHN C. EDWARDS, Secretary.

The Universalist Institute will meet SUNDAY EVENING next, at six o'clock.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

If atheism is true ought mankind to believe it?

A. PIERCE, Secretary.

The Selectmen of Quincy would inform their fellow-citizens, that they will hold a meeting of the Board, at the Town Hall, every other SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, from two to five o'clock, for the transaction of such business as may come before them. The next meeting will be on the 28th inst.

To Road Makers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the making of the new road, authorized by the Town of Quincy to be built in the West School District, will be let at auction, to the lowest bidder, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1840. The whole length of said road will be about fifty-seven rods. It commences near Mr. Spear's Store and crosses over to the County Road near the house of Mr. Kutz.

A specification of the width and depth of the grading, agreeable to the direction of the Selectmen, may be seen at Mr. Spear's Store. SOLOMON WILLARD, } Committee. JUSTIN SPEAR, } SAMUEL ELA, } Quincy, Dec. 23. 2w

Assignee's Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of

RALPH ARNOLD.

of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, an insolvent debtor, and has accepted said appointment. FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee. Weymouth, Dec. 23. 3w

Institution for Savings.

THE members of the Weymouth and Braintree Institution for Savings are hereby notified, that the annual meeting for the choice of officers for the year ensuing, will be held at the Bank in Weymouth, on MONDAY, the sixth day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. T. R. HANSON, Sec. Weymouth, Dec. 23. 2w

Savings.

THE Weymouth and Braintree Institution for Savings gives notice that at the last annual meeting the rate of interest was raised from four to five per cent. per annum, and that deposits received on or before the first Monday of January, will be put upon interest on that day, and deposits received between the first Monday of January, April, July and October, will be placed upon interest on the next quarter day succeeding such deposits. T. R. HANSON, Treas. Weymouth, Dec. 23. 2w

Notice

TO THE CREDITORS OF RALPH ARNOLD. NOTICE is hereby given that the second meeting of the creditors of Ralph Arnold of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, will be held at the dwelling house of Sherman Leland, Esquire, Judge of Probate for said County of Norfolk, on the fourth day of January, A. D. 1840, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of admitting the said Ralph Arnold to take and subscribe the oath prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by insolvent debtors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required. And the creditors of the said Ralph Arnold, who have not before proved their debts, will then be admitted to prove the same, and the creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of the said Ralph Arnold may attend. By order of the Judge of Probate for Norfolk County. E. S. LELAND, Clerk. Roxbury, Dec. 23. 2w

Peter Lincoln's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of

PETER LINCOLN.

late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, cordwainer, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to JAMES B. LINCOLN, Adm. Weymouth, Dec. 23. 3w

POETRY.

THAT LITTLE BILL.

What sound in this sad vale of tears
Can conjure up such fancies of woe,
As that poor pouring in mine ears
Its mournful music—soft and slow!
I cannot tear myself away—
It follows me where'er I will,
I hear it through the livelong day,
"Sir, can you pay that little bill?"

When summer's sun pours down its rays,
With fiery, scorching, boiling power,
I choose to spend the hottest days
In some secluded country bower—
"Mid shady groves I seek repose,
Lulled by the music of the rill,
It comes—the direct "fon of foes,"
"Sir, can you pay that little bill?"

When on the public pave I meet
The beautiful Amelia Brown,
My gentlest love her fair smiles greet,
And I escort her round the town;
I whisper honeyed words of joy,
And think I feel love's raptures thrill;
Oh, horror! "tis my tailor's boy!
"Sir, can you pay that little bill?"

The little stars enthroned above,
Are twinkling in the mellow light,
Relating each its little love
To other little stars as bright,
Entranced, I gaze upon the scene
In all its beauty calm and still;
A voice is heard—what can it mean?
"Sir, can you pay that little bill?"

At ball, at rout, abroad, at home,
In walking or in sleeping hours,
When fairy loves betimes to roam
"Mid groves of auranthine flowers;
Or floating on her buoyant wings,
I soar above Parnassus' hill,
Within my soul that voice still rings,
"Sir, can you pay that little bill?"

THE SLUMBER OF DEATH.

Peaceful and fair is the smiling repose
That the breast cradled of infancy knows;
Sound is the rest of the weary and worn,
Whose feet have been galled with dust and the thorn.

Sweet is the sleep on the eyelids of youth;
When the dream of the world is all pleasure and truth,
Yet child, pilgrim, youth shall awaken again
To the journey of toil and the trials of pain.

But oh! there's a fast and a visionless sleep,
The calm and the stillness, the long and the deep;
"Tis the sleep that is soundest and sweetest of all,
When our couch is the bier and the night robe our pall.

No voice of the foe or the friend shall impart
The proud flush to the cheek or warm throbb to the heart;
The lips of the dearest may seek for the breath,
But their kiss cannot rouse the cold stiffness of death.

"Tis a long, 'tis a last, 'tis a beautiful rest,
When all sorrow has passed from the brow and the breast,
And the lone spirit truly and wisely may crave,
The sleep that is dreamless—the sleep of the grave.

ANECDOTES.

A LATIN SCHOLAR. A country youth, the son of a prosperous farmer, had spent some time at an academy, "fitting for college," and during one of the vacations, which he spent at home, he was one day in a brick yard where his industrious father was engaged with hired men making brick. The father, desirous of knowing something of his son's progress in learning, asked him what was the Latin for brick? "Brick," replied the candidate for literary honors. "Very well," observed the father, "now tell us the Latin for coat." "Coatibus," was the prompt reply. "Very like," said the father, who, though not skilled in Latin, was not lacking in good sense and shrewdness; "and now the Latin for frock—eh?" "Frockibus," was the answer. "Ay, ay," said the old gentleman; "now you go home, take off your coatibus, put on your frockibus and go to making bricks, for you don't go to the academy at my expense any longer, I can tell you."

WELL APPLIED. Not long ago, the clerk of one of the Dissenting Churches in the city of London, previous to the commencement of the service, dirtied his hands by placing them accidentally upon some new black paint, and unconsciously rubbing his face, he became so black as to resemble a son of Vulcan. He turned into the singing desk, where he naturally attracted much attention, which was considerably increased when he gave out the first line of the hymn, "Behold the brightness of my face." The congregation could no longer preserve their gravity, and an involuntary laugh burst from every corner of the chapel.

FEMALE WIT. A couple of young ladies having buried their father, who was an old humorist, and had such an aversion to matrimony that he would not allow them, marry, however advantageous might be the offer, conversing on his character, the eldest observed, "He is dead at last, and now we will marry." "Well," said the youngest, "I am for a rich husband." "Hold sister," said the other, "don't let us be too hasty in the choice of our husbands: let us marry those whom the powers above have destined for us—for our marriages are registered in heaven's book." "I'm sorry for that," replied the youngest, "for I am afraid father will tear out the leaf."

A DEFINITION. A school boy, in the Literary Emporium, being asked to define the word "admission," said it meant twenty-five cents. "Twenty-five cents?" echoed the master, "what sort of a definition is that?" "I don't know," sulkily replied the boy, "but I'm sure it says so on the advertisement down here at the show." "Yes," said another boy, "and children half price."

A HARD REB. A lady of rank complained to her fashionable shoemaker, that her shoes had burst on the first day of wearing them. Upon which, taking them up and glancing his eye at the sole, he exclaimed, "Oh, I don't wonder; I see clearly how it has happened! Why, your ladyship has walked in them."

AN ENIGMA. A certain lady finding her husband somewhat too familiar with her chambermaid, turned her away, saying, "Hussy, I have no occasion for such help as you; I hired you to do your own business, not mine."

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous, but by the evidence of the afflicted. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, biliousness and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he can not abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community by adopting all the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only tend to excite the humor, and corrupt the system, which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the unsolicited opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the dyspepsia, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your "Life Pills," and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that "flesh is heir to." I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a costive system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bills of Lading, Note and Bill Books, Policies of Insurance, Constitutions of Societies, Notifications, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, May 5.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Emporium of Fashion.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Perfect satisfaction may be expected both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

Quincy, July 7.

Agency for Periodicals.

THE subscriber is agent and will take subscriptions for and deliver the numbers at the subscription price, at the Quincy Bookstore, of all the popular periodicals, among which are—

—North American Review, \$5.

—Boston Quarterly Review, edited by Rev. O. A. Brownson, \$3.

—Democratic Review, \$5.

—Christian Examiner, \$4.

—Family Magazine, \$1.50.

—Waldie's Select Circulating Library, \$5.

—Knickerbocker Magazine, \$5.

—Mechanics Register of New Inventions, etc., \$1.

—Religious Magazine, edited by Messrs. Abbots, \$2.

—Lady's Book, \$3.

—American Phrenological Journal, \$2.

—Annals of Education, \$3.

—Parley's Magazine, \$1. A subscription to this work is one of the best New Year's Presents which can be made to children.

Persons entering their names for the above, among other periodicals, with the subscriber will receive their numbers promptly and free of expense for transportation.

Quincy, Dec. 29.

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former stand to the chambers over Mr. Samuel Copeland, Jr.'s Provision Store, where he is prepared to accommodate his customers in a fashionable style, and as he has heretofore had a good share of the public patronage he hopes by close attention to business to merit its continuance.

Quincy, April 27.

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he has taken the rooms over the store occupied by Frederic Price, where he is prepared to execute all work in the TAILORING BUSINESS, in the most fashionable style and at the shortest notice. His work will be done in the nearest manner and all garments warranted to fit.

JOHN BROWNELL.

Quincy, Aug. 31.

Indian Purgative Pills.

THIS universal vegetable medicine of the North American College of Health, established in Washington, (D. C.) January 8th, 1835, is remarkable for the CURE OF ALL DISEASES.

The beautiful and simple theory of ONE DISEASE AND ONE REMEDY, as practiced by our native Indians, and advocated by the North American College of Health, is beginning now to be generally understood. Thousands who have heretofore maintained the necessity of a peculiar medicine for every particular disease, now strenuously contend, that as all our maladies proceed from one cause, so one medicine capable of removing that cause, will cure every disease incident to man.

Disease of the head, or the feet, or the lungs, liver, &c., each require a peculiar kind of medicine to heal them, would not those parts each require a particular kind of food for their nourishment? But as we know that good, wholesome food nourishes all parts of the system alike, it is manifest therefore, that a good and proper vegetable medicine will, by purging the blood, cleanse and remove the disease from every part of the body.

According to the Natural or Indian theory, all our complaints owe their origin to one cause, viz: the shutting up of those outlets, (the Skin, Kidneys and Bowels) through which nature has intended to carry off the superfluous humors, and the accumulation of the same. When these become closed, it is like the shutting up of a water-course; either the accumulated waters find a new outlet, or the country becomes inundated; just so with the human body; if the natural drains of the system are closed, the humors accumulate, and either find vent in the form of various diseases, such as Fevers, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Gout, &c., or Apoplexy, and death ensues the scene. The only sensible method, therefore, of preventing and curing disease, is to keep the body continually purged of all the useless and corrupt humors; and for this purpose no medicine will be found so effectual, as the Indian Purgative, because, it is the only one whose power extends to the opening of all the natural drains of the body. Whilst under the influence of this singular medicine, the body will be kept in a gentle but effectual perspiration; a proper discharge of urine will be experienced; the stomach and bowels will be thoroughly cleansed; and the blood will be stimulated to purify itself.

One very common objection urged by those who but partially understand the principle of curing disease by purgation, as promulgated by the North American College of Health, is that although it is asserted that it will cure disease; yet, that the repeated exercising of these organs will injure or destroy their tone. Those who raise objections, appear to forget, that purging is as natural to the bowels, as walking is to the feet or labor to the hands; and that every citizen must be continually exercised in order to retain their energies.

What man in his senses, would think of depriving his children of exercise, in order that they might be strengthened by activity? And yet this absurdity is no greater, than the infatuation of those who imagine the bowels can be injured by performing their natural functions; or that disease can be cured by any other medicine than such as will remove the CAUSE of the disease.

Those who are constantly giving us examples of the salutary effects of purging. We find her perseveringly employed, not only in carrying off the residuum of the natural food, by the daily evacuations of the bowels; but we frequently see her by a natural diarrhoea, cure some of our most obstinate complaints.

Nature, by always adopting this one plan in the cure of disease, points most emphatically to the course she would have us pursue. She seems to say in the most inviting manner, come, follow my example; cease those mineral medicines, which serve only to excite the wheels of life; and in their stead use VEGETABLE PURGATIVES, which being nature to our constitutions, ARE, IN TRUTH, THE MEDICINE OF LIFE AND HEALTH.

Nature comprehends the action of vegetable purgatives; she knows that the blood is purified by them stimulated to deposit its impurities into the bowels, and that the bowels, when thus excited, evacuate the corrupt humors from the system, and thus restore when they experience relief. The gentlemen who compose the North American College of Health would therefore earnestly invite all who are suffering from disease, to make a trial of the Indian Vegetable Purgative Pills. They beg to assure the American public, that said Indian Pill is a purgative medicine, so justly balanced, that they may be taken at all times, and under all circumstances with perfect safety, and no dose, however small, but will afford some relief; and no quantity however large, (if it be such as is required to open the bowels) can possibly injure.

ASSISTING NATURE should be our chief study, and for this purpose, the Indian Purgative will be found the most efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Its power being always directed to the opening of those drains, through which nature carries out all impurities from the body; it affords precisely the amount of assistance she requires, to enable her to cure every variety of disease. It being a vegetable preparation, and acting in harmony with nature, it is always the right medicine to be administered. A single dose will in most cases afford relief, and, if persevered with, will always effect a cure.

Having the Indian Purgative, (or druggist Vegetable Pills) in care is necessary, except in taking such shall operate freely on the bowels. If this effect is obtained, every other function will be duly performed. The skin and kidneys will each be stimulated to discharge their portion of impurities; and the energy imparted by this exercise to the blood, will enable that fluid to disengage and deposit its impure particles into the bowels; from whence they will be carried off by the regular action of those organs.

A great advantage, possessed by the Indian Pills over every other medicine, is, that, as they cure disease upon natural principles and suit all complaints, and are always the right medicine to be administered, that consequently, can never be taken improperly; therefore, no one should be loath to listen to the contrary advice; the only inquiry should be; is the person sick? if so, the sooner a few doses of the Indian Pills are administered, the sooner will the patient be restored to health and usefulness.

Extract of a letter from the Agent in Portland, January 17th, 1839.

"We do not know of a solitary instance where they have been tried but with complete satisfaction, and with such proofs we think the sale will be very extensive."

Extract of a letter from the Post Master, at Bridgewater, Mass., January 31st, 1839.

"The most ALTOGETHER PREFERABLE to Brandreth's Pills. The purgatives have the preference in this vicinity. I have used some of the Pills and think they are the best I ever used."

Certificate from Isaac Collier, Boston, Oct. 20th, 1838.

This may certify that the subscriber has been afflicted with the Piles and Costiveness about thirty years, and has taken various medicines which never effected a cure. It is now necessary, to be cured, since I commenced taking the Indian Purgative Pills; they have removed the costiveness, and I have found great relief by the Pills; and I have faith to believe that by a continuation in taking them they will effect a cure.

*Office and General Depot for the sale of the above PILLS in the New England States, No. 198 Tremont Street, near Court Street, Boston, where they can be had at wholesale and retail.

The following citizens have been duly appointed Agents for the sale of the Indian Purgative Pills:—SMITH & EWER, Dedham, Agents for Norfolk County; B. Earle & Co. Fall River; Joseph Marshall, Dorchester, Neponset Village; Joseph W. Plympton, New Bedford; Charles B. Wilder, Newton Lower Falls; Charles M. Ruxbury, Brierley & Carter, Quincy.

Boston, Nov. 24.

Truss Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 264), No. 305 Washington street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform. Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufactorys, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beath, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses made of steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Unaltered Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which, persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Semipermanent Knee Caps, and Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactorys, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them. Dr. Hall's; Reed's; Spinal Truss; Randall's; do; Fair's; do; Salmon's; Ball and Socket; Sherman's; do; French; do; Marshall's; Improved; do; Sherman's; do; Shaker's; Rocking Trusses; Heintzinger's; India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Patent Trusses; Stone's; do; double and single; also Trusses for children of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL SHOES for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

He also informs individuals that he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.

Those who are afflicted with the above, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FRIDRICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

"Boston, January 7, 1835.

"Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with the Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of the subscriber, in order to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles."

Boston, Nov. 23.

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 6.

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles, and the most valuable and interesting matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, fair similes, portraits, etc., etc.

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THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

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JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. would inform their new receiving an extensive assortment of rich and fashionable goods adapted to the season, consisting in part of French and English Merinos, some of which are of the best quality and beautiful colors.

Black and Blue Black Italian and Gro de Swiss Silks.

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Elegant French and English Prints.

Edinburgh Shawls of drab, green and other grounds.

Fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs.

A variety of Gloves of the best quality, with a great variety of patterns, for the present season.

All of which will be sold on very reasonable terms.

Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment.

Quincy, Oct. 26.

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14.

Nathan Matthews,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER.

No. 10, Broad Street, Easton.

An assortment of Carried Leather constantly on hand.

Boston, Sept. 28.

Peristaltic Lozenges;

AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that nine tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results; such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The most elegant objection to Aperients in general is, that containing some drastic purgative, they leave, after their operation has ceased, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, producing consequences which their administration was intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

To females in delicate health.

The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of several eminent gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise at an early period of life from want of exercise and general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are equally useful to the female frame, as they are to the male, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart, being perfectly innocent they can be taken at any time and under any circumstances. The most delicate female, when an aperient is required, may have recourse to them, and they will act as a preventive against the nervous and hysterical affections which so frequently arise from continued constipation.

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To individuals travelling, more particularly seafaring persons, when from change of habit or climate, the liver and bowels become inactive, and costiveness follows as an inevitable result, these Lozenges will prove invaluable. As individual cases occur, I consider myself cured of costiveness, to which I was subject the moment I left the land, solely by the use of your medicine. The proprietor is continually receiving orders from his seafaring friends for the Lozenges. When they are to be sent to the friends, they are always to be started from the box in which they are packed and put into tight bottles. In this way they may be kept good for any length of time.

The very questionable reputation which a medicine derives from the fashionable practice of publishing a long list of certificates from persons, who nobody knows, has induced the proprietor to forego the opportunity of offering to the public, the many commendations which he is daily receiving of these Lozenges, trusting rather to their own merits, which will appear to all on trial, and the respectability of his numerous agents.

These Lozenges have been in use for two years;—the general approbation they have met with, from the first families, establishes their merits and makes further remarks unnecessary. They are packed in boxes which may be carried in the pocket and sold at fifty cents per box.

These Lozenges enjoy the highest reputation among the first physicians in Salem and Boston, many of them using the Lozenges in their own families and general practice.

Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary,

25